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World words.

WORLD WORDS

Recommended Pronunciations

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To the Memory of

GEORGE PHILIP KRAPP

LATE PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

and

ARTHUR LLOYD JAMES

LATE PROFESSOR OF PHONETICS, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

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*"Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you,
trippingly on the tongue . . ."* HAMLET, III. 2

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PREFACE

SINCE the publication of *War Words* a year ago, the relentless battle fronts have brought more strange names into communiqués and press dispatches. Names long alien have now become hallowed in the English language as the places where American soldiers fought and died—*Tarawa, Arawe, Salerno, Garigliano, Carroceto*. The list is daily lengthening.

In this book of *World Words*, about ten thousand names and words are pronounced. They include the battle fields and air force objectives of the past two years, the likely places of attack during the coming months, names that will figure in the peace and appear on the air routes, names of important persons, and words that are difficult for broadcasters. Pronunciations for two thirds or three quarters of these cannot be found in any other volume of easy access.

Whatever the defects of this book, it shows the need of pronunciations as well as of accurate spellings in all reference works, and particularly in gazetteers and map indexes. The construction of pronunciations is a fascinating business; it combines the interest of making crossword puzzles with the excitement of betting on an election. Nevertheless, every branch of lexicography is better pursued at leisure. This book has been prepared in great haste. To be readily understood and, in radio parlance, to be on the nose, were its prime requirements. It is desirable that the United States Board on Geographical Names and the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use be granted the necessary funds to give reasonable pronunciations for all names that are spelled on maps. Or in the absence of government support, perhaps the National Geographic Society and the boards of the *Encyclopedia Britannica Atlas* and similar organizations will undertake to complete their indexes by supplying pronunciations. In this radio-minded world, pronunciations are quite as important as spelling.

To anyone who works with pronunciation and the other parts of rhetoric, the nicest fable for critics is in Holofernes' speech, beginning "He draweth out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument" (*Love's Labor's Lost*, Act V, scene 1); Holofernes in lambasting Don Adriano's rhetoric shows himself just as fantastic, and pedantic to boot. For effective radio (or so we believe at CBS), pronunciation is not an opportunity to be elegant but an everyday problem of what to do with difficult names and debatable words. This book is an effort to find reasonable solutions, fanciful as some of the respellings may at first seem.

The pleasures of working with learned experts are great and long remembered. A hundred or more busy professors, consular agents, and foreign correspondents have directly contributed to these judgments on pronunciation. Professor L. Carrington Goodrich and Professor Cyrus H. Peake of Columbia University and Dr. Lin Lin of the Chinese Ministry of Information showed the patience of the East before hundreds of queries. Dr. J. van Beusekom of the Netherlands Information Bureau and Mr. Chris O'Sullivan and Mr. Alwyn Lee of the Australian News and Information Bureau gave in their pronunciations a sense of nearness to the life of the South Pacific. Professor Einar Haugen of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. F. G. Nelson of the University of Minnesota, and Mr. Oka Fen of the Royal Norwegian Information Service provided authority for many Scandinavian pronunciations and evidence of a great variety of usage. Mr. A. E. Gilliat of the Burma Civil Service, Mr. T. A. Raman, head of the Indian Information Service, Washington, Mr. Paul A. Eakin of the Presbyterian Mission, Bangkok, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Van Hine of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, Tonkin, had much more to say of east Asia than could be set down in phonetics. Mr. Jonas Budrys, Consul General of Lithuania, Mr. Ernst Jaakson of the Estonian Consulate General, Mr. Harry W. Lielnors, Mr. Otto G. Lindberg, and Dr. Thomas A. Sebeok of Indiana University, interpreted the names of the Baltic languages and Hungarian. Dr. Fred Householder was ever the admirable consultant on Greek. Professor Clarence A. Manning and Professor Arthur P. Coleman of the Department of East European Languages, Columbia University, Mr. Vladimir Alexieff, and members of the American Association of Teachers of Slavonic and East European Languages made an indispensable contribution to the difficult problems of comparative Slavonic pronunciations. Dr. J. A. W. Bennett of Queens College, Oxford, and the British Library of Information, Dr. Charles E. Funk of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, and Mr. Edward Artin and Dr. John P. Bethel of G. & C. Merriam Co. contributed good cheer when the burdens were heavy. Mr. Ambrose Lansing and Mr. C. K. Wilkinson of the Metropolitan Museum of Art were delightful instructors in the ways of Arabic and Persian. Professor Oswaldo Serpa of Rio de Janeiro sent a phonograph recording of his own pronunciation of important Brazilian names. Prof. Leon Feraru, Long Island University, chanted the Rumanian list like a medieval epic. Mr. Solomon V. Arnaldo, director of the Philippine Bureau of Information checked the pronunciation of Philippine names; Mr. Raif Eriskien of the Turkish Consulate General passed on the Turkish. Professor Harry Morgan Ayres, Professor Adriaan J. Barnouw, Professor Carl F. Bayer-

schmidt, Professor Dino Bigongiari, Dr. William Bridgwater, Professor Elliott V. K. Dobbie, Professor Robert Herndon Fife, Mr. Philip Hayden, Professor Frederick W. Heuser, Professor Frédéric Hoffherr, Mr. Roger Howson, Mr. André Mesnard, Professor Tomás Navarro, and Professor Henry H. L. Schulze—to these and to other colleagues and masters at Columbia University the debt is deeper than probably they realize. Professor Ayres, Mr. Alexieff, Professor Bigongiari, Professor Dobbie, Professor Haugen, Dr. Householder, Mr. Mesnard, and Dr. Sebeok—bless them—read the proofs.

When such men are the consultants for a little dictionary, it is obvious that any merits of the work are their due. Blame for faults is the due of the editor, but he will pass it on to Mr. Roy Langham and Mr. James Seward of the Columbia Broadcasting System, for they have abetted the work since its small beginnings two years ago as a mimeographed bulletin.

So many languages are represented on these pages, it will do no harm to add Old English of the time when the Danes were invading England. To all who labor at meritorious works that cannot be perfected even in a life time, the words of King Alfred, brilliant leader and noble scholar, bring comfort, as he wrote in his preface to the Anglo-Saxon Translation of Boethius' *Consolation of Philosophy*: "King Alfred was the translator of this book, and he turned it from Latin into English, as it now is done. Sometimes he translated word for word, sometimes meaning for meaning, just as he could tell it most clearly and distinctly, despite the various and manifold worldly ills which troubled him either in mind or in body. Our troubles are difficult to count that in his days came upon the kingdom he had undertaken. Nevertheless he studied this book and translated it from Latin to English speech and published it again for the nation, just as it is now done. He asks and, in God's name, he entreats each man who is pleased to read the book that he pray for him and not blame him if he understands it more correctly than Alfred could; for each man must, according to the measure of his understanding and according to his leisure, speak what he speaks, and do what he does."

Ælfred Kuning wæs wealhstod thisse bec, and hie of boc-lædene on englisc wende, swa hio nu is gedon. Hwilum he sette word be worde, hwilum andgit of andgite, swa swa he hit tha sweotolost and andgitfullicast gereccan mihte for tham mistlicum and manigfealdum weoruld-bisgum the hine oft ægthar on mode ge on lichoman bisgodan. Tha bisgu us sint swithe earfoth-rime the on his dagum on tha ricu becoman the he underfangen hæfde, and theah tha thas boc hæfde geleornode and of lædene to engliscum spelle gewende, and geworhte hi eft to leothe, swa swa heo nu gedon is; and bit and for Godes naman he halsath ælcne thara the thas boc rædan lyste, thæt he for hine gebidde, and him ne

wite gif he hit rihtlicor ongite thonne he mihte; forthamthe ælc mon sceal be his andgites mæthe and be his æmettan spreca that he spreceth, and don that that he deth.

At the end of a section in his Anglo-Saxon Reader, George Philip Krapp put this passage. It serves as a requiescat for him, for Lloyd James, and for all good workers.

W. CABELL GREET

Columbia University
February, 1944

INTRODUCTION

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION

Correct English

This pronouncing dictionary is designed to assist speakers of the Columbia Broadcasting System. They have the problems of correct usage that every American has, with this difference—that as radio speakers they meet their problems in public while millions are listening in. Naturally no group has greater desire to be right.

The recurring question "Which is correct?" is best met by the doctrine of "levels of usage." Ask not only which is *correct*, but *correct for what purpose*. To the styles appropriate for the pulpit, the Supreme Court, after-dinner speaking, conversation, familiar speech, and so on, we must add the styles appropriate to radio. Radio is peculiar: though the subject matter may be serious and formal, the radio audience hears it in the familiar surroundings of home. The platform and pulpit styles become incongruous; the listeners wish the broadcaster to be natural and friendly, but well spoken and easily understood. And so he pays attention to pronunciation, for agreeable pronunciation is one part of an agreeable oral style. It is probably not the most important part, but it is the most easily questioned and often the most difficult to maintain before a wide audience in a nation where there are regional types of speech.

Included here with the names that the War has made prominent are certain common English words whose alternative pronunciations cause domestic conflict of a different order. The debates as to which pronunciation is "correct" can be settled only by future generations, for in 1944 these words actually have two or more pronunciations and each of them is held by millions of Americans to be "correct." It is not the province of CBS to regulate the English language, but it is desirable to avoid the awkwardness that conflicting pronunciations on one program may cause. A choice therefore has been made in the light, we hope, of common sense, guided by the fact that CBS is a national American network. Without seeking to impair any citizen's right to be his own professor of English, we look for what is national, contemporary, and reputable.

The English Pronunciation of Foreign Names

Just as the names of the older countries and the principal regions of Europe have English variants—as Germany, Italy, and Spain for Deutschland, Italia, and España—many European cities, provinces,

and rivers have, during the centuries, acquired English pronunciations and even English spellings, which are commonly preferred in English contexts. But of course for the most formal occasions and for musical programs, and also in the case of foreign speakers, the nuance of foreign pronunciations may be desirable. Broadcasters, particularly announcers, should know both.

Although the English forms are stable, there is here, as in all other aspects of language, the possibility of change. Nowadays the "French" pronunciations of *Marseille* and *Lyon* are probably better American usage than the Anglicized *Marseilles* and *Lyons*. We now pronounce *Prague* in the French style, ignoring the time-honored English variant, as well as the Czech and the German. One sign of the falling off of classical studies is a general ignorance of the English pronunciation of Greek place names. The press reports usually give English spellings which don't quite make sense if they are pronounced as modern Greek, as, for example, *Piraeus* and *Athens*. If the classical traditions grow even weaker, such forms may be displaced. *Piraeus*, especially, gives trouble now.

When faced with the necessity of choosing between English and foreign pronunciations, broadcasters should of course use the pronunciations commonly employed in the comfortable English of educated people acquainted with the place and the subject. Names that are not Anglicized in English dictionaries probably have no English pronunciation, and they should be pronounced in foreign style. We cannot be so conservative (or so radical?) as the English family who, according to Ned Calmer, spoke of happy holidays in Brittany and pronounced *Saint Michel* as if it were English *Saint Mitchell*.

Why Don't We Anglicize All Foreign Names?

The language of a strong and confident people usually has the power to take over and "domesticate" foreign names. Why cannot we say *Saint Mitchell* or *Michael* for French *Saint Michel*? In the past English borrowed and domesticated thousands of foreign names. It was as easy for English to absorb them as for French to Gallicize names today. But the present generations of English speakers are remarkably curious about the native pronunciations of foreign places. In the case of names that are not already Anglicized they are inclined to prefer the foreign pronunciations, especially on formal and semiformal occasions. English and especially American reference books and maps give native pronunciations and spellings much more often than do similar French works. Our public speakers and editors are rebuked by audiences if they freely Anglicize foreign names. For one reason or another there is a new and somewhat foreign standard of correctness or appropriateness of pronunciation.

Perhaps today we are more aware of foreign cultures, but familiarity alone has never preserved foreign names in English or in any European language. There is a higher degree of literacy and education among speakers of English than ever before. Yet educated Frenchmen do not hesitate to pronounce all foreign names as French. Professor H. M. Ayres suggests that when the schools gave up the "English" pronunciation of Latin and adopted the so-called "Roman" pronunciation, English speakers lost their model and the necessary precedents for Anglicizing foreign names. Our spelling of English words is eccentric and there are many exceptions to the rules. Perhaps because we don't know what to do with foreign names we ask the "correct" or foreign pronunciation. Uncertainty as to whether *Cracow* should be pronounced *krā'-kō*, *krāk'-ou* (*ou* as in *house*), or *krāk'-ō*, has not yet driven us to *Kraków*, *krā'-kōōf*, but it may! Or, with the Great War to preserve democracy, did a belief in the linguistic rights of small nations grow along with world combines and rapid communication? In other centuries some travelers and "foreign correspondents" liked to use foreign pronunciations. Nowadays radio offers an opportunity to parade such pronunciations before a public that, it may be said, cannot easily object. Radio provides an ideal vehicle for popularizing new pronunciations, but the audience can object if it wishes. Radio may have implemented, but it did not inaugurate, the present movement to foreignisms.

Whatever the causes, there is established today a learned standard of handling newly arrived foreign names. We may well call it a new kind of Anglicizing: the rule, or the aspiration, is to adopt the foreign pronunciation insofar as it can be rendered by customary English sounds in the phrasing and rhythm of an English sentence. It is not good taste to introduce sounds that are foreign to English. Often, as with strange Chinese names, we succeed only in giving what seems to us a "foreign" flavor that means nothing whatever to a Chinese. Nevertheless the tendency is commendable as the opposite of a smug, indifferent attitude. It may well lead to a growth of understanding and sympathy. So far as radio is concerned, the tendency has to be taken as a fact, with such disturbing inconsistencies as the occasional preservation of native stress in *Táravá* and an Englishing of *Truk*, "truck."

I have learned to respect the new rule for Anglicizing because of a bad guess I made as to what the public would do with foreign names as they became familiar. For centuries Russian *kh* as in *Kharkov* has been Anglicized as *k*. In *War Words* I therefore transcribed Russian *kh* as *k*. To my surprise when *Kharkov* became a daily headline, there was a strong drift to "Harkof." Russian *kh* is neither English *k* nor English *h*, but when Anglicized one would expect *k* as in the past on the analogy of the spelling, *h* on the analogy of the sound. We are evidently an ear-minded generation. Because *Kharkov* is an old name in English, I am

still inclined to prefer *k*, but I have found great difficulty in defending any recommended pronunciation of a foreign name that is not as close as may be convenient to the native. Our bright people are more interested in the present international world than in the traditions of English.

But a word of caution must be added. Absurd foreignisms will be labeled pretentious and asinine, fine as the line is between what seems absurd and what seems "correct." The pronunciations must conform to the customs of idiomatic English. The "Parisian" *r*, for instance, is not welcomed. As Fowler cogently put it: "To say a French word in the middle of an English sentence exactly as it would be said by a Frenchman in a French sentence is a feat demanding an acrobatic mouth; the muscles have to be suddenly adjusted to a performance of a different nature, and after it as suddenly recalled to the normal state; it is a feat that should not be attempted; the greater its success as a *tour de force*, the greater its failure as a step in the conversational progress; for your collocutor, aware that he could not have done it himself, has his attention distracted, whether he admires or is humiliated."¹ To this Lloyd James added: "A technique that obtrudes, in speech as in most other forms of human activity, is offensive; it should be the aim of those who have to handle the spoken word to evoke neither admiration nor humiliation."²

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

The principal element in our idea of a foreign pronunciation is that the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, are pronounced *ah*, *eh*, *ee*, *oh*, *ōō*. In the following notes on foreign languages this is taken for granted and comment is made on the vowels when they do not follow this expectation. Only the unusual consonants are treated, and they are equated with the nearest English sounds. In most foreign languages *r* is a trill or rolled sound made with the tip of the tongue; occurrence of uvular or "Parisian" *r* is mentioned. These notes are intended to inform the user of the book of the premises underlying the pronunciations given in the list and to enable him in some languages to construct pronunciations of names that, unfortunately, will have been omitted. The notes are not designed for consultants who know the languages. They are so simplified that they may irritate the learned.

Sometimes, as in the case of German *ch* and the "Parisian" *r*, an effort is made to describe the sounds, completely foreign to English, because they serve as touchstones in phonetics. As they are famous because we cannot pronounce them and the similar sounds, the descrip-

¹ H. W. Fowler, *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage*, p. 194.

² A. Lloyd James, *Broadcast English VI* (BBC, 1937), p. 16.

tions are awkward and probably fruitless. "Go and hear them" is the best advice for any one who is interested in foreign languages. Foreign broadcasts and recordings, such as the Linguaphone Persian records, can tell more of sounds than volumes of printed words.

On a world scale the problem of whether a foreign vowel is close or open, tense or slack, is nigh insoluble. When you first use the lists of the British Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, you may complain that vowel values are not indicated in the International Phonetic Alphabet or by English *ā* and *ě*, *ō* and *ô*, *ē* and *ï*, and so on. When you try to solve the problem yourself, you may decide that the PCGN chose the wise course in setting down merely *e* and *o* and *i*. Professor Bigon-giari remarked, when I grumbled at the uncertainty of vowel-quality in lesser-known Italian names, "Why should Americans complain if the Italians are satisfied?" And he might have added—"particularly when Americans tolerate several varieties of English and seldom speak foreign languages well." I tried to use colorless symbols, but after hearing in one evening six instances of *Stalin* pronounced *stā-leen'* (on other networks of course) I felt obliged to bring back *ĭ* for the unstressed *i* in Slavic names such as *Stalin* and *Mihailovich*. The pronunciations *-lĕn* and *-vĕch* cannot be recommended as acceptable English. The object of this book is to assist American speakers about to go before a microphone—speakers moreover who are used to the symbols in old-fashioned reference books. An effort has been made, however, to improve the English pronunciation of foreign *e* and *o* by avoiding wherever possible the symbols *ā* and *ō*. See the discussion of Italian and the note on page 34.

ALBANIAN

Albanian names have two forms, the indefinite and the definite; e.g., *Tiranë* and *Tirana*. The indefinite forms seem better suited to the habits of English speech. Unfortunately our atlases are inconsistent. If Albanian names crowd the news, our best chance of avoiding confusion is to follow the PCGN and adopt as standard the indefinite forms of the Geg dialect.

Pronunciation

In words of more than one syllable the accent is usually on the next to the last syllable.

Albanian	Explanation
c	<i>ts</i> as in <i>rats</i> .
ç	<i>ch</i> as in <i>church</i> .
dh	<i>th</i> as in <i>this</i> . (Cf. <i>th</i>)
ë	ə (schwa) or <i>uh</i> .

gj	<i>gy</i> , like the <i>g</i> of <i>legume</i> or of “gyarden” (for <i>garden</i>).
j	<i>y</i> as in <i>yet</i> .
l	the “bright <i>l</i> ” of <i>lit</i> .
ll	the “dark <i>l</i> ” of <i>wall</i> .
nj	<i>ny</i> as in Spanish <i>cañón</i> . (French <i>gn</i>). Cf. English <i>canyon</i> .
q	<i>ky</i> , like the <i>k</i> -sound of <i>cue</i> or of “kyard” (for <i>card</i>).
th	“ <i>th</i> ” as in <i>thin</i> . (Cf. <i>dh</i> .)
x	<i>dz</i> as in <i>adze</i> .
xh	<i>j</i> as in <i>joy</i> .
y	ü as in French <i>lune</i> and German <i>über</i> .
zh	<i>zh</i> , the medial consonant of <i>leisure</i> and <i>pleasure</i> .

ARABIC

The pronunciation of names on the African front was determined after consultation with Mr. Ambrose Lansing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Mr. Amin A. Dahab, Vice-Consul of Egypt, New York City. It necessarily represents a compromise between various dialects of Arabic, Italian, French, and the resources of American English. The diphthong *ei* is subject to various renderings; the best general rule is to pronounce it *ā* (as in *Beirut*).

BULGARIAN. See *Slavic Languages*

BURMAN

The principal advisor on Burmese names was Mr. A. E. Gilliat of the British Embassy, Washington, for many years Financial Commissioner at Rangoon. All or almost all the pronunciations recommended will pass current among English speakers in Burma. It seemed wise at this time and for the purposes of this list to attempt nothing more, but here is an interesting field for investigation.

The Burman stress is often on the last syllable. As in other eastern languages “short *a*” lies between schwa [ə] (the *a* of *about*) and the *ā* of *father* and the *ä* of *rat*. Any one of these symbols seems to be misleading. In transcribing Burman names, I have employed the symbol that seemed to recreate the most vivid pronunciation that I heard—not to correct other pronunciations but to present at least one acceptable pronunciation. See also the note on the names of India.

th is pronounced as in English *thin* or *this*, contrary to the Indian usage, q.v.

gy is pronounced practically *j* as in *jill*.

ky is pronounced *ch* as in *chill*.

See also the note on Indian names.

CHINESE

The phonetics of Chinese are so different from English phonetics that we should gratefully accept the English pronunciation of all names that have acquired an English pronunciation. Fantastic as some of these pronunciations are, they are no stranger to the Chinese than some of our unlearned attempts to give a "Chinese" pronunciation of their familiar names. The modern ideal that in English the "correct" pronunciation of a place name is that current in the place itself is never more severely tested than in the case of China; here it is sometimes absurd.

English-speaking traders and travelers have given English pronunciations to seaports and river ports, to provinces and many large cities, and radio speakers may wisely adopt them, just as we use English pronunciations or names of Paris, Rome, Florence, and Munich. The old capital Peiping is an exception, for we pronounce it in Chinese fashion *bā-p'ing* (bay-ping), probably because as a new name of political importance it was described in the news a few years ago. These English pronunciations are, or were, current in Chinese railroad and steamship offices, and we may expect to hear them from our correspondents in the East. However, the wide choice of pronunciation that a Chinese name affords—even in China, because of the variety of dialects—makes a forecast uncertain.

As the most reasonable course under the circumstances the following list gives English pronunciations wherever they are acceptable. The Chinese names that have not acquired English pronunciations are transcribed in the conventional Mandarin style of Western dictionaries. English speakers should try to pronounce Chinese names with level stress, giving to each syllable a full share of force and time. The list has been prepared in consultation with Professor L. Carrington Goodrich, head of the Department of Chinese and Japanese, Columbia University.

Unfortunately our periodicals and popular books omit the diacritical marks necessary for the interpretation of the Roman spelling of Chinese. The reader therefore cannot distinguish sounds almost as different as *p* and *b*, *t* and *d*, and so on. The value of a scholarly work like Herrmann's *Atlas of China* (Harvard University Press, 1936) is that the accents are marked and the place names located on maps. The index of the *Atlas* can serve fairly well as a pronouncing dictionary of Chinese place names, if the following rules are observed.

Rules for the Pronunciation of Non-Anglicized Chinese Names

When Chinese is spelled in our alphabet, with appropriate accents, the symbols have approximately these values:

VOWELS

<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
a	ä as in <i>father</i> .
ao	ou as in <i>out</i> .
e	ě as in <i>let</i> .
ê	ũ as in <i>cut</i> .
eh	ě (as in <i>let</i>) in some syllables; ũ (as in <i>cut</i>) in others.
ho, ko or he, ke	hŭ, kŭ (with the vowel of <i>cut</i>).
i	ē as in <i>machine</i> .
ih	û as in <i>urn</i> .
o	ô as in <i>more</i> ; but see <i>ho, ko</i> .
ou, ow	ō as in <i>go</i> .
u	ōō as in <i>mood</i> .
ü	like Ger. <i>ü</i> or Fr. <i>u</i> .
ü	ə (schwa) or ũ as in <i>cut</i> .

CONSONANTS

<i>Aspirated</i>		<i>Unaspirated</i>	
ch'	ch as in <i>chin</i> .	ch	j as in <i>jîn</i> .
k'	k as in <i>koko</i> .	k	g as in <i>go</i> .
p'	p as in <i>pay</i> .	p	b as in <i>bay</i> .
t'	t as in <i>too</i> .	t	d as in <i>do</i> .
ts', tz'	ts as in <i>rats</i> .	ts, tz	dz as in <i>adz</i> .

j is a uvular sound like the "Parisian *r*" and the *j* of Spanish. English *r* is a poor rendering but almost inevitable with English speakers. *hs* is properly pronounced as though spelled *hsh*, but for convenience it is equated to *sh*. *sh* and the other consonants are pronounced much as in English.

STRESS

The syllables may be pronounced with level stress. Without special training we cannot attempt the Chinese tones.

NOTE

The CBS Program Department has a limited number of copies of "A Practical Romanized List of Words and Syllable Sounds for Aid in the Pronunciation of Chinese" by Harry S. Aldrich, U.S.A. It will be useful to anyone who has access to publications in which the accents are marked, and it will be sent to any station that requests it.

CROAT. See *Slavic Languages*

CZECH. See *Slavic Languages*

DANISH. See *Scandinavian Languages*

DUTCH AND FLEMISH

The accent is usually on the first syllable.

ei and *ij* are transcribed *ī* (ai) rather than *ěi*, which seemed beyond our resources, or *ā* (ay), which proved misleading.

g, voiced or voiceless, is similar to the *ch* of Scottish *loch* and German *ach*. It is here transcribed *k(h)*. It may be Anglicized to *g* (voiced) or *k* (voiceless).

n when final in word or syllable is often lost.

oe is pronounced *ōō* as in *boom*. With lack of stress it tends to become the *ōō* of *book*.

oo has the sound of English *ō* as in *go*.

u when followed by a consonant in the same syllable is pronounced between the *û* or *urn* and the *ü* of *but*.

u when not followed by a consonant in the same syllable, and *uu* are pronounced *ü* (like Fr. *u* and Ger. *ü*).

The diphthong in *huis* is here transcribed *tūi* [œi], a sound reminiscent of *oi* (as in *oil*) pronounced by some New Yorkers. Dutch *ui* is often Anglicized to *oi*, but Professor Elliott V. K. Dobbie and Dutch friends insisted that we should try a diphthong combining the vowel of *urn* and the vowel of *hit*.

w (labio-dental stop) is here given the sound of English *w*, though in many dictionaries rendered *v*.

y is a common variant of *ij* (see above).

Adjacent consonants influence one another. The rules are: (1) If a stop and a continuant come together, one voiced and one voiceless, the stop determines the amount of voice: Du. *opvangen*, *ôp'-fāng-ə*; *afbreken*, *āv'-brāk-ə*. (2) If two stops come together, one voiced and one voiceless, both are voiced: Du. *zakdoek*, *zāg'-dōök*. (3) If two continuants come together, one voiced and one voiceless, both are voiceless: Du. *half zeven*, *hā'-ləf sǎ'-və*.

ESTONIAN

Estonian is always stressed on the first syllable.

Vowel and consonant quantity is important in Estonian. A long vowel is indicated by doubling the symbol, *aa*, *ii*, etc. Estonian, like Finnish, q.v., has a number of diphthongs without English parallel.

õ is pronounced very like *û* in *urn*.

ä is pronounced *ǣ* as in *hat*.

FINNISH

The Finnish accent is on the first syllable. Compound words also have secondary accents. In this list the secondary accent is marked only when it does not agree with the usual English pattern of 'x 'x, stressed, unstressed, stressed, unstressed.

Vowel and consonant quantity is important in Finnish. A long vowel and a long consonant are both indicated by doubling the symbol, *aa*, *ee*, *ii*, *pp*, *tt*, etc. Finnish has a large number of diphthongs without English parallel, such as *uo* and *ie*. In these diphthongs, the two vowels have approximately equal importance, and it seemed better to transcribe them, when stressed, *öó'-ó'* and *ē'-ē'* than *wó'* and *yě'*.

ä is pronounced *ä* as in *hat*.

j has the value of *y* as in *yet*.

The influence of Sweden is very strong in Finland and many places have Swedish as well as Finnish names, especially where Swedish is the language spoken by the majority. In a few instances the Swedish names are better known than the Finnish.

FRENCH

It is the practice of American dictionaries to indicate the accent of a French word; but we should remember that from the point of view of English speakers, a French word has a level stress—i.e., each vowel (except schwa) receives practically the same time and energy. The last syllable in a phrase is uttered with a little more force and on a higher tone, while the final syllable in a sentence is on a lower tone. However, in the emphatic pronunciation of a single word, the first syllable may be stressed. When a Frenchman is asked the pronunciation of a single name or word, he will often give this emphatic form. But neither this nor an English heavy stress on the last syllable is so generally appropriate as a level stressing. (See Webster's [1934], Sec. 272, p. lv for an excellent account of the French "accent".)

An accent mark placed above a vowel in French spelling indicates quality, not stress.

VOWELS

See also *Nasalized Vowels*.

*French**Explanation*

â, a + s	ä as in <i>father</i> . Fr. <i>Châlons</i> , shä-lôN'.
a	a sound lying between the ä of <i>father</i> and the ä of <i>fat</i> . Fr. <i>Laval</i> , lä-väl' or lä-väl'.
ai	ë as in <i>bed</i> . Fr. <i>Calais</i> , kä-lë' or kä-lë'.
aï, aill-, -ail (final)	ī (practically) as in <i>ice</i> or ä + y as in <i>yes</i> . Fr. <i>Versailles</i> , vër-sī' or vër-sä'(y).

au	ō as in <i>go</i> . Fr. <i>de Gaulle</i> , də gōl'; <i>Giraud</i> , zhē-rō'.
e (stressed), é, ê, è	ě as in <i>bed</i> . Fr. <i>Angers</i> , äN-zhě'; <i>Pétain</i> , pě-täN'; <i>Angoulême</i> , äN-gōō-lēm'; <i>Sète</i> , sět'.
e (unstressed)	ə (schwa) like the <i>e</i> of <i>moment</i> , mō'-mənt. Silent when final (Fr. <i>Curie</i> , kūrē') and when, within a word, it is not needed for an easy pronunciation of the adjacent consonants. Fr. <i>Abbeville</i> , äb-vēl'.
eau	ō as in <i>go</i> . Fr. <i>Clemenceau</i> , klē-māN-sō'. See <i>au</i> .
eill-, eil (final), ey	ěi or ěy. Fr. <i>Marseille</i> , mār-sěi' or mār-sě'(y).
eu	û as in <i>urn</i> . Fr. <i>Honfleur</i> , ôN-flūr'.
ey	See <i>eill-</i> .
i before a consonant	ē as in <i>machine</i> . Fr. <i>Lille</i> , lēl'.
before a vowel	y as in <i>yet</i> . Fr. <i>St. Pierre</i> , sāN pyēr'.
ill-, il (final)	ē + y (as in <i>yes</i>). Fr. <i>Billancourt</i> , bē-yāN-kōōr'. Exception: Fr. <i>ville</i> , vėl'.
ô, o (final), o + s	ō as in <i>go</i> . Fr. <i>Bône</i> , bōn'; <i>St. Malo</i> , sāN mālō'; <i>rose</i> , rōz'; <i>Rosny</i> , rō-nē'.
otherwise	ô as in <i>more</i> or ũ as in <i>but</i> . Fr. <i>Somme</i> , sôm' or sūm'.
œ, œu	û as in <i>urn</i> . Fr. <i>Sacre Cœur</i> , sā-krě' kūr'. See <i>eu</i> .
oi	wā as in <i>waft</i> . Fr. <i>Oise</i> , wāz'.
ou	ōō as in <i>pool</i> , (Fr. <i>Cherbourg</i> , shēr-bōōr'); but before a vowel pronounced <i>w</i> . Fr. <i>oui</i> , wē'.
u	û (ē pronounced with the lips rounded as for ōō). May be Anglicized as the front ōō of Eng. <i>toot</i> . Fr. <i>Debussy</i> , də-bū-sē'.
ue	A variant of <i>eu</i> . Fr. <i>Arcueil</i> , ār-kūi' or ār-kū'(y).
ui	wē
y (final)	A variant of <i>i</i> , pronounced ē. Fr. <i>Puy</i> , pwē'.

NASALIZED VOWELS

The French nasalized vowels are somewhat like a nasal American pronunciation of *long*, *sang*, and *urn* (with *r* silent as in the South). Nasalized *e*, *a*, *o* are pronounced like *long*; Nasalized *i*, *ai*, *ei*, *y* like *sang*. Nasalized *ie* like *yang*, yǎng; nasalized *oi* and *ui* like *wang*, wǎng; nasalized *u*, *eu* like *urn*. The symbol N indicates that the preceding vowel is nasalized.

A single *m* and *n* not followed by a vowel, and *ng* nasalize the preceding vowel. French *vingt*, vǎN'; *Paimpol*, pǎN-pōl'; *Reims*, rǎNs';

Amiens, ā-myǎN'; *un*, ûN'; *Meung*, mûN'; *Rouen*, rwāN'; *Caen*, kāN'; *Clermont-Ferrand*, klër-môN' fër-rāN'. (The nasal āN is between a nasalized ā of *father* and a nasalized ô of *orb*. The nasal ôN is between a nasalized ô of *orb* and a nasalized ȝ of *go*.)

CONSONANTS

The consonants *c*, *f*, *l*, and *r* are pronounced when final in monosyllables. Fr. *Cher*, shër'. Otherwise consonants, singly or in groups, when final are usually silent. (But *l* and *r* provide exceptions.) In some family names and some place names, final *-s* is pronounced. Fr. *Noguès*, nō-gës'; *Aix*, ɛks'.

<i>c</i> before <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>y</i>	<i>s</i> as in <i>see</i> . Fr. <i>Cette</i> , sèt'.
otherwise	<i>k</i> as in <i>koko</i> . Fr. <i>Mâcon</i> , mǎ-kôN'.
<i>ç</i>	<i>s</i> as in <i>see</i> . Fr. <i>Monluçon</i> , môN-lü-sôN'.
<i>ch</i>	<i>sh</i> as in <i>shall</i> . Fr. <i>Chartres</i> , shär'tr.
<i>g</i> before <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>y</i>	<i>zh</i> , the medial consonant of <i>pleasure</i> and <i>leisure</i> . Fr. <i>Angers</i> , āN-zhě'.
otherwise (except <i>gn</i> , <i>ng</i>)	<i>g</i> as in <i>go</i> . Fr. <i>Gounod</i> , gōō-nō'.
<i>gn</i>	<i>ny</i> as in Sp. <i>cañón</i> , almost Eng. <i>canyon</i> . Fr. <i>Avignon</i> , ā-vē-nyôN'.
<i>gu</i> before <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>y</i>	<i>g</i> as in <i>get</i> . Fr. <i>guerre</i> , gër'.
<i>h</i>	silent. Fr. <i>Henri</i> , āN-rě'.
<i>j</i>	<i>zh</i> , the medial consonant of <i>pleasure</i> and <i>leisure</i> . Fr. <i>Jean</i> , zhāN'.
<i>l</i>	<i>l</i> as in <i>lip</i> , except in <i>-ill-</i> and <i>-il</i> (which see). Often pronounced when final. Fr. <i>Toul</i> , tōōl'. Pronounced in Fr. <i>ville</i> , vėl'.
<i>m</i> , <i>n</i> , <i>ng</i>	nasalize a preceding vowel in the same syllable. See <i>Nasalized Vowels</i> . Doubled, <i>mm</i> , <i>nn</i> are pronounced as in English. Fr. <i>Rennes</i> , rěn'.
<i>q</i> , <i>qu</i>	<i>k</i> as in <i>key</i> . Fr. <i>Quimper</i> , kāN-për'; <i>cing</i> , sāNk'.
<i>s</i> initial and final, and <i>ss</i>	<i>s</i> as in <i>see</i> . Fr. <i>Sousse</i> , sōōs'.
between vowels	<i>z</i> as in <i>zebra</i> . Fr. <i>Toulouse</i> , tōō-lōōz'; <i>maison</i> , mǎ-zôN'.
<i>th</i>	<i>t</i> as in <i>Tom</i> . Fr. <i>Thierry</i> , tyě-rě'.
<i>w</i>	<i>v</i> as in <i>very</i> . Fr. <i>Weygand</i> , vĕ-gāN'.

NOTE ON "R"

For American radio it is usually desirable to use an American *r*. The "Parisian" *r* has no parallels in American English. If the *h* in *hole* is made further back so that the breath causes audible friction, or still

further back so that the breath causes the uvula to vibrate, the sounds are voiceless correspondents to two types of Parisian *r* (customarily voiced). In many parts of France, *r* is a tip-of-tongue trill.

GERMAN

Names are accented upon the first syllable or, after the prefixes *be-*, *ent-* (*emp-*), *er-*, *ge-*, *ver-*, upon the second syllable.

VOWELS

Vowels are pronounced long when stressed before *h* and before one consonant, short before two or more consonants and when unstressed. However before *ch* and *ss*, a vowel may be long or short (thus leading to a recent disagreement on the pronunciation of *Bochum*—bō'-k(h)ōm or bōk(h)'-ōm).

<i>German</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
a, aa	ā as in <i>father</i> .
ä, ae	ē as in <i>bed</i> or ǣ as in <i>care</i> .
ai	ī as in <i>aisle</i> and <i>ride</i> . See <i>ei</i> .
au	ou as in <i>out</i> .
äu	oi as in <i>oil</i> . See <i>eu</i> .
e stressed	ā as in <i>late</i> , when long; ē as in <i>let</i> , when short.
unstressed	ə (schwa) or sometimes silent.
ei	ī as in <i>ride</i> and <i>aisle</i> . See <i>ai</i> .
eu	oi as in <i>oil</i> . See <i>äu</i> .
i	ē as in <i>meet</i> , when long; ĭ as in <i>sit</i> , when short.
ie	ē as in <i>eve</i> , <i>meet</i> .
ö, oe	û as in <i>urn</i> (or ā as in <i>may</i> pronounced with lips rounded).
ü, ue	ē as in <i>eve</i> pronounced with lips rounded. May be Anglicized as the front ōō of Eng. <i>toot</i> .
y	a variant of <i>i</i> , pronounced ē when long; ĭ when short.

CONSONANTS

Except for indicating the length of preceding vowels there is no distinction between doubled or single consonants.

b	when initial or followed by vowel, like Eng. b; otherwise tends to p.
c before e, i (y), ä, ē	ts as in <i>rats</i> .
before a, o, u, or cons.	k as in <i>koko</i> .
ch after a, o, u (but not <i>äu</i> , <i>eu</i>)	k(h) as in Scot. <i>loch</i> ; like Eng. <i>ck</i> as in <i>lock</i> , except that the sound continues. The back

	of the tongue approaches the velum but does not cut off the breath.
otherwise	like Eng. <i>k</i> in <i>kit</i> or Virginian <i>kyard</i> (for <i>card</i>) but a continuant reminiscent of Eng. <i>h</i> in <i>hue</i> or <i>sh</i> in <i>shall</i> . The diminutive <i>-chen</i> always has this front <i>ch</i> .
	The pronunciation of <i>ch</i> varies in Germany according to dialect areas. It is Anglicized to <i>k</i> .
ck	<i>kk</i>
d	when initial or followed by vowel, like English <i>d</i> ; otherwise tends to <i>t</i> .
dt	<i>t</i> as in <i>set</i> .
g initial	<i>g</i> as in <i>go</i> and <i>get</i> .
between vowels	as above in Austria and southern Germany; in the north pronounced like Ger. <i>ch</i> , which see, but voiced.
final	<i>k</i> in Austria and southern Germany; in the north like Ger. <i>ch</i> , which see.
h initial	<i>h</i> as in <i>hat</i> .
after a vowel	silent but in stressed syllables indicates a long vowel.
j	<i>y</i> as in <i>yes</i> .
ng	<i>ng</i> as in <i>singer</i> , not as in <i>finger</i> .
qu	<i>kv</i>
r	uvular <i>r</i> (like the "Parisian" <i>r</i> of French) or a trilled or rolled <i>r</i> made with the tip of the tongue.
s before a vowel and initial	<i>z</i> as in <i>zone</i> .
otherwise (and <i>ss</i>)	<i>s</i> as in <i>so</i> .
sp, st initial in stressed syllable (or root)	<i>shp</i> and <i>sht</i> ; otherwise <i>sp</i> and <i>st</i> . <i>Strasse</i> <i>shträs'-ə</i> , but <i>Fürsten</i> , <i>für'-stən</i> .
sch	<i>sh</i> as in <i>shall</i> .
t	as in English, except before <i>i</i> it is pronounced <i>ts</i> .
th	<i>t</i> as in <i>tat</i> .
tz	<i>ts</i> as in <i>rats</i> .
v	<i>f</i> as in <i>father</i> .
w	<i>v</i> as in <i>very</i> . Final <i>-ow</i> is <i>ō</i> as in <i>go</i> .
y	variant of <i>i</i> .
z	<i>ts</i> as in <i>rats</i> .

GREEK

There is no simple rule for the accenting of Greek names.

VOWELS

<i>Greek (Romanized)</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
a	ä as in <i>father</i> .
ai	ě as in <i>bet</i> .
e (epsilon)	ě as in <i>bet</i> .
e (eta), i, y	ē as in <i>beet</i> .
o	ô as in <i>on</i> (rounded).
ou	ōō as in <i>boot</i> .
ei, oi, yi, ui	ē as in <i>beet</i> .
av (au), ev (eu) before b, g, d, z, l, m, n, r	äv, ěv (<i>v</i> as in <i>every</i>).
before th, k, x, p, s, t, f, h (kh), ps	äf, ěf (<i>f</i> as in <i>off</i>).

CONSONANTS

b (v)	<i>v</i> as in <i>very</i> .
kh (ch) before vowels otherwise	<i>h</i> as in <i>he</i> . <i>k(h)</i> as in Scot. <i>loch</i> and Ger. <i>ach</i> .
d (dh)	<i>th</i> as in <i>then</i> . (Cf. <i>th</i> .)
g (gh) before ē and ě before ä, ô, ôō, and all consonants	<i>y</i> as in <i>yes</i> . properly "gh" (voiced velar fricative), but here transcribed <i>g</i> as in <i>go</i> .
gi (ghi) before vowels	<i>y</i> as in <i>yes</i> .
gg (ng), gk (nk)	<i>ngg</i> as in <i>stronger</i> .
gch (neh, nkh)	<i>ngħ</i> as in <i>bring' her'</i>
h	When initial, <i>h</i> is sometimes silent.
mb, mp	<i>mb</i> or <i>b</i>
nd, nt	<i>nd</i> or <i>d</i>
Final <i>n</i> after <i>o</i> , and final <i>n</i> after a vowel are frequently not pronounced.	
ph	<i>f</i> as in <i>ferry</i> .
ps	<i>ps</i> as in <i>leaps</i> .
r (rh)	<i>r</i> trilled with tip of tongue.
s before b, d, g, m, n, r otherwise	<i>z</i> as in <i>maze</i> . <i>s</i> as in <i>so</i> and <i>yes</i> .
In the names of islands of the Aegean, final <i>s</i> is frequently not pronounced.	
th	"th" as in <i>thin</i> . (Cf. <i>d</i> .)

HUNGARIAN

In Hungarian or Magyar the accent is normally on the first syllable. In compound words, the first syllable of each component after the first receives secondary stress. Note that an acute accent placed above a vowel in the spelling indicates a long vowel, not a stress.

<i>Hungarian</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
a	ő as in <i>odd</i> (with some rounding).
á	ä as in <i>father</i> .
c, cz	ts as in <i>rats</i> .
cs	ch as in <i>church</i> .
gy	d(y) or by assimilation to following voiceless consonants, t(y). Compare <i>duty</i> and <i>tune</i> pronounced dyōō'-tī and tyōōn'.
h	h as in <i>hat</i> , but silent after <i>g</i> and <i>t</i> .
j	y as in <i>yes</i> . Sometimes this sound occurs after a vowel. It seems odd to an English speaker but it is similar to the vowel i as in <i>it</i> .
ö, ő	û as in <i>urn</i> , ö being short and ő long.
s	sh as in <i>shall</i> .
sz	s as in <i>sit</i> .
y	"liquifies" a preceding <i>g</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>n</i> , <i>t</i> . Compare the <i>ny</i> of English <i>canyon</i> with the <i>n</i> of <i>can</i> , and the <i>li</i> of <i>million</i> with the <i>l</i> of <i>mill</i> . See <i>gy</i> above. Otherwise <i>y</i> is <i>ï</i> or <i>ē</i> .
zs	zh, the medial consonant of <i>leisure</i> .

In Hungarian as in English there is much assimilation of consonants, as some of the names show. A voiceless consonant (p, t, k, s, f, etc.) will cause a preceding voiced consonant (b, d, g, z, v, etc.) to become voiceless. Likewise a voiced consonant voices a preceding voiceless consonant.

NAMES OF INDIA

The names of India are continually more and less Anglicized. It is often difficult to tell which is the most suitable of the various pronunciations a name has. For example, the "short *a*" is pronounced in the neighborhood of ü (the vowel of *but*) or schwa (the *a* of *about* and *sofa*). When it is Anglicized, it is pronounced like the *a* of *bat*. Thus every name with short *a* has at least two pronunciations of that vowel, ü and ä, and sometimes a third, ä. It is usually safer to take a recognized English pronunciation than to attempt to construct a native one from the accepted spelling, for the spelling is often an English corruption, misleading except for an English pronunciation.

The syllables of Indian names are accented almost evenly. The plac-

ing of an accent mark, therefore, is often an effort to prevent false stressing, and sometimes it is unfortunate. But one cannot omit the marks, as in the case of Chinese, because many of the names have been spelled and pronounced as if they were English, or half-English. Many Indians in the civil services have accepted the Anglicized forms.

In India *th* is an aspirated *t*. It is not *th* as in *thin* or as in *this*. Compare the usage of Burman.

ITALIAN

Words of more than one syllable are frequently accented on the next to the last; there are, however, many exceptions. A mistaken accent is made more painful by the American habit of overstressing foreign words. It is always better to stress lightly.

As an authority on the accenting of place names, we have, on Professor Dino Bigongiari's advice, followed the *Indice Generale della Carta d'Italia del T. C. I.* (Touring Club Italiano).

VOWELS

Italian has two or three qualities of *e* and of *o*. The American English sounds which most closely approach all of them are *ĕ* as in *bed* and *ô* as in *bawd*, though these vowels are more "open" than Italian "close *e*" and "close *o*". American *ā* (as in *ate*) and *ō* (as in *go*) are diphthongal—*āi* and *ōō*, and quite out of place in Italian words. A skilled speaker of Italian will of course make subtle distinctions in vowels. An American, not very familiar with the language, had better stick to *ā*, *ĕ*, *ē*, *ô*, *ōō*. There is no other error so bad as *Enna* pronounced *ā'-nā*, for this pronunciation is not Italian and not English.

In vowel compounds, *a*, *e*, and *o* keep their own values; *i* and *u*, unstressed, become glide sounds, *y* and *w*. It. *Gaeta*, *gā-ĕ'-tā*; *Leone*, *lē-ô'-nē*; *Scuola*, *skwô'-lā*; *Pistoia*, *pē-stô'-yā*; but note *Pavia*, *pā-vē'-ā*.

CONSONANTS

Italian consonants are not difficult to pronounce, but the spelling may mislead Americans. An Italian makes doubled consonants long.

Italian

Explanation

c, cc before *a, o, u,*
or cons.
before *e, i*

k as in *kit*. It. *Capri*, *kā'-prē*; *Croce*, *krô'-chē*.

ch as in *church*. It. *Cenci*, *chēn'-chē*. Followed by *a, o,* and *u,* the *i* is practically silent. It. *Ciano*, *chā'-nô*; *Boccaccio*, *bôk-kāt'-chô*.

ch, cch

k as in *kit*. The *k*-sound is indicated by *c* before *o, a,* and *u,* and by *ch* before *i* and *e*. It. *bianco*, *byān'-kô*; *bianchi*, *byān'-kē* (or

		byä'-nkô, byä'-nkê); <i>vecchio</i> , vĕk'-kyô. Note also the pronunciation of <i>i</i> as a glide in <i>Chianti</i> , kyän'-tê (or kyä'-ntê); <i>Chiesa</i> , kyĕ'-zä; <i>Chioggia</i> , kyôd'-jä; <i>Chiusa</i> , kyôo'-sä.
g, gg	before a, o, u, or cons. before e, i	<i>g</i> as in <i>go</i> . It. <i>Gaeta</i> , gä-ĕ'-tä; <i>Grancia</i> , grän'-chä. See also <i>gh</i> , <i>gli</i> . <i>j</i> as in <i>judge</i> . It. <i>Genova</i> , jĕ'-nô-vä. Followed by <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , and <i>u</i> , the <i>i</i> is practically silent. It. <i>Giovanni</i> , jô-vän'-nê; <i>Perugia</i> , pĕ-rôo'-jä; <i>Foggia</i> , fôd'-jä.
gh		<i>g</i> as in <i>go</i> . This sound is indicated by <i>g</i> before <i>o</i> , <i>a</i> , and <i>u</i> , and by <i>gh</i> before <i>i</i> and <i>e</i> . It. <i>Ghigo</i> , gĕ'-gô. Note also the pronunciation of <i>i</i> as a glide in <i>Ghiaia</i> , gyä'-yă.
gli		<i>ly</i> as in Eng. <i>hellion</i> . It. <i>Ventimiglia</i> , vĕn-tĕ-mĕ'-lyă; <i>Gigli</i> , jĕ'-lyĕ.
gn		<i>ny</i> as in Sp. <i>cañón</i> (French <i>gn</i>), almost Eng. <i>canyon</i> . It. <i>Foligno</i> , fô-lĕ'-nyô.
gu		<i>gw</i> as in <i>Gwendolyn</i> . It. <i>Guardia</i> , gwär'-dyă; <i>Guido</i> , gwĕ'-dô. (In French and Spanish, to the contrary, <i>gu</i> before <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> is pronounced simply <i>g</i> as in <i>get</i> , the <i>u</i> being silent.)
i		ĕ, when alone and with consonants; <i>y</i> in the neighborhood of vowels. It. <i>Pistoia</i> , pĕ-stô'-yă; <i>Siena</i> , syĕ'-nä; <i>Fiume</i> , fyôo'-mĕ.
j		a variant spelling of <i>i</i> .
qu		<i>kw</i> as in <i>question</i> . It. <i>Quirinale</i> , kwĕ-rĕ-nă'-lĕ. (In French and Spanish, to the contrary, <i>qu</i> before <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> is pronounced simply <i>k</i> as in <i>kit</i> , the <i>u</i> being silent.)
s		<i>s</i> as in <i>sit</i> , except it becomes <i>z</i> before voiced consonants and, from Naples to the south, between vowels. It. <i>Sbarco</i> , zbär'-kô; <i>Cosenza</i> , kô-zĕn'-tsă.
sc	before a, o, u, or cons. before e, i	<i>sk</i> as in <i>sky</i> . It. <i>Scuola</i> , skwô'-lä.
		<i>sh</i> as in <i>shall</i> . It. <i>Bisceglie</i> , bĕ-shĕ'-lyĕ. Followed by <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>u</i> , the <i>i</i> is practically silent. It. <i>Sciacca</i> , shăk'-kă.
sch		<i>sk</i> as in <i>sky</i> . The <i>sk</i> - sound is indicated by <i>sc</i> before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , and <i>u</i> , and by <i>sch</i> before <i>i</i> and <i>e</i> . It. <i>Scalea</i> , skă-lĕ'-ă; <i>scherzo</i> , skĕr'-tsô. Note

also the pronunciation of *i* as a glide in *Ischia*, *ĕ'-skyā*.

z, zz

ts as in *rats*. It. *Spezia*, *spĕ'-tsyā*; *Arezzo*, *ā-rĕt'-sô*.

dz, occasionally, as in *beds*. It. *mezzo*, *mĕd'-zô*; *Gozzano*, *gôd-zā'-nô*.

JAPANESE

In the "Roman" spelling of Japanese, the vowels have values similar to those of Spanish and Italian. They may be approximately rendered in English as follows: *a* as in *father*, *e* as in *men*, *i* as in *machine*, *o* as in *more*, *u* like the vowel of *pool*.

There is no strong accent, and the best rule for speakers of English is to pronounce the names with level stress, giving to each syllable a full share of time and force. This may prove difficult if not impossible in an English sentence, but for the sake of attaining something like uniformity CBS speakers should not emphasize the stresses they add. Names of four syllables like *Yokohama* will fall into the pattern of ' x ' x, stressed, unstressed, stressed, unstressed.

There is dialectal variety, but *j* may be pronounced as in *jam*, *g* as in *go*, *ch* as in *cheap*.

The combinations *ae*, *ai*, *oi*, *ui* are not true diphthongs but two separate vowels with the second weaker than the first. However, it is not unreasonable for us to pronounce both *ae* and *ai* as "long i."

KOREAN

The names should be pronounced with level stress, each syllable receiving its full share of force and time.

LATVIAN

Lettish or Latvian is always stressed on the first syllable.

A long vowel is indicated by the macron, *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, etc.

Diphthongs such as *ie* are transcribed, when stressed, *ĕ'-ĕ'* rather than *yĕ*, for the elements are of approximately equal importance. Compare the Finnish diphthongs.

Latvian

c before *e*, *i*
otherwise

j

ņ

Explanation

ts as in *rats*.

k as in *koko*.

y as in *yet*.

ny as in Sp. *cañón* (Fr. *gn*), almost Eng. *canyon*.

v	final	f as in <i>off</i> .
	otherwise	v as in <i>very</i> .
ž		zh, the medial consonant in <i>pleasure</i> and <i>leisure</i> .

LITHUANIAN

Lithuanian has both stress and pitch accents which can not be reduced to English rules.

In the pronunciation of the Lithuanian informants *ai* was nearer to *ěi* than to *i*, the transcription here used for convenience.

Lithuanian may employ *i* to indicate the palatal quality of a preceding consonant. It is here transcribed *y*, although one may not be conscious of its effect in listening to the speech of Lithuanians. *Šiauliai* sounds like a Virginian's shou'-li or -lēi, quite as much as shyou'-lyi or -lyěi. Similarly one may hear palatal quality where the spelling does not indicate it (as before high and mid front vowels). For example *Panėvėžis*, q.v.

Lithuanian *e* indicates an open vowel, *ė* or *ę*, while *é* indicates a close vowel like the first part of English *ā* [ay]. Both are here transcribed *ē*, except that stressed *ė*, like *ei*, is transcribed *ā* [ay].

j is pronounced *y*.

š and ž are pronounced, respectively, *sh* as in *shall* and *zh* like the medial consonant of *leisure* and *pleasure*.

y is a vowel pronounced *ē* as in English *beet*.

MALAYAN

The Indonesian or Malayan languages are spoken in Madagascar, the Malay Peninsula, the East Indies, Formosa, and the Philippines. The place names that appear in the news are spelled and usually pronounced according to the usage of European nations that controlled these territories—France, England, Holland, Portugal, China, and Spain. The Indonesian languages and the Oceanic together form the Austronesian family. See *Languages of the Pacific*.

NORWEGIAN. See *Scandinavian Languages*

LANGUAGES OF THE PACIFIC

It is important to remember that the accent usually falls on the next to the last syllable in names of the East Indies and the myriad islands of Oceania. This is the most comfortable accent for Americans, but in an effort to be correct, we frequently are overcorrect and stress the last syllable of names that are properly accented on the penult, as in *Band-*

ung, Balik-Papan, Balabac, Denpasar. The vowels have the "continental" values of Spanish or Italian. The consonants we may pronounce as in English, with *g* as in *get* and *ng* as in *singer* (seldom as in *finger*). See *Tahiti*.

PERSIAN or IRANIAN

"Persian orthography is by no means fixed and consistent, and especially is there uncertainty about the identity and length of many vowels." *PCGN*.

In Persian the sound of "long *a*" may suggest English *ô*, or, in poetry, *ôu*, rather than English *ā*, but the transcription *ā* is here employed as more suitable for American radio speakers.

The pronunciations were prepared in consultation with Mr. C. K. Wilkinson of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

PHILIPPINES. See note appended to the section on Spanish

POLISH. See *Slavic Languages*

PORTUGUESE

Words ending in vowels, except *ã*, or in *m* or *s*, are accented on the next to the last syllable. Words ending in consonants, except *m* or *s*, or in *ã*, are accented on the last syllable. Words that do not conform to these rules carry in Portuguese orthography a written accent (circumflex *ê* or acute *é*). See the last paragraph.

Unstressed vowels tend, like unstressed vowels in English, to become "centralized." That is to say, they tend towards schwa (*ə* or *uh*) or short *i* (*ĭ*).

VOWELS

<i>Portuguese</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
a stressed	ā (ah) as in <i>father</i> . Before <i>l</i> it becomes ô as in Eng. <i>all</i> . Port. <i>Natal</i> , nā-tôl'.
unstressed, especially if final	tends to become ə (<i>uh</i>) as in <i>tellable</i> and <i>sofa</i> . In Brazil, often remains ā.
ã	See <i>Nasalized Vowels and Diphthongs</i> .
e stressed	ě as in <i>edify</i> .
unstressed, especially if final	ə (<i>uh</i>) in Portugal, ĭ in the islands and in Brazil. Practically silent or ĭ when initial in words like <i>espírito</i> (ĭ)spě'-rě-tôô [(i)spě'-ree-tu].
ei	ā as in <i>aid</i> . However it may be reduced to ě in unstressed syllables. Port. <i>Figueiredo</i> , fě-gě-rě'-dôô.

o	stressed	ô as in <i>more</i> .
	unstressed, especially if final	õ as in <i>pull</i> .
oi		õĩ as in <i>oil</i> , but sometimes the <i>o</i> is "weak" and <i>oi</i> is pronounced wē. Port. <i>Coimbra</i> , kwēm'-brə.
ou		ô as in <i>go</i> .

NASALIZED VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

Vowels marked with a til, for example ã, õ, and vowels before *m* + cons., *n* + cons., or final *m* are strongly nasalized.

ã	ûN. Like a Virginian's nasal pronunciation of <i>long</i> . In Brazil, almost ẽ as in nasal <i>men</i> .
ãe, ãi	ã (as above) + ĩ. Not far from a Virginian's nasal pronunciation of <i>mind</i> ; and (for Brazil) Eng. <i>aim</i> (or āng).
ão	ã (as above) + ũ. Similar to Virginian nasal pronunciations of the diphthong in <i>house</i> .
-em (final)	ã (as above) + ĩ. Similar to nasal American <i>mind</i> ; and (for Brazil) Eng. <i>aim</i> (or āng).
õe	o + ĩ. Similar to a nasal pronunciation of Eng. <i>poem</i> , pō'-īm (or -īng). (Port. <i>põem</i> is another story.)

CONSONANTS

c	before e, i	s as in <i>so</i> .
	otherwise	k as in <i>koko</i> .
ç		s as in <i>so</i> .
ch		sh as in <i>shall</i> .
g	before e, i	zh, the medial consonant of <i>pleasure</i> and <i>leisure</i> .
	otherwise	g as in <i>go</i> .
h		silent
j	(only before a, o, u)	zh, the medial consonant of <i>pleasure</i> and <i>leisure</i> .
lh		ly as in <i>million</i> . Cf. It. <i>gli</i> .
m		For -em see <i>Nasalized Vowels</i> above.
nh		ny as in Sp. <i>cañón</i> . Almost Eng. <i>canyon</i> .
qu	before e, i	k (the <i>u</i> is silent)
	otherwise	kw
s	initial, following a consonant, and when doubled (ss)	s as in <i>so</i> .

between vowels	<i>z</i> as in <i>zebra</i> .
before <i>c, f, p, q, t</i> , and when final	<i>sh</i> as in <i>shall</i> , but in Brazil usually <i>s</i> as in <i>so</i> .
before <i>b, d, g</i> (as in <i>go</i>), or any voiced cons.	<i>zh</i> , the medial consonant of <i>leisure</i> and <i>pleasure</i> , but in Brazil usually <i>z</i> as in <i>zebra</i> .

Note: The pronunciation of final *s* and *z* will be affected by the initial sound of the next word in the same phrase.

<i>x</i>	<i>sh</i> or <i>s</i> or <i>ks</i> ; there is no dependable rule.
<i>z</i> initial and between vowels	<i>z</i> as in <i>zebra</i> .
before <i>c, f, p, q, t, s</i>	<i>sh</i> as in <i>shall</i> , but in Brazil usually <i>s</i> .
before <i>b, d, g</i> (as in <i>go</i>) or any voiced cons.	<i>zh</i> , the medial consonant of <i>leisure</i> and <i>pleasure</i> , but in Brazil usually <i>z</i> .

NOTE

No distinction is here made between close and open vowels. In Portuguese orthography a circumflex accent indicates a stressed close vowel. An acute accent indicates a stressed open vowel. A grave accent is placed only on an unaccented vowel to indicate that it receives special attention. For a much more detailed account of the pronunciation of Portuguese, see Joseph Dunn, *Grammar of the Portuguese Language* (New York, Hispanic Society of America; London, D. Nutt, 1930); Edwin B. Williams, *Introductory Portuguese Grammar* (New York, 1942).

RUMANIAN

There is no simple rule of accent in Rumanian.

With the following exceptions, Rumanian spelling has usual English values.

<i>Rumanian</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
ă stressed	û as in <i>urn</i> .
unstressed	ə (uh) as in <i>about</i> .
â	û as in <i>urn</i> .
c before <i>e, i</i>	ch as in <i>church</i> . Compare Italian.
otherwise	k as in <i>kit</i> .
ch	k as in <i>kit</i> . Compare Italian.
e	sometimes, esp. when initial, pronounced yě as in <i>yes</i> .
e unstressed before a vowel	y as in <i>you</i> . After <i>c</i> (see above) and <i>g</i> (see the following), it is practically silent.
g before <i>e, i</i>	j as in <i>judge</i> . Compare Italian.
otherwise	g as in <i>go</i> .

gh		<i>g</i> as in <i>go</i> . Compare Italian.
h		<i>h</i> before vowels, otherwise <i>k(h)</i> as in Scottish <i>loch</i> .
i	unstressed before a vowel final	<i>y</i> as in <i>yes</i> . After <i>c</i> and <i>g</i> (see above), it is practically silent. Compare Italian. <i>ï</i> or <i>ȳ</i> pronounced so short that it practically disappears. Rumanian <i>Ploëști</i> , plô-yësht'.
î		variant of <i>â</i> (see above).
j		<i>zh</i> , the medial consonant in <i>pleasure</i> and <i>leisure</i> .
o	unstressed before <i>a</i>	<i>w</i> as in <i>wash</i> .
ou		<i>ō</i> as in <i>both</i> .
ş		<i>sh</i> as in <i>shall</i> .
ţ		<i>ts</i> as in <i>rats</i> .
u	unstressed before a vowel final	<i>w</i> as in <i>wash</i> . Compare Italian. <i>oo</i> (very short).

NOTE

In Rumanian the definite article is a suffix *-l*, *-ul*, *-le* (masculine) and *-a* (feminine). It may or may not be added to the names of rivers and mountains when they are referred to in the news. Compare the definite and indefinite forms of Albanian names.

RUSSIAN. *See Slavic Languages*

SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES

Usually the first syllable bears the principal accent of the word.

VOWELS

In stressed syllables a vowel is long if it is final or followed by one consonant; otherwise, and in unstressed syllables, a vowel is short.

<i>Spelling</i>	<i>Norwegian</i>	<i>Swedish</i>	<i>Danish</i>
a long	ā	ā or ō	ā or ǣ
short	ā or ŭ	ā or ŭ	ā or ŭ
aa, å	ô or ȍ	ō or ô	ô
æ, ä	ě or ǣ	ě or ǣ	ě or ǣ
(long and short)			

Sometimes *e* is written for *æ*.

e long	ā or ĭ	ā or ĭ	ā or ĭ
short	ě (or ǣ)	ě	ě or ĭ
unstressed	ə	ə	ə

i	long	ē	ē	ē
	short	ē	ē	ē or ĩ
o	long	ō or ōō	ōō	ō
	short	ōō or ōō	ōō	ō

Sometimes *o* is pronounced ô, as if it were *aa* or *â*.

ö, ø, œ	û	û	û
(long and short)			
u	long	ū or ū	ū
	short	ū or ū	ū
y	û	û	û

CONSONANTS

In Norwegian and Swedish all doubled consonants are pronounced long.

Spelling	Norwegian	Swedish	Danish
b	As in English.	As in English.	<i>b</i> or <i>p</i>
c	Before <i>e, i, y, æ, â</i> , in all <i>c</i> is pronounced <i>s</i> ; otherwise in all pronounced <i>k</i> .		
d	Silent after <i>l</i> and <i>n</i> and often when final in word or syllable.	As in English.	Initially <i>d</i> or <i>t</i> . After vowels, <i>th</i> as in <i>this</i> . Silent as in Norwegian.
f	As in English.	As in English.	As in English, but silent in the word <i>af</i> .
g	pronounced before <i>a, o, u, e</i> as in <i>go</i> <i>æ, ø, â</i> , and cons.	before <i>a, o, u,</i> <i>â</i> , and cons.	before all vowels and consonants. May suggest <i>k</i> as in <i>koko</i> .

In all, *g* pronounced *ng* before *n* (but occasionally *ĩ* in Danish and Norwegian).

g	pronounced before <i>i, y, j</i> . <i>y</i> as in <i>yet</i>	before <i>e, i, y,</i> <i>â, ô, j</i> and after <i>l, r</i> . Si- lent in <i>-ig,</i> <i>-igt, morgon,</i> <i>dag</i> , etc.	pronounced voiced <i>k(h)</i> or velar <i>y</i> after vowels and <i>l, r</i> . Sometimes silent. <i>k(h)</i> be- fore <i>t</i> . <i>gg</i> is pro- nounced <i>kk</i> .
h	Silent before <i>j, v</i> .	Silent before <i>j</i> .	Silent before <i>j, v</i> .
j	In all, pronounced <i>y</i> as in <i>yet</i> .		

k	as in <i>koko</i>	before <i>a, e, o, u</i> , <i>æ, ø, å</i> and consonants including <i>n</i> . before <i>i, y, j</i> , suggests <i>ky</i> or <i>ch</i> or <i>h</i> . Be- fore these vowels <i>sk</i> is pronounced <i>sh</i> .	before <i>a, o, u, å</i> , and conson- ants, including <i>n</i> . before <i>e, i, y</i> , <i>ä, ö, j</i> , pro- nounced like the <i>ch</i> of <i>church</i> . Before these vowels <i>sk</i> is pro- nounced <i>sh</i> .	As in English but pronounced be- fore <i>n</i> .
r	trilled		trilled	uvular or "Parisian" <i>r</i> .
rs	sh		sh	unvoiced uvular <i>r</i> + <i>s</i> .
s	In all three, pronounced <i>s</i> as in <i>so</i> except in <i>rs, sj</i> , which see. Never pronounced <i>z</i> .			
sj	sh		sh	sh
skj	sh		sh	sk(y)-
v	Oc. silent when final.		As in English.	Oc. silent when final.
w	In all, pronounced <i>v</i> .			
x	In all, pronounced <i>ks</i> .			
z	In all, pronounced <i>s</i> as in <i>so</i> .			

NOTE ON "EI, EJ" AND "AU, AV"

The diphthong *ei, ej* is here transcribed *ā* (ay) though it varies in dialects from *i* (ai) to *ā* (ay). The diphthong *au, av* is pronounced *äu* or, as in Oslo, *äv*. The nearest English sound is the *ou* [*au*] of *house*, and it is so transcribed.

NOTE

This outline is based on materials provided by Prof. Einar Haugen. While it is too complicated to follow easily, it will explain contradictory transcriptions of Scandinavian place names. Convenient grammars in English are Einar Haugen, *Beginning Norwegian* (New York, 1937); W. G. Johnson, *Beginning Swedish* (Rock Island, 1939); and Ingeborg Stemmann, *A New Danish Reader* (Copenhagen, 1939).

SERBIAN. See *Slavic Languages*.

SLAVIC LANGUAGES

There is no simple rule for the accenting of Russian and Bulgarian. Polish is accented on the syllable next to the last. Czech (Bohemian) and

Slovak are accented on the first syllable. Serb-Croat values of intonation and quantity are foreign to English. However, in English contexts an accent is given, usually to the first or the second syllable. Occasionally in this list two accents are marked to prevent mispronunciation or to reconcile contradictory authorities, each of which in its way is right.

In Czech and Slovak spelling an acute accent placed above a vowel is a sign of length, not stress. An apostrophe indicates a liquid sound. The accent of Polish ó indicates quality not stress.

In the following table are explained symbols of the official roman spelling of Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia (which also has an official Cyrillic spelling). Added in parenthesis are comments on difficult points in the customary American transliteration of the official Cyrillic spelling of Russia and Bulgaria.

<i>Czechosl.</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Serb-Croat</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
	ą		ôN as in Fr. <i>bon</i> .
c	c	c	ts as in <i>rats</i> . In Polish before <i>i</i> or <i>j</i> + vowel it tends to é.
	é	é	ch as in <i>cheese</i> (or <i>tsy</i>).
č	cz	č	ch as in <i>choke</i> .
ch or h	ch	h	h (as in <i>hat</i>) before a vowel; otherwise <i>k(h)</i> , as in Scot. <i>loch</i> . Rus. and Bulg. <i>kh</i> is Anglicized as <i>k</i> .
	(Also Russian and Bulgarian <i>kh</i> .)		
	dz		dz as in <i>buds</i> ; when final, <i>ts</i> as in <i>rats</i> ; before <i>i</i> it is pronounced <i>j</i> as in <i>judge</i> .
dž	dž	dž	<i>j</i> as in <i>judge</i> .
d'	dź	đ, dj, gĵ	nearly <i>j</i> as in <i>jill</i> (or <i>dy</i>).

(Russian *e* is sometimes pronounced yô as in English *yawl*. For example, *Orel*, ôr-yôl'.)

	ę		ăN as in Fr. <i>fin</i> .
ě			yě as in <i>yet</i> .
h		h	(See <i>ch</i> above.)
j	j	j	<i>y</i> (consonant) as in <i>yes</i> ; but when after a vowel and followed by a consonant, or final, it forms a diphthong: <i>ej</i> = ā (ay).
	i + vowel		
	ł		(Pronounce <i>ł</i> and <i>l</i> , like English <i>l</i> . See note on page 28 below.)

(For Russian and Bulgarian *kh*, see *ch* above.)

l			when a vowel, pronounced as in English <i>cradle</i> .
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ñ	ń	nj	ny as in Sp. <i>cañón</i> (Fr. <i>gn</i>), almost English <i>canyon</i> .
ou			ō as in <i>go</i> .
	ó		ō̄ as in pull (or ōō as in <i>food</i>).
r	r	r	when a vowel, pronounced like Am. Eng. <i>err</i> , <i>ûr</i> . When a cons., pronounced as a trilled <i>r</i> .
ř			<i>rz</i> (<i>r</i> + <i>zh</i> as below)
	rz		<i>zh</i> , the medial consonant of <i>leisure</i> and <i>pleasure</i> . When final in word or syllable it tends toward <i>sh</i> as in <i>show</i> .
	ś		<i>sh</i> as in <i>sheen</i> (or <i>sy</i>).
	s + i + vowel		
š	sz	š	<i>sh</i> as in <i>show</i> .
t'			nearly <i>ch</i> as in <i>chill</i> (or <i>ty</i>).
û			ōō as in <i>food</i> .
	w		<i>v</i> as in <i>very</i> ; when final <i>f</i> as in <i>off</i> .
	(Russian <i>v</i>)		
y, ý	y		ĩ as in <i>it</i> or ē as in <i>beet</i> or <i>wē</i> .
(Also Russian and Bulgarian <i>y</i> .)			
	z		<i>z</i> as in <i>zebra</i> except after <i>r</i> . See <i>rz</i> .
ž	ž	ž	<i>zh</i> , the medial consonant of <i>leisure</i> and <i>pleasure</i> . When final in word or syllable it may become <i>sh</i> as in <i>shall</i> .
	ż		<i>zh</i> , as described above (or <i>zy</i>).

Otherwise the letters have approximately the usual English values except that the voiced consonants (*b*, *d*, *dz*, *dž*, *g*, *v*, *w*, *z*, *ž*) tend to become the corresponding voiceless consonants (*p*, *t*, *c*, *č*, *k*, *f*, *s*, *š*) if followed by a voiceless consonant or if final. This tendency is not marked in Serb-Croat.

NOTE ON POLISH "Ł"

In English usage Polish *ł* and *l* should both be pronounced *l*, not *w* and *l* respectively. Polish speakers make a distinction between *l* and *ł*, something like the difference between the usual English *l*'s in *lip* and *old*. The question is whether this distinction is important enough for English speakers to use *w* for *ł*, as is the recommendation in many dictionaries. Our consultants inform us that in the pronunciation of Polish cultivated by Polish radio announcers, singers, and clergymen, *l* and *ł*, though different, will be heard by English listeners as *l*. Polish friends say that *w* for *ł* sounds as odd to them as to other Americans. So *Łuck* should be

simply loōtsk (lutsk), which isn't too simple after all. And the learned can try to give this *l* the quality of the *l* in *old*.

NOTE ON ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SPELLINGS

Because of the peculiarities of the Roman alphabets of Czechoslovak, Polish, and Serb-Croat, and in the absence of official Roman spellings of Russian and Bulgarian, the sounds of these languages may be spelled according to English, French, or German conventions. Accordingly we find *Drazha*, *Draja*, and *Drascha* for *Dražā*; *Chetnik*, *Tchetnik*, and *Tschetnik* for *Četnik*; *Kiev* or *Kieff*, *Kiev* or *Kief*, and *Kijew*; *Lapats* and *Lapatz* for *Lapac*; and so on. *Moscow*, *Moscou*, and *Moskau* for *Moskva* (Rus. transliterated) show older variations of sound as well as of spelling.

For English speakers the English spellings are comparatively simple, though we need a better indication than *e* for the sound *yô* in *Orel*. The French spellings sometimes mislead us, as for instance in *Chaliapin*, a Russian name that we should spell *Shalyapin*. Even the official British PCGN continues to use *j* with its French value in spelling *Jitomir*, which is familiar to American readers as *Zhitomir*. In our press dispatches the spelling of place names usually follows, within typographical limitations, the examples of the National Geographic Society, Webster's Dictionary, and other standard American reference works. Personal names, however, are often spelled as if they were French, because the French cultural tradition is strong in Europe and these names have not been respelled by the editors of our reference works.

NOTES ON RUSSIAN

Because of the gender of words understood but not expressed, the names of small villages may end in *a* (or *aya*), and the names of large villages in *o*; the names of cities may lack a suffix. As a community grows, it may pass through all three stages: *Gavrilova*, *Gavrilovo*, and *Gavrilov*. This and another picturesque habit—that of changing the names to honor new heroes—cause maps and sometimes dispatches to disagree. The forms preferred here are those of the recent map of the National Geographic Society.

The Russian *a*, stressed and unstressed, is here transcribed *ā*, though its quality may approach *ū*, the vowel of *but*, especially as pronounced by an Englishman. Whether the spelling *o* is to be rendered in phonetics *ō*, *ô*, *ö*, or *ū* is a problem that has confused makers of dictionaries. This editor has tried to follow a consistent practice, stressed *o* being usually rendered as *ô*, unstressed *o* as *ō*. Many phoneticians would prefer the use of *ū* for the sounds of *a* and unstressed *o*, but for the purpose of this list it seemed wise not to depart too far from present dictionary transcription and from customary spelling. Most Russian unstressed vowels in rapid speech will sound to a foreign ear like schwa.

Between a consonant and a following vowel, *y* is written to indicate a soft sign in the Russian Cyrillic spelling. If a vowel does not follow, *y* is written for the soft sign only with *l*, *m*, and *n*. A soft vowel is indicated by prefixing *y*, as in *Orel*, ōr-yôl'. Russian *e* is "softer" to American ears than *ě*; hence the frequent spellings of *ie* and *ye* as in *Dniepr* for *Dnepr*; *Izvyestia* for *Izvestia*; and *Soviet*. In this list, however, *y* is not used to show this quality of *e*.

SPANISH

Words ending in a vowel, or in *n* or *s*, stress the next to the last syllable. Words ending in a consonant, except *n* or *s*, stress the last syllable. Words not following these rules bear an accent mark. The *Pequeño Larousse Ilustrado*, in the second or encyclopedic half, shows the exceptional accents of almost all Spanish names that will appear in the news, e.g. *Ávila*, *Cárdenas*, *Nájera*.

Spanish	Explanation
b	See note on page 31.
c before e, i	s (Am. Sp.) as in <i>so</i> , or "th" (Castilian) as in <i>thin</i> .
otherwise	k as in <i>koko</i> . Sp. <i>cocer</i> , kô-sēr' or -thēr'; <i>acción</i> , äk-syôn'. The k-sound before <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> is indicated by <i>qu</i> , which see.
d initial	very like English <i>d</i> .
medial	th as in <i>gather</i> . Sp. <i>dedo</i> , dě'-thô.
final and in -ado	th as in <i>gather</i> , or it may disappear, as is amiably illustrated in the last phrases of the song <i>La Paloma</i> .
g before e, i	h as in <i>heat</i> (or a voiceless uvular sound similar to the voiced Parisian <i>r</i> .) Sp. <i>gente</i> , hën'-tê. For the <i>h</i> -sound before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>u</i> , see <i>j</i> .
otherwise	g as in <i>go</i> . Sp. <i>gato grande</i> , gä'-tô grän'-dê. See <i>gu</i> .
gu before e, i	g as in <i>go</i> . Sp. <i>guerra</i> , gë'-rä. The <i>u</i> is silent.
before a, o	gw or, esp. when intervocalic, w. Sp. <i>agua</i> , ä'-wä, <i>Guadalajara</i> (g)wä'-thä-lä-hä'-rä.
h	silent. Sp. <i>Chihuahua</i> , chē-wä'-wä.
j	h as in <i>hot</i> (or a voiceless uvular sound similar to the voiced Parisian <i>r</i> .) Sp. <i>Jorge</i> , hōr'-hê.
ll	y (Am. Sp.) as in <i>yet</i> , or <i>ly</i> (Castilian) like <i>li</i> in Eng. <i>million</i> and like It. <i>glì</i> . In Argentina and Uruguay often <i>j</i> as in <i>just</i> or <i>zh</i> , the medial consonant of <i>leisure</i> and <i>pleasure</i> .
ñ	ny as in Eng. <i>canyon</i> , ñi as in Eng. <i>onion</i> . Fr. and It. <i>gn</i> .

qu before e, i	k as in <i>kít</i> . Sp. <i>que</i> , kě'. This convention of silent <i>u</i> French shares, but not Italian. The <i>k</i> -sound before <i>a</i> and <i>o</i> is indicated by <i>c</i> , which see.
s	s as in <i>so</i> .
v	See note below.
x between vowels	ks. Sp. <i>éxito</i> , ěk'-sě-tô.
before consonants	s. Sp. <i>extranjero</i> , ěs-trăn-hě'-rô.
for j	h, formerly sh. <i>México</i> or <i>Mějico</i> , mě'-hě-kô. <i>Oaxaca</i> , wā-hā'-kă. <i>Quixote</i> or <i>Quijote</i> , kē-hô'-tě, formerly kē-shô'-tě. <i>Jerez</i> , hě-rěth', formerly <i>Xeres</i> , shě'-rēs. But <i>Xochimilco</i> , só-chē-měl'-kô or shô- or hô-.
y (consonant)	y as in <i>yes</i> . In Argentina and Uruguay often <i>j</i> as in <i>judge</i> or <i>zh</i> , the medial consonant of <i>leisure</i> and <i>pleasure</i> . Sp. <i>yo</i> , yô; Arg., Urug. jô or zhô.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

Weak vowels *i* (*y*) and *u* combine with strong vowels *a*, *e*, *o* and with one another to form diphthongs. In these the strong vowel takes the stress or, in the case of *iu* and *ui*, the second vowel. Sp. *Teruel*, tē-rwěl'; *baile*, bī'-lě; *hay*, i'; *Ruiz*, rwēs' or rwěth'. Exceptions are indicated by an accent. Sp. *Pía*, pē'-ă.

Strong vowels remain distinct from one another. Spanish *creer*, crě-ěr'; *faena*, fā-ě'-nă; *Saavedra*, sâ'-ă-vě'-thră.

NOTE ON "B" AND "V"

b is usually a spirant sound like English *v* but made with both lips instead of the lower lip and the upper teeth. It is like *b* (*bb*) in our southern dialect pronunciation of *river*, often spelled "ribber." In Spanish, *b* and *v* are alternatives in spelling. They are usually Anglicized, however, as English *b* and English *v* respectively, according to the Spanish form most familiar in English; e.g., *Havana* rather than *Habana*.

CASTILIAN AS A STANDARD

American Spanish is related to Castilian Spanish much as American English is related to the "Received Standard" of England. In the new world, the dialects of Spanish provinces, particularly in southern Spain, and the Midland dialects of England formed the basis of the Spanish of Latin American capitals and the American English of the great cities of the United States. Thus what had been provincial speech in the homelands became metropolitan speech in America. Meanwhile in Spain the dialect of Castile and in England the dialect of London literary and

political circles gained still more prestige at the expense of provincial dialects. At home the provincial accents more or less lost the battle, in the former colonies they won it. However, Castilian Spanish still has a prestige in the Spanish-speaking world that may seem curious to the proud or satisfied speakers of American English. If you ask the correct pronunciation of the Spanish name of a prominent leader, it will often be given in the Castilian form without regard to the speech of his constituents. Thus recently the female secretaries of both President Quezon and Senator Chavez gave me a detailed description of the Castilian quality of *z* in these names, although it is rare in the Rio Grande Valley and in the Philippines. But this phenomenon is not exactly parallel to an American's acquiring a broad *a*, for a remarkable number of non-Castilian speakers of Spanish regard Castilian as the standard. If you ask for a pronunciation, they wish to give you the best. Nevertheless this courtesy complicates the making of dictionaries where what is current in educated speech of the region is "standard" and "correct." For American radio the Spanish American *s* for *c* and *z* is certainly preferable for programs concerned with Spanish America. In pronouncing the names of famous cities and persons in Spain the circumstances of the broadcast should determine the accent.

SPANISH IN THE PHILIPPINES

The popular languages of the Philippines are Indonesian or Austronesian. Tagalog is especially important. English and Spanish are predominantly the languages of the schools, the government, and the churches. Place names and family names are Hispanicized Indonesian or Spanish. Spanish has controlled the spelling of the local languages, which, in turn, have probably influenced the pronunciation of Spanish in the Philippines.

a in unaccented syllables tends to become schwa (the *a* of *about* and of *sofa*).

c before *e* and *i*, and *z* are pronounced *s* rather than "th" as in *thin*.

d has less tendency to become *th*.

SWEDISH. See *Scandinavian Languages*

THAI or SIAMESE

Like Chinese, Thai is a tonal language with at least five, and in some dialects, seven tones. As the tone changes, the meaning of a syllable is changed. There is no accent in the English sense, but to our ear the tone itself, especially the high-pitched tone, may give the impression of an accent. Accent marks have here been used to assist pronunciation or at least to prevent greater mispronunciation.

One characteristic that Thai shares with English is a number of seemingly useless letters in its spelling. Some of the pronunciations here set forth may arouse disbelief, but our consultant, the Rev. Paul A. Eakin of Bangkok, said them so, and he was born there. Moreover I have found no one to say him nay. Mr. Eakin writes, "Each tone is indicated in the written language by combinations of different class consonants with long and short vowels and by use of about three tonal marks placed over the syllable. There are definite rules for tones, and there are practically no exceptions. Difficulties arise mainly in connection with the 'silent' letters, which are retained in words originating in the Pali or Sanskrit to indicate the origin of the word. The alphabet is an adaptation of the Cambodian script existing in the middle of the thirteenth century. It contains some 44 consonants and as many vowel sounds. Since there are but 21 consonant sounds, this means that in many cases one sound is represented by several letters. The Thai Government is attempting to reduce the number of these consonants and so simplify the alphabet." See also Thomas A. Sebeok, "The Languages of Southeastern Asia," *The Far Eastern Quarterly*, August, 1943. There is no distinction between White Thai and Black Thai.

l, r, y, when final in a syllable, have the sound of *n*.

ch, chj, d, dt, s, st, when final in a syllable, have the sound of *t*.

b, bp, when final in a syllable, have the sound of *p*.

TURKISH

Turkish has no accent in the English sense of the word. The stresses here marked will serve to prevent mis-stressing, if they are not over-emphasized, but they may be ignored in favor of a level pronunciation—so far as that is possible in an English sentence. The Turkish informants did not recommend a slight accent upon final syllables.

The circumflex is a sign of length and in the case of *â* it may indicate the sound *yah*.

<i>Turkish</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>j</i> as in <i>just</i> .
<i>ç</i>	<i>ch</i> as in <i>church</i> .
<i>g</i>	<i>g</i> as in <i>go</i> .
<i>ğ</i> after <i>a, ı, o, u</i>	silent
("hard" vowels)	
after <i>e, i, ö, ü</i>	forms a diphthong: <i>eğ</i> = <i>ā</i> [ay]; <i>ög</i> = <i>ûï</i> ;
("soft" vowels)	<i>üğ</i> = <i>üï</i> ; <i>iğ</i> is practically <i>ē</i> .
<i>i</i> (with dot)	<i>ē</i> as in <i>beet</i> or <i>ï</i> as in <i>sit</i> .
<i>ı</i> (without dot)	<i>ï</i> as in <i>bit</i> . (The Turkish sound, called "hoarse," "guttural," and "retracted," has no equi-

	valent in English. It lies between <i>ī</i> and <i>û</i> . It may be transcribed schwa.)
j	<i>zh</i> , the medial consonant of <i>leisure</i> and <i>pleasure</i> .
§	<i>sh</i> as in <i>shall</i> .
y	<i>y</i> introducing a diphthong, as in <i>you</i> , and <i>y</i> (or <i>ī</i>) completing a diphthong, as in <i>joy</i> , <i>oil</i> , <i>day</i> , <i>aid</i> .

A NOTE ON THE TRANSCRIPTION OF "E" AND "O"

English *ě* (eh) is usually preferable to English *ā* (ay) to indicate the pronunciation of French *é* and the close *e* of many other non-Germanic languages. The diphthongal character of English *ā* (ay), and its inevitable stress and length, is more painful than a failure to distinguish close and open *e*'s, at least in the pronunciation of occasional foreign names in an English context. The use of *ě* (eh) rather than *ā* (ay) is a departure from the practice of *War Words* (1st edition)—made at some cost. It was necessary when one heard on the same program the French learned in America and the French learned, by Americans, in France.

The use of *ě* (eh) rather than *ā* (ay) may also help to change the notion that every Italian *e* should be pronounced *ā*. The pronunciation of *Enna* as *ā'-nā* (ay'-nah), was the most unfortunate episode of the Sicilian verbal campaign. Insistence upon *ě* (eh) as the value of Italian *e* will extend to *Grosseto* and *Velletri*, where the vowel certainly is close, but in a stressed open syllable the symbol *ě*, interpreted by American speakers with our usual linguistic habits, may be sounded not too far from a close *e*. In any case this must be our reliance if we are to avoid a greater error.

Likewise *ě* (eh) has been preferred to *ā* (ay) in the transcription of Slavic languages. In the case of Russian, *ā* (ay) for stressed *e* and *ě* (eh) for unstressed *e*, worked well enough, but when it was necessary to devise a system for names in all the Slavic languages, it seemed better to use one symbol for stressed and unstressed *e*. If one symbol is used, *ě* (eh) is better than *ā* (ay).

The sound of *ō* as in *go* in American English is diphthongal *ōō*, in British English triphthongal or more. The associations of *ô* as it may occur in *orb*, *more*, *often*, *all* are nearer than *ō* to the sounds spelled *o* in many foreign languages.

At any time, of course, one could have adopted or devised special symbols for these foreign sounds. They would, however, have no special meaning for the users of this handbook. To the contrary, elaboration of symbols, a comfort to phoneticians, usually confuses and discourages everybody who has not a technical interest in phonetic problems. One man's meat is another man's person, as they say in New York.

USEFUL REFERENCE WORKS

The following reference books are all but indispensable for a study of pronunciation:

British Broadcasting Corporation, *Broadcast English* (London, 1932-1939). Seven pamphlets prepared for the BBC by A. Lloyd James.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, *Handbook for Announcers* (Ottawa, 1942). For Canadian place names.

Columbia Encyclopedia, *The* (New York, 1935).

Fowler, H. W., *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage* (Oxford, 1926).

Funk, Charles E., *What's the Name, Please?* (New York, 1936).

Funk and Wagnalls' New Standard Dictionary (New York, 1925).

Holt, Alfred H., *American Place Names* (New York, 1938).

Jones, Daniel, *An English Pronouncing Dictionary* (4th ed., New York, 1937).

Kenyon, J. S., *American Pronunciation* (8th ed., Ann Arbor, Mich., 1940).

Kenyon, J. S., and Knott, T. A., *A Pronouncing Dictionary of American English* (Springfield, Mass., 1944). This excellent dictionary, employing the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association, was received too late to be cited except in a few postscripts.

Krapp, G. P., *The English Language in America* (New York, 1925).

Mawson, C. O. Sylvester, *International Book of Names* (New York, 1933).

Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use, *Lists* (Royal Geographical Society, London).

Thorndike-Century Senior Dictionary (New York, 1941).

U. S. Board on Geographical Names, *Reports* (Washington, D. C.)

Webster's New International Dictionary (2d. ed., Springfield, Mass., 1934), as interpreted by its prefatory "Guide to Pronunciation" (pp. xxii-lxxviii). Section 277 (pp. lix ff) lists for about 1100 debatable words the pronunciations given in seven authoritative dictionaries.

Webster's Biographical Dictionary (Springfield, Mass., 1943).

Consult also the files of the journal *American Speech*.

INDEX TO ABBREVIATIONS

Afghan.	Afghanistan	Fr. Som.	French Somaliland
Afr.	Africa	Ger.	Germany
Ala.	Alabama		German
Alb.	Albania	Gr.	Greece
	Albanian		Greek
Alg.	Algeria	Hung.	Hungary
Am.	American		Hungarian
Arg.	Argentina	Icel.	Iceland
Austral.	Australia	Indo.	Indonesian
Baluch.	Baluchistan	Indo-Ch.	Indo-China
Belg.	Belgium	Ind. Oc.	Indian Ocean
Braz.	Brazilian	isl.	island
Brit.	British	It.	Italy
Bulg.	Bulgaria		Italian
	Bulgarian	Jap.	Japan
Calab.	Calabria		Japanese
Calif.	California	Liecht.	Liechtenstein
Ch.	China	Lith.	Lithuania
co.	county		Lithuanian
Col.	Colombia	Madag.	Madagascar
collab.	collaborator with	Manchu.	Manchuria
	the Axis powers	Mass.	Massachusetts
Conn.	Connecticut	Mex.	Mexico
cons.	consonant	Mich.	Michigan
Cz.	Czechoslovakia	Mo.	Missouri
Del.	Delaware	Mon.	Monaco
Den.	Denmark	Mor.	Morocco
	Danish	mt.	mountain
dist.	district	N. C.	North Carolina
Dodec.	Dodecanese Isls.	NEI	Netherlands East
Du.	Dutch		Indies
Du. W. I.	Dutch West Indies	Neth.	Netherlands
E. Afr.	East Africa	N. J.	New Jersey
Eng.	England	N. Mex.	New Mexico
	English	Nor.	Norway
Est.	Estonia		Norwegian
	Estonian	N. Y.	New York
Europ.	European	N. Z.	New Zealand
Fil.	Filipino	Oc.	Oceania
Fin.	Finland	oc.	occasionally
	Finnish	Pa.	Pennsylvania
Flem.	Flemish	PCGN	Permanent Com-
for.	foreign		mittee on Geo-
Fr.	France		graphical Names
	French		for British Offic-
Fr. Eq. Afr.	French Equatorial		ial Use
	Africa	pen.	peninsula

Per.	Persian
P. I.	Philippine Islands
pl.	plural
Pol.	Poland
	Polish
Port.	Portugal
	Portuguese
Pres.	President
protec.	protectorate
prov.	province
repub.	republic
Rh.	Rhodes
riv.	river
Rum.	Rumania
	Rumanian
Rus.	Russia
	Russian
S. A.	South America
S. Afr.	South Africa
Sard.	Sardinia
S. C.	South Carolina
S.-C.	Serb-Croat
Scot.	Scotland
	Scottish

Sp.	Spain
	Spanish
Sp. Mor.	Spanish Morocco
str.	strait
Sw.	Sweden
	Swedish
Switz.	Switzerland
Tenn.	Tennessee
Tex.	Texas
Tun.	Tunisia
Turk.	Turkey
	Turkish
U. of S. A.	Union of South Africa
Urug.	Uruguay
U. S.	United States
Ven.	Venezuela
Vt.	Vermont
Wash.	Washington
W. Asia	West Asia
W. I.	West Indies
Wis.	Wisconsin
Yugosl.	Yugoslavia

KEYS TO PRONUNCIATION

IN THE first column is the word to be pronounced. In the second column the pronunciation is given by a simplified Websterian alphabet, and in the third column by a phonetic respelling without special accents.

The symbols of the second column, except ə, should present no difficulty to those who are familiar with American dictionaries. The symbol ə, which is named *schwa*, is used for unstressed vowels, however spelled, which in speech are sounded “uh”—for example, *about*, *taken*, *pencil*, *lemon*, *circus*.

The spelling of the third column should be self-evident. With only two or three exceptions the letters have customary *English* values. “*Th*” (italic) is the initial sound of *then*: “th” (roman) is the initial sound of *thin*.

There is often no exact equivalent in English for the sounds of foreign languages. Therefore the symbols in the third group (Foreign Sounds) are only desperate reachings for a sign that will suggest to an American a sound not too far removed from the foreignism. See also the discussions in the Introduction.

The accent mark is placed after the syllable to be stressed. Where it is difficult to decide which syllable more often bears the principal stress of a word, both syllables have been accented. No orthographic distinction is made between primary and secondary accents. In American speech the distinction is idiomatic and will usually take care of itself. For Chinese and Japanese, no accent is indicated unless the word has been Anglicized. In foreign words the stress accent should not be emphasized.

ENGLISH VOWELS

<i>Key Word</i>	<i>Key 1</i>	<i>Key 2</i>
<i>at</i> , <i>baton</i>	ăt', bă-tôn'	at', ba-ton'
<i>ate</i>	āt'	ayt'
<i>father</i>	fă'-thər	fah'-thuhr
<i>care</i>	kăhr'	kehr'
<i>event</i>	ĭ-věnt'	i-vent'
<i>eve</i>	ēv'	eev'
<i>there</i>	thĕr'	thehr'
<i>city</i>	sĭt'-ĭ	sit'-i
<i>fear</i>	fĭr'	fĭhr'
<i>ice</i>	īs'	ais'
<i>odd</i>	ōd'	od'
<i>go</i>	gō'	goh'

<i>Key Word</i>	<i>Key 1</i>	<i>Key 2</i>
<i>awe</i>	ô'	o' or aw'
<i>pull</i>	pôol'	pul'
<i>pool</i>	pôol'	pool'
<i>but</i>	büt'	buht'
<i>urn</i>	ûrn' or ærn'	uhrn'
<i>use</i>	ûs'	yoos'
<i>oil</i>	oil'	oil'
<i>out</i>	out'	aut'
<i>above, sofa, further, taken, charity, convey, until</i>	ə (<i>schwa</i>)	uh

ENGLISH CONSONANTS

<i>chat</i>	chăt'	chat'
<i>get</i>	gět'	get'
<i>jet</i>	jět'	jet'
<i>singer</i>	sîng'-ær	sing'-uhr
<i>finger</i>	fîng'-gær	finġ'-guhr
<i>pleasure</i>	plēzh'-ær	plezh'-uhr
<i>thin</i>	thîn'	thin'
<i>this</i>	thîs'	this'
<i>yet</i>	yět'	yet'

The other consonant symbols have the usual English value.

FOREIGN SOUNDS

	<i>Key 1</i>	<i>Key 2</i>	<i>Often Anglicized</i>
Fr. <i>sud</i>	süd'	süd'	ôo or ū as in <i>rude</i>
Fr. <i>peur</i>	pûr'	pœr'	û as in <i>purr</i>
Fr. <i>bon</i>	bôn'	boN'	ôn as in <i>wrong</i>
Fr. <i>fin</i>	fân'	faN'	ăn as in <i>sang</i>
Du. <i>huis</i>	hûis'	hœis'	oi as in <i>hoist</i>
Scot. <i>loch</i>	lôk(h)'	lok(h)'	k (or ck) as in <i>lock</i>
Sp. <i>cañón</i>	kā-nyôn'	kah-nyon'	ny as in <i>canyon</i>
It. <i>glia</i>	lyē'	lyee'	ly (or li) as in <i>million</i>

See the Introduction for descriptions of foreign sounds.

RECOMMENDED PRONUNCIATIONS

a

ə

uh

The indefinite article *a* should be pronounced schwa [ə], not *ā*, in order to give the effect of speech and not of awkward, even childish reading aloud. There is of course a place for an emphatic *ā*-pronunciation of even an indefinite article, but this headline style is seldom safe from abuse, and it is an awkward way of securing emphasis. Stressing the article breaks up the characteristic pattern of spoken English, and radio speakers do this at the risk of losing their audience.

aa, å

The spelling *aa* in Danish represents the sound *ô*. The same spelling was formerly common in Norway, but has now largely given way to the Swedish spelling *å*, which is pronounced more like *ô*. (There are many Swedish place names in Finland.) In Dutch and German *aa* is pronounced *ah* (as in *father*).

Aabenraa (Den.)	ô'-bən-rô'	o'-buhn-ro'
Aabo (Fin.)	See <i>Åbo</i> .	
Aachen (Ger.)	āk(h)('-ən	ahk(h)('-uhn
French <i>Aix la Chapelle</i> , ɛks lā shā-pël' [eks lah shah-pel'].		
Aagtekerke (Neth.)	āk(h)('-tə-kěr'-kə	ahk(h)('-tuh-kehr'- kuh

Aahus (Sw.) See *Åhus*.

Aal (Nor.)	ôl'	ol'
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Aaland (Fin.) See *Åland*.

Aalborg (Den.)	ôl'-bôr	ol'-bor
Aalesund (Nor.)	ô'-lə-sōōn	o'-luh-sun
Aalsmeer (Neth.)	āls-mār'	ahls-mayr'
Aalst (Belg.)	ālst'	ahlst'

French *Alost*, ā-lôst' [ah-lost'].

Aalten (Neth.)	āl'-tən	ahl'-tuhn
Aamli (Nor.)	ôm'-lē	om'-lee
Aamot (Nor.)	ô'-mōōt	o'-mut
Aandalsnes (Nor.)	ôn'-dāls-nēs	on'-dahls-nes
aan Zee	ān zā'	ahn zay'

An element, meaning *by the sea*, in Dutch place names.

Aardal (Nor.)	ôr'-dāl	or'-dahl
Aarhus (Den.)	ôr'-hōōs	or'-hoos
Aasgaardsstrand (Nor.)	ôs'-gôrs-strān	os'-gors-strahn
Aavasaksa (Fin.)	ā'-vā-sāk-sā	ah'-vah-sahk-sah

Abadan (Iran)	<i>Per.</i> ā-bā-dān'	ah-bah-dahn'
	<i>Eng.</i> āb-ā-dān'	ab-a-dan'
Abagaituev (Rus.)	ā-bā-gī-tōō'-yēf	ah-bah-gai-too'-yef
Abaiang (Oc.)	ā-bī'-āng	ah-bai'-ahng
Abakan (Rus.)	ā-bā-kān'	ah-bah-kahn'
Abau (New Guinea)	ā'-bou	ah'-bau
Abava (Latvia, riv.)	ā'-bā-vā	ah'-bah-vah
Abbeville	<i>Eng.</i> āb'-ī-vīl	ab'-i-vil
	<i>Fr.</i> āb-vēl'	ahb-veel'
Abd el Krim (Mor. leader)	āb dēl krēm'	ahb del kreem'
Abdul Hussein Aziz	āb-dōōl' hōōs-sān'	ahb-dul' hus-sayn'
(Afghan leader)	ā-zēz'	ah-zeez'
Abemama (Oc.)	ā-bē-mā'-mā	ah-beh-mah'-mah
Abernethy, Thomas G.	āb'-ər-nēth'-ī	ab'-uhr-neth'-i
(U.S. representative)		
Aberystwith (Wales)	<i>Eng.</i> āb'-ə-rīst'-wīth	ab'-uh-rīst'-with
	<i>Welsh</i> ā-bər-ūst'-wīth	ah-buhr-uhst'-with
Abganerovo (Rus.)	āb-gā-nē'-rō-vō	ahb-gah-neh'-ro-vo
Also called <i>Abganerova</i> .		
Abkoude (Neth.)	āp-kou'-dē	ahp-kau'-duh
Åbo (Fin.)	<i>Sw.</i> ā-bōō	oh'-boo
Finnish <i>Turku</i> , q.v.		
Abrud (Rum.)	ā-brōōd'	ah-brud'
Hungarian <i>Abrudbánya</i> , ōb'-rōōd-bā'-nyō [ob'-rud-bah'-nyo].		
absorb, -ing	āb-sōrb', -īng	ab-sorb', -ing
The <i>s</i> should not be pronounced <i>z</i> .		
Abu Hashaifa (Egypt)	ā'-bōō hā-shī'-fā	ah'-boo hah-shai'-fah
Abukir (Egypt)	ā-bōō-kēr'	ah-bu-keer'
Accra (Gold Coast)	ə-krā'	uh-krah'
Achaia and Elis	<i>Eng.</i> ə-kā'-yə and	uh-kay'-yuh and
(Gr.)	ē'-līs	ee'-lis
Also called in English <i>Achaea</i> , ə-kē'-ə [uh-kee'-uh]. Greek <i>Achaia kai Elis</i> , ā-hī'-ā kē ē'-lēś [ah-hai'-ah keh ee'-lees].		
Achaia kai Elis (Gr.)	ā-hī'-ā kē ē'-lēś	ah-hai'-ah keh ee'-lees
Also called in English <i>Achaea</i> , ə-kē'-ə [uh-kee'-uh].		
Acheloos (Gr., riv.)	ā-hē-lō'-ōs	ah-heh-lo'-os
Achinsk (Rus.)	ā'-chīnsk	ah'-chinsk
Achuev (Rus.)	ā-chōō'-yēf	ah-choo'-yef
Acireale (Sicily)	ā'-chē-rē-ā'-lē	ah'-chee-reh-ah'-leh
Acquapendente (It.)	āk-kwā-pēn-dēn'-tē	ahk-kwah-pen-den'-te
Acre (Brazil)	ā'-krī	ah'-kri
Acroceraunia (Alb., pen.)	<i>Eng.</i> āk'-rō-sī-rō'-nī-ə	ak'-ro-si-ro'-ni-uh
Albanian <i>Karaburun</i> , q.v. See also Cape <i>Glossa</i> .		
Acroma (Libya)	ā-krō'-mā	ah-kro'-mah

Ada (Yugosl.)	ä'-dä	ah'-dah
Adak (Alaska, isl.)	ä'-däkk	ay'-dak
Adalia (Turk.)	ə-däl'-i-ə	uh-dahl'-i-uh
Also called <i>Antalya</i> , q.v.		
Adanà (It., riv.)	ä-dä-nä'	ah-dah-nah'
Adana (Turk.)	ä'-dä-nä	ah'-dah-nah
Adapazarı (Turk.)	ä-dä-pä-zä'-rī	ah-dah-pah-zah'-ri
Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)	äd'-dis ä'-bä-bä	ahd'-dis ah'-buh-bah
Adem, el (Libya)	ä'-dēm, əl	a'-dem, el
Adernò (Sicily)	ä-dēr-nò'	ah-dehr-no'
Adige (It., riv.)	ä'-dē-jē	ah'-dee-jeh
Adler (Rus.)	äd'-lēr	ahd'-luhr
Adour (Fr., riv.)	ä-dōōr'	ah-door'

Adowa (Ethiopia) See *Aduwa*.

Adrano (Sicily)	ä-drä'-nô	ah-drah'-no
Adrianople (Turk.)	Eng. ä'-dri-ə-nō'-pəl	ay'-dri-uh-noh'-puhl

Turkish *Edirne*, q.v.

Aduwa (Ethiopia)	ä'-dōō-wä	ah'-du-wah
advertisement	äd'-vər-tiz'-mənt or äd'-vūr'-tis-mənt	ad'-vuhr-taiz'-muhnt ad-vuhr'-tis-muhnt

The first is the pronunciation of most educated Americans and is therefore preferable for network usage. It is placed first by the *Thorndike-Century Senior Dictionary* (1941), and by Kenyon and Knott (1944).

Adžibegovac, Stari (Yugosl.)	ä'-ji-bě'-gô-väts	ah'-ji-beh'-go-vahts
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Æbeltoft (Den.)	ē'-bəl-tóft	eh'-buhl-toft
Aegadian Isles (It.)	Eng. ī-gā'-dī-ən	i-gay'-di-uhn

Italian *Egadi*, q.v.

Aegean Sea	ī-jē'-ən	i-jee'-uhn
Aegina (Gr.)	Eng. ī-jī'-nə	i-jai'-nuh

Greek *Aigina*, ä'-yē-nä [ay'-yee-nah].

aerial	är'-i-əl	ehr'-i-uhl
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The old learned pronunciation ä-ē'-rī-əl has been displaced as the word has become popular. The first syllable of är'-i-əl, the common pronunciation today, is to be pronounced like the word *air*. It should not be pronounced ār.

Æroe or Ærö (Den., isl.)	ēr'-û	ehr'-œ
aeroplane	är'-ə-plān'	ehr'-uh-playn'

The spelling *aeroplane* and its pronunciations have been displaced generally by the dissyllable *airplane*, är'-plān [ehr'-playn]. Sometimes the old-fashioned spelling *aeroplane* is given the pronunciation of *airplane*.

Aetolia and Acarnania (Gr.)	Eng. ē-tō'-lī-ə and ä'k'-ər-nä'-nī-ə	ee-toh'-li-uh and ak'-uhr-nay'-ni-uh
Greek <i>Aitolia kai Akarnania</i> , ē-tō-lē'-ä kē ä-kār-nä-nē'-ä [eh-to-lee'-ah keh ah-kahr-nah-nee'-ah].		

Aetos (Gr.)	ä-ě-tôs'	ah-eh-tos'
Afghanistan (W. Asia)	ăf-găn'-i-stăn or ăf-găn'-i-stăn'	af-gan'-i-stan af-gahn'-i-stahn'
Afyon Karahisar (Turk.)	ăf-ün' kă-ră-hĩ-săr'	ahf-yoon' kah-rah-hi-sahr'

Also called *Karahisar*, q.v.

Aga (Rus.)	ä-gä'	ah-gah'
Agadir (Mor.)	ä-gä-dēr'	ah-gah-deer'
Agaña (Guam)	ä-gä'-nyä	ah-gah'-nyah
Agareb (Tun.)	ä'-gä-rěb	ah'-gah-reb
Agattu (Alaska)	ăg-ă-tōō'	ag-a-too'
Agde (Fr.)	ăgd'	ahgd'
Agdenes (Nor.)	ăg'-də-nēs	ahg'-duh-nes
Agedabia (Libya)	ä-jě-dă'-byä	ah-jeh-dah'-byah
Agelat, el (Libya)	ä-gě-lăt', ěl	ah-geh-lat', el
Agen (Fr.)	ä-zhăN'	ah-zhahN'
Agheila, el (Libya)	ä-gă'-lă, ěl	ah-gay'-lah, el
Agiguan (Oc.)	ä-gě-gōō-ăn'	ah-gee-goo-ahn'
Aginsk (Rus.)	ä-gěnsk'	ah-geensk'
Aginskoe (Rus.)	ä-gēn'-skō-yě	ah-geen'-sko-yeh
Agioi Saranta (Alb.)	See <i>Saranta</i> and <i>Saranda</i> .	
agios, agioi (Gr.)	ĩ'-yôs, ĩ'-yē	ai'-yos, ai'-yee

An element, meaning *saint(s)*, in Greek place names. Look up the other part of the name. *Agios* is an alternative spelling of *hagios*, q.v.

Similarly *Agia*.

Agira (Sicily)	ä-jě'-ră	ah-jee'-rah
Agosta (Sicily)	ä-gôs'-tă	ah-gos'-tah
Also called <i>Augusta</i> , q. v.		
Agoulinitza (Gr.)	ä-gōō-lē-nē'-tsă	ah-goo-lee-nee'-tsah
Agra (India)	ăg'-rə or ä'-grə	ag'-ruh or ah'-gruh
Agria (Crete, pen.)	ä'-grě-ă	ah'-gree-ah
Agrigento (Sicily)	ä-grě-jěn'-tô	ah-gree-jen'-to

Also called *Girgenti*, jēr-jěn'-tē [jeer-jen'-tee].

Agrihan (Oc.)	ä-grě-hăn'	ah-gree-hahn'
Agrinion (Gr.)	ä-grě'-nē-ô(n)	ah-gree'-nee-o(n)

Also called *Vrakhori*, vră-hô'-rē [vrah-ho'-ree].

Agropoli (It.)	ä-grô'-pô-lē	ah-gro'-po-lee
Águila (Mex.)	ä'-gē-lă	ah'-gee-lah
Aguinaldo, Emilio	ä-gē-năl'-dô,	ah-gee-nahl'-do,
(Fil. leader)	ě-mē'-lyô	eh-mee'-lyo
Agyia (Gr.)	ĩ-yă'	ai-yah'
Ahe (Oc.)	ä'-hě	ah'-heh
Ahmedabad (India)	ăm'-ə-də-băd'	am'-uh-duh-bad'
Ahmed Kavam (Iran)	ă'-mēd kă-vām'	ah'-med kah-vahm'

Ahmednagar (India)	ām'-əd-nūg'-ər	am'-uhd-nuhg'-uhr
Åhus (Sw.)	ō'-hūs	oh'-hūs
Ahvenanmaa (Fin., isls.)	ā'-vë-nān-mā'	ah'-veh-nahn-mah'
Also called <i>Åland</i> , q.v.		
Ahwaz (Iran)	ā-wāz'	ah-wahz'
Aigila (Gr., isl.)	ā'-yē-lā	ay'-yee-lah
Also called <i>Antikythera</i> , q.v., and <i>Tserigoto</i> , tsë-rë-gô'-tô [tseh-ree-go'-to], and <i>Liouss</i> , lë-ōōs' [lee-oos'].		
Aigina (Gr.)	See <i>Aegina</i> .	
Aigion (Gr.)	ā'-yōn	ay'-yon
English <i>Aegion</i> , ē'-jī-ōn [ee'-ji-on].		
Aigoudista (Gr.)	ē-gōō'-thē-stā	eh-goo'-thee-stah
Aiguesmortes (Fr.)	ēg-môrt'	eg-mort'
Aigun (Manchu.)	ī-gōōn	ai-gun
Also called <i>Aihun</i> , ī-hōōn [ai-hun].		
Aikaterine (Gr.)	See <i>Katerine</i> .	
Ailinginae (Oc.)	ā-ē'-līng-ē-nā'-ē	ah-ee'-ling-ee-nah'-eh
Ailinglapalap (Oc.)	ā-ē'-līng-lā'-pā-lāp	ah-ee'-ling-lah'-pah-lahp
Ai-ling Soong (Mme H. H. Kung)	ī-līng sōōng	ai-ling sung
Ailuk (Oc.)	ī'-lōōk	ai'-look
Ainaži (Latvia)	ī'-nā-zhē	ai'-nah-zhee
Russian <i>Gainasch</i> , q.v.		
Ain Beida (Alg.)	ān bā'-dā	ayn bay'-dah
Ain Draham (Tun.)	ān drā'-hām	ayn drah'-hahm
Ain Mestour (Tun.)	ān mēs-tōōr'	ayn mes-toor'
Ainos (Turk.)	See <i>Enez</i> .	
Ain Rhelal (Tun.)	ān rē-lāl'	ayn ruh-lal'
Aio (Oc.)	ī-ō'	ai-o'
Aisne (Fr., riv.)	Eng. ān' Fr. ěn'	ayn' en'
Aīstrates (Gr., isl.)	See <i>Evstratios</i> , <i>Agios</i> .	
Aitape (New Guinea)	ī-tā-pē'	ai-tah-peh'
Aitara (Oc.)	ī-tā'-rā	ai-tah'-rah
Aitolia (Gr.)	See <i>Aetolia</i> and <i>Acarnania</i> .	
Aitos (Bulg.)	ī'-tōs	ai'-tos
Aitutake (Oc.)	ī-tōō-tā'-kē	ai-too-tah'-keh
Aiud (Rum.)	ā'-yōōd	ah'-yud
Aix (Fr.)	Eng. āks' Fr. ěks'	ayks' eks'
Aix la Chapelle (Ger.)	Eng. āks' lā shā-pēl' Fr. ěks lā shā-pēl'	ayks' lah shah-pel' eks lah shah-pel'
German <i>Aachen</i> , āk(h)'-en [ahk(h)'-uhn].		

Aizpute (Latvia)	iz'-pöö-tě	aiz'-pu-teh
Russian <i>Gasenpot</i> , q.v. German <i>Hasenpoth</i> , q.v.		
Ajaccio (Corsica)	ä-yät'-chô	ah-yaht'-cho
Ajmer (India)	äj-mēr'	aj-meer'
Ajoe or Ayu (NEI)	ä'-yōō	ah'-yoo
Ajud (Rum.)	ä-zhōöd'	ah-zhud'
Ak. The abbreviation of Greek <i>akroterion</i> , q.v.		
Akarit, el (Tun.)	ä-kā-rēt', el	ah-kah-reet', el
Akarnania (Gr.)	See <i>Aetolia and Acarnania</i> .	
Akçehisar (Alb.)	See <i>Krujë</i> .	
Akershus (Nor.)	ä'-kærs-hōōs	ah'-kuhrs-hoos
Akhtopol (Bulg.)	äk(h)('-tō-pöl(y)	ahk(h)('-to-pol(y)
Akhtyrka (Rus.)	äk-tīr'-kā	ahk-tihr'-kah
Akhtyrskaya (Rus.)	äk-tīr'-skā-yä	ahk-tihr'-skah-yah
Akita (Jap.)	ä-kē-tä	ah-kee-tah
Akkerman (Rum.)	See <i>Cetatea Albă</i> .	
Ak Mechet (Rus.)	äk mē-chēt'	ahk meh-chet'
Akmolinsk (Rus.)	äk-mō-lēnsk'	ahk-mo-leensk'
Akouda (Tun.)	ä-kōō'-dä	ah-koo'-dah
Akritas (Gr., cape)	ä-krē'-tās	ah-kree'-tahs
Also called <i>Gallo</i> , gä'-lô [gah'-lo].		
Akrokeraunia (Alb.)	See <i>Acroceraunia</i> .	
akroterion	ä-krô-tē'-rē-ô(n)	ah-kro-tee'-ree-o(n)
An element, meaning <i>cape</i> or <i>point</i> , in Greek place names. Look up the other part of the name.		
Aksha (Rus.)	äk'-shä	ahk'-shah
Ak Sheikh (Rus.)	äk' shāk'	ahk' shayk'
Aksu (Ch., Sinkiang)	äk-sōō	ahk-soo
Akte (Crete, point)	ä-ktē'	ah-ktee'
Aktyubinsk (Rus.)	äk-tū'-bīnsk	ahk-tyoo'-binsk
Akutan (Alaska, isl.)	ä-kōō-tän'	ah-koo-tan'
Akyab (Burma)	äk-yāb' or äk-yāb'	ak-yab' or ahk-yahb'
Alagir (Rus.)	ä-lä-gēr'	ah-lah-geer'
Alagoas (Brazil)	ä-lə-gō'-əs	ah-luh-go'-uhs
Alamagan (Oc.)	ä-lä-mä-gän'	ah-lah-mah-gahn'
Alamein, el (Egypt)	ä-lä-mān', el	ah-lah-mayn', el
Åland (Fin., isls.)	ō'-län	oh'-lahn
The Swedish name for islands which the Finns call <i>Ahvenanmaa</i> , q.v.		
Alanya (Turk.)	ä-län-yä'	ah-lahn-yah'
Also called <i>Alaiye</i> .		
Alas, Antonio de las	ä'-lās, än-tō'-nyô	ah'-lahs, ahn-to'-nyo
(Fil. leader)	dě lās	deh lahs

Alaska	ə-lās'-kə	uh-las'-kuh
Alatyr (Rus.)	ā-lā-tīr'	ah-lah-tīhr'
Álava (Sp., prov.)	ā'-lā-vā	ah'-lah-vah
Albacete (Sp.)	āl-bā-thě'-tě or -sě'-	ahl-bah-theh'-teh or -seh'-
Albacore	āl'-bə-kôr'	al'-buh-kor'
British naval carrier-plane.		
Alba Julia (Rum.)	āl'-bā yōō'-lyā	ahl'-bah yu'-lyah
Inevitably English āl'-bə jōōl'-yə [al'-buh jool'-yuh]. Hungarian <i>Gyulafehérvár</i> , dyōō'-lō-fě'-hār-vār [dyu'-lo-feh'-hayr-vahr].		
Albania	Eng. āl-bān'-yə	al-bayn'-yuh
The pronunciation ōl-bān'-yə [awl-bayn'-yuh] is not recommended.		
The Albanians call their country <i>Shqipni</i> , q.v., or a variant thereof.		
Albano (It.)	āl-bā'-nō	ahl-bah'-no
In Sicily <i>Albano</i> is stressed on the first syllable.		
Ālbay (P.I.)	āl-bī'	ahl-bai'
Alberto, João	āl-běr'-tōō,	ahl-behr'-tu,
(Braz. leader)	zhō-ouN'	zho-auN'
Albuquerque (N.Mex.)	āl'-bə-kūr'-kī	al'-buh-kuhr'-ki
Alburquerque (Sp.)	āl-bōōr-kěr'-kě	ahl-boor-kehr'-keh
Alcalá (Sp.)	āl-kā-lā'	ahl-kah-lah'
Alcamo (Sicily)	āl'-kā-mō	ahl'-kah-mo
Alcántara (Sp.)	āl-kān'-tā-rā	ahl-kahn'-tah-rah
Alcázar (Sp.)	Sp. āl-kā'-thār or -sār	ahl-kah'-thahr or -sahr
Eng. āl-kāz'-ər		
Aleksandriya (Rus.)	ā-lěk-sān-drē'-yā	ah-lek-sahn-dree'-yah
Aleksandrovac (Yugosl.)	ā'-lěk-sān'-drō-vāts	ah'-lek-sahn'-dro- vahts
Aleksandrovsk (Rus.)	ā-lěk-sān'-drōfsk	ah-lek-sahn'-drofsk
Aleksandrów (Pol.)	ā-lěk-sān'-drōōf	ah-lek-sahn'-druf
Aleksikovo (Rus.)	ā-lěk'-sī-kō-vō	ah-lek'-si-ko-vo
Aleksin (Rus.)	ā-lyūk'-sīn	ah-lyuhk'-sin
Aleksinac (Yugosl.)	ā'-lěk'-sī-nāts	ah'-lek'-si-nahts
Alemtejo (Port., prov.)	ā-lěN-tě'-zhōō	ah-leN-teh'-zhu
Aléria (Corsica)	Eng. ə-lě'-rī-ə It. ā-lě'-ryā	uh-lee'-ri-uh ah-leh'-ryah
Alès (Fr.)	ā-lēs'	ah-les'
Alessio (Alb.)	It. ā-lēs'-syō	ah-les'-syo
Albanian <i>Lesh</i> , q.v.		
Ålesund (Nor.)	See <i>Aalesund</i> .	
Aleut	āl'-ī-ōōt or āl'-yōōt	al'-i-oot or al'-yoot

Aleutian Isls. (Alaska)	ə-lū'-shən	uh-lyoo'-shuhn
Alexandretta (Turk.)	Eng. ăl'-ĕg-zăn-drĕt'-ə	al'-eg-zan-dret'-uh

French *Alexandrette*, ă-lĕk-săN-drĕt' [ah-lek-sahN-dret'].

Turkish *İskenderun*, q.v.

Alexandroupolis (Gr.)	ă-lĕk-săn-drōō'-pō-lē(s)	ah-lek-sahn-droo'-po-lee(s)
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Formerly *Dede Agach*, dĕ-dĕ' ă-găch' [deh-deh' ah-gahch'].

Alexishafen (Oc.)	ă-lĕk'-sīs-hă'-fən	ah-lek'-sis-hah'-fuhn
Alfedena (It.)	ăl-fĕ-dĕ'-nă	ahl-feh-deh'-nah
Alfen (Neth.)	ăl'-fən	ahl'-fuhn
Algarve (Port., prov.)	ăl-găr'-vĕ	ahl-gahr'-veh
Algeciras (Sp.)	Eng. ăl'-jə-sīr'-əs	al'-juh-sihr'-uhs

Sp. ăl-hĕ-thĕ'-rās ahl-heh-thee'-rahs

or ăl-hĕ-sĕ'-ră ahl-heh-see'-rah

Alghero (Sard.)	ăl-gĕ'-rô	ahl-geh'-ro
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Algiers	ăl-jīrz'	al-jihrz'
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French *Alger*, ăl-zhĕ' [ahl-zeh']. Arabic *Al Jezair*, ăl jə-zīr' [ahl juh-zair'].

Al Hammam (Egypt)	ăl hām-mām'	ahl hahm-mam'
Alia (Sicily)	ă-lē'-ă	ah-lee'-ah
Alia, el (Tun.)	ă'-lĭ-ă, ăl	ah'-li-ah, el
Aliakmon (Gr., riv.)	ă-lĕ-ăk'-môn	ah-lee-ahk'-mon
Alibunar (Yugosl.)	ă'-lĕ-bōō-nār'	ah'-lee-boo-nahr'
Alicante (Sp.)	ă-lĕ-kăn'-tĕ	ah-lee-kahn'-teh
Alice (It., Calab.)	ă-lē'-chĕ	ah-lee'-ch eh

Elsewhere in Italy *Alice* is customarily stressed on the first syllable.

Alice Springs (Austral.)	ă'-lĭs	a'-lis
Alicudi (It., isl.)	ă-lĕ-kōō'-dĕ	ah-lee-koo'-dee
Alife (It.)	ă-lĕ'-fĕ	ah-lee'-feh
Aligarh (India)	ăl-ĕ-gŭr'	al-ee-guhr'
Alika (Gr.)	ă'-lĕ-kă	ah'-lee-kah
Alikyanou (Crete)	ă-lĕ-kyă-nōō'	ah-lee-kyah-noo' .
Alim (Oc.)	ă'-lĭm	ah'-lim
Alince (Yugosl.)	ă'-lĭn-tsĕ	ah'-lin-tseh
Ali Soheily (Per. leader)	ă-lĕ' sô-hă'-lĕ	ah-lee' so-hay'-lee
Alkmaar (Neth.)	ălk'-măr	ahlk'-mahr
Allanmyo (Burma)	ă'-lən-myō'	a'-luhn-myoh'
Allekakāt (Alaska)	ăl'-ə-kăk'-ət	al'-uh-kak'-uht
Allenkul (Est.)	Rus. ăl'-lĕn-kŭl(y)	ahl'-len-kyool(y)

Estonian *Türi*, q.v. German *Allenkühl*, ăl'-ən-kŭl [ahl'-uhn-kŭl].

Allenstein (Ger.)	ăl'-ən-shtĭn	ahl'-uhn-shtain
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Allxhinĕ (Alb.) See *Lixhĕ*.

Alma Ata (Rus.)	ăl'-mă ă'-tă	ahl'-mah ah'-tah
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Ἀλμυρόν

Almeloo (Neth.)	āl'-mə-lō	ahl'-muh-loh
Almería (Sp.)	āl-mě-rě'-ă	ahl-meh-ree'-ah
Almyron (Crete, gulf)	āl-mē-rô(n)' or ār-mē-rô(n)'	ahl-mee-ro(n)' ahr-mee-ro(n)'

Also called *Amphimallikos*, âm-fē-mă-lē-kôs' [ahm-fee-mah-lee-kos'].

Almyros (Crete) See *Georgioupolis*.

Alonesos (Gr., isl.)	ă-lô'-nē-sôs	ah-lo'-nee-sos
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Also called *Khiliodromia*, hē-lē-ô-thrô'-mē-ă [hee-lee-o-thro'-mee-ah]
or *Liadromia*, lē-ă-thrô'-mē-ă [lee-ah-thro'-mee-ah].

Alor Star (Malaya)	ă'-lôr stâr'	ah'-lor stahr'
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Alost (Belg.) See *Aalst*.

Alpujarras (Sp.)	āl-pōō-hă'-rās	ahl-poo-hah'-rahs
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Als (Den., isl.)	āls'	ahls'
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German *Alsen*, āl'-zən [ahl'-zuhn].

Alta (Nor.)	āl'-tă	ahl'-tah
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Altanski (Rus.)	āl-tān'-skī	ahl-tahn'-ski
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Altona (Ger.)	āl'-tô-nă	ahl'-to-nah
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Alu (Oc.)	ă'-lōō	ah'-loo
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Alupka (Rus.)	ă-lōōp'-kā	ah-lup'-kah
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Alūksne (Latvia)	ă'-lōōks-ně	ah'-looks-neh
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Russian and German *Marienburg*, q.v.

Alunan, Rafael (Fil. leader)	ă-lōō'-năn, ră-fă-ěl'	ah-loo'-nahn, rah-fah-el'
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Alushta (Rus.)	ă-lōōsh'-tă	ah-loosh'-tah
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Alytus (Lith.)	ă-lē'-tōōs	ah-lee'-toos
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Russian *Olita*, q.v.

Amadeus (Austral., lake)	ə-măd'-ī-əs	uh-mad'-i-uhs
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Amalfi (It.)	ă-māl'-fē	ah-mahl'-fee
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Amalias (Gr.)	ă-māl-yās'	ah-mahl-yahs'
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Amalienborg (Den.)	ă-mă'-lī-ən-bôr	ah-mah'-li-uhn-bor
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A Manhã (Braz. news- paper)	ă mə-nyăN'	ah muh-nyahN'
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Amantea (It.)	ă-măn-tě'-ă	ah-mahn-teh'-ah
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Amarillo (Tex.)	ăm'-ə-rīl'-ə	am'-uh-ril'-uh
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Amazonas (Brazil)	ă-mə-zô'-nəs	ah-muh-zo'-nuhs
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Ambala (India)	əm-bă'-lă	uhm-bah'-lah
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Ambedkar, Bhimrao Ramji (Indian leader)	ăm-běd'-kār, bēm'- rou rām'-jē	ahm-bed'-kahr, beem'- rau rahm'-jee
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Ambitle (Oc.)	ăm-bět-lě'	ahm-beet-leh'
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Ambleteuse (Fr.)	ămbl-tûz'	ahmbl-tœz'
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Amboina (NEI)	<i>Eng.</i> ăm-boi'-nə	am-boi'-nuh
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Ambon (NEI)	ăm-bôn'(y)	ahm-bon'(y)
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English *Amboina*, q.v.

Ambunti (New Guinea)	ăm-bōōn'-tē	ahm-boon'-tee
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Amchitka (Alaska, isl.)	ăm-chít'-kə	am-chit'-kuh
Ameland (Neth., isl.)	ă'-mə-lănt	ah'-muh-lahnt
amen	ă'-mĕn'	ah'-men'
	or ă'-mĕn'	ay'-men'

The first is expected in song and usually in liturgical use. The latter is the old-fashioned English pronunciation, and it persists in some Protestant groups and often in everyday speech.

Ameri (Per. leader)	ă-mə-rĕ'	ah-muh-ree'
America	ə-mĕr'-ə-kə	uh-mehr'-uh-kuh

A British pronunciation with a "single-tap r" (similar to *d*) was once cultivated by American singers and announcers; it was as obvious as a sore thumb, if not indecent. The equally painful "Uh-muhrr'-ruh-kuh" is avoided by announcers.

Amerongen (Neth.)	ă'-mə-rông'-ən	ah'-muh-rong'-uhn
Amersfoort (Neth.)	ă'-mĕrs-fōrt	ah'-muhrs-fohrt
Amezaga, Juan José	ă-mĕ-să'-gă	ah-meh-sah'-gah
(Uruguayan leader)	(or -thă'-), whăn'	(or -thah'-),
	hō-sĕ'	whahn' ho-seh'
Amgun (Rus., riv.)	ăm-gōōn'	ahm-goon'
Amiens (Fr.)	Fr. ă-myăN'	ah-myăN'
	Eng. ăm'-i-ĕnz	am'-i-enz

The French pronunciation is probably the more common even in English contexts.

Āmli (Nor.)	See <i>Aamli</i> .	
Ammokhostos (Cyprus)	ă-mô'-hō-stôs	ah-mo'-ho-stos
Amorgos (Gr., isl.)	Eng. ə-môr'-gēs	uh-mor'-guhs
	Gr. ă-môr-gô(s)'	ah-mor-go(s)'
Amory (Brit.)	ă'-mə-rĭ	ay'-muh-ri
Amoy (Ch., Fukien)	ă-moi	ah-moi
Ampelakia (Gr.)	ăm-bĕ-lă'-kyă	ahm-beh-lah'-kyah
Amphilokhia (Gr.)	ăm-fĕ-lô-hĕ'-ă	ahm-fee-lo-hee'-ah

Also called *Karvasaras*, kăr-vă-să-răs' [kahr-vah-sah-rahs'].

Amphimallikos (Crete, gulf) See *Almyron*.

Amphissa (Gr.)	ăm'-fĕ-să	ahm'-fee-sah
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Also called *Salona*, să'-lô-nă [sah'-lo-nah].

Amritsar (India)	əm-rĭt'-sər	uhm-rit'-suhr
Amselfeld (Yugosl.)	Ger. ăm'-sĕl-fĕlt	ahm'-suhl-felt

Serb-Croat *Kosovo Polje*, q.v.

Amsterdam (Neth.)	Eng. ăm'-stĕr-dăġ	am'-stuhr-dam
	Du. ăm'-stĕr-dăġ'	ahm'-stuhr-dahm'

Amstetten (Austria)	ăm'-stĕt-ən	ahm'-stet-uhn
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Amur (Ch. and Rus., riv.)	ă-mōōr'	ah-moor'
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Cf. *Heilungkiang*.

Anam (Indo-Ch.) See *Annam*.

Anambas (NEI)	ā-nām'-bās	ah-nahm'-bahs
Ananda Mahidol (King of Siam)	ə-nān' mā-hē-dōn'	uh-nahn' mah-hee- dohn'
Ananev (Rus.)	ā-nān'-yēf	ah-nahn'-yef
Anapa (Rus.)	ā-nā'-pā	ah-nah'-pah
Anaphe (Gr., isl.)	ā-nā'-fē	ah-nah'-fee
Anastasievskaya (Rus.)	ā-nās-tās'-yēf- skā-yā	ah-nahs-tahs'-yef- skah-yah
Anatahan (Oc.)	ā-nā-tā-hān'	ah-nah-tah-hahn'
An-chi (Ch., Chekiang)	ān-jē	ahn-jee
An-ch'ing (Ch., Anhwei)	ān-ch'ing	ahn-ching
Also called <i>An-k'ing</i> , q. v.		
Ancona (It.)	ān-kō'-nā	ahn-ko'-nah
Åndalsnes (Nor.)	See <i>Aandalsnes</i> .	
Andaman (India, isls.)	ān'-də-mān	an'-duh-man
Andamsk (Rus.)	ān-dāmsk'	ahn-dahmsk'
Anderlecht (Belg.)	ān'-dər-lēk(h)t	ahn'-duhr-lek(h)t
Andersen, H. Carl (U.S. representative)	ān'-dər-sən	an'-duhr-suhn
Andimiskh (Iran)	ān-dīm'-isk(h)	ahn-dim'-isk(h)
Andoey or Andöy (Nor., isl.)	ān'-ūī	ahn'-cei
Andorra (Sp.)	ān-dō'-rā	ahn-do'-rah
Andravida (Gr.)	ān-drā-vē'-thā	ahn-drah-vee'-thah
Andreanof (Alaska, isls.)	ān-drē-ā'-nōf	ahn-dreh-ah'-nof
Andreas, Agios (Cyprus, cape)	ān-drē'-ās, ī'-yōs	ahn-dreh'-ahs, ai'-yos
Andreev (Pol.)	See <i>Jędrzejów</i> .	
Andreevka (Rus.)	ān-drē'-yēf-kā	ahn-dreh'-yef-kah
Andresen, August H. (U.S. representative)	ān-drē'-sən	ahn-dree'-suhn
Andria (It.)	ān'-dryā	ahn'-dryah
Andrijevisa (Yugosl.)	ān'-drē'-yē-vi-tsā	ahn'-dree'-yeh-vi- tsah
Andros (Gr., isl.)	<i>Eng.</i> ān'-drōs <i>Gr.</i> ān'-drō(s)	an'-dros ahn'-dro(s)
Andrychów (Pol.)	ān-dri'-hōōf	ahn-dri'-huf
Aneta (Du. News Agency)	ā-nā'-tā	ah-nay'-tah
An-fu (Ch., Kiangsi)	ān-fōō	ahn-foo
Angara (Rus., riv.)	ān-gā-rā'	ahn-gah-rah'
Angarita, Isafas Medina (Ven. leader)	See <i>Medina Angarita, Isafas</i> .	
Angaur (Oc.)	āng-our'	ahng-aur'
Angers (Fr.)	<i>Eng.</i> ān'-jīrz' <i>Fr.</i> āN-zhē'	an'-jihrz' ahN-zheh'

Angitola (It.)	ăn-jē'-tô-lă	ahn-jee'-to-lah
Angkor Thom (Indo-Ch.)	ăng'-kôr tô'm'	ang'-kohr tawm'
Angkor Wat (Indo-Ch.)	ăng'-kôr wăt'	ang'-kohr waht'
Angoulême (Fr.)	ăN-gôo-lêm'	ahN-goo-lem'
Angvik (Nor.)	ăng'-vêk	ahng'-veek
Anholt (Den., isl.)	ăn'-hôlt	ahn'-holt
An-hsi (Ch.) See <i>Ansi</i> .		
An-hsiang (Ch., Hunan)	ăn-shyăng	ahn-shyahng
An-hwei (Ch., prov.)	ăn-whā	ahn-whay
An-i (Ch., Chekiang, Kiangsi, Shansi)	ăn-ē	ahn-ee
Aniche (Fr.)	ă-nêsh'	ah-neesh'
Anina (Rum.)	ă-nē'-nă	ah-nee'-nah
Anir (Oc.)	ă-nēr'	ah-neer'
Also called <i>Feni</i> , q.v.		
Anjou (Fr.)	<i>Eng.</i> ăn'-jōo <i>Fr.</i> ăn-zhōo'	an'-joo ahN-zhoo'
Ankara (Turk.)	ăng'-kă-ră	ahng'-kah-rah
Another form of the word, with different accent, <i>Angora</i> , ăng-gō'-rə [ang-goh'-ruh], is a familiar attributive.		
An-k'ing (Ch., Anhwei)	ăn-k'ing	ahn-king
Anklam (Ger.)	ăn'-klām	ahn'-klahm
Annam (Indo-Ch.)	ə-năm'	uh-nam'
Annamese (Indo-Ch.)	ăn'-ə-mēz' or -mēs'	an'-uh-meez' or -mees'
An-ning (Ch., Yünnan)	ăn-n'ing	ahn-ning
Annovka (Rus.)	ăn'-nôf-kă	ahn'-nof-kah
Anogia (Crete)	ă-noi'-yă	ah-noi'-yah
A Noite (Braz. newspaper)	ă noi'-tĩ	ah noi'-ti
Anosova (Rus.)	ă-nô'-sô-vă	ah-no'-so-vah
An-shu (Korea)	ăn-shū	ahn-shyoo
An-si or An-hsi (Ch., Kansu)	ăn-sē or ăn-shē	ahn-see or ahn-shee
Anska (Yugosl.)	ăn'-skă	ahn'-skah
Antalaha (Madag.)	ăn'-tə-lă'-hə	ahn'-tuh-lah'-huh
Antalya (Turk.)	ăn-tāl-yă'	ahn-tahl-yah'
Also called <i>Adalia</i> , q.v.		
Anterior (Gr., cape)	ăn-dē'-rē(-ôn)	ahn-dee'-ree(-on)
anti-	ăn'-tĩ-	an'-ti-
In compounds, such as <i>anti-aircraft</i> , the <i>i</i> of <i>anti-</i> should be short, not long. The long <i>i</i> (as in <i>tie</i>) is overemphatic and characteristic of reading aloud rather than of speaking. It should be avoided on the radio.		
Antibes (Fr.)	ăn-tēb'	ahN-teeb'
Antikythera (Gr., isl.)	ăn-dē-kē'-thē-ră	ahn-dee-kee'-thee-rah
Also called <i>Aigila</i> , q.v.		

Antimakhia (Dodec., Cos)	ān-dē-mā'-hē-ā	ahn-dee-mah'-hee-ah
Antiskari (Crete)	ān-dē-skā'-rē	ahn-dee-skah'-ree
Antivari (Yugosl.)	<i>It.</i> ān-tē'-vā-rē	ahn-tee'-vah-ree
Serb-Croat <i>Bar</i> , q.v.		
Antrodoco (It.)	ān-trô-dô'-kô	ahn-tro-do'-ko
Antsirabe (Madag.)	ān'-tsī-rā'-bē	ahn'-tsi-rah'-beh
Antsirane (Madag.)	ān'-tsī-rā'-nē	ahn'-tsi-rah'-neh
An-tung (Manchu.)	<i>Eng.</i> ān-tōōng	an-tung
	<i>Ch.</i> ān-dōōng	ahn-dung
Antwerp (Belg.)	<i>Eng.</i> ānt'-wərp	ant'-wuhrp
Flemish <i>Antwerpen</i> , ānt'-vēr-pən [ahnt'-vehr-puhn]. French <i>Anvers</i> , āN-vēr' [ahN-vehr'].		
An-yi (Ch.) See <i>An-i</i> .		
An-yüan (Ch., Kiangsi)	ān-yüān	ahn-yü-ahn
Anzio (It.)	ān'-tsyô	ahn'-tsyo
Aola (Oc.)	ā-ô'-lā	ah-o'-lah
Aomori (Jap.)	ā-ô-mô-rē	ah-o-mo-ree
Aos (Balkan riv.)	<i>Gr.</i> ā-ô'-ôs	ah-o'-os
Albanian <i>Vijosë</i> , q.v.		
Aosta (It.)	ā-ô'-stā	ah-o'-stah
Aouana, el (Tun.)	ā-wā'-nā, ɛl	ah-wa'-nah, el
Aouaria, el (Tun.)	ā-wā-rē'-yā, ɛl	ah-wah-ree'-yah, el
Apanasenko, J. R.	ā-pā-nā'-sēn-kô	ah-pah-nah'-sen-ko
(Rus. general)		
Aparri (P.I.)	ā-pā'-rē	ah-pah'-ree
Apatin (Yugosl.)	ā'-pā-tīn	ah'-pah-tin
Apeldoorn (Neth.)	āp'-əl-dōrn	ahp'-uhl-dohrn
Apennines (It., mts.)	āp'-ə-nīnz	ahp'-uh-nainz
Italian <i>Appennino</i> , āp-pēn-nē'-nô [ahp-pen-nee'-no].		
Apia (Oc.)	ā-pē'-ā	ah-pee'-ah
Apollonia (Alb.)	<i>Eng.</i> āp'-ə-lōn'-ya	ahp'-uh-lohn'-yuh
Albanian <i>Pojan</i> , q.v.		
Appelscha (Neth.)	āp'-əl-sk(h)ā	ahp'-uhl-sk(h)ah
Appian Way (It., road)	āp'-ī-en	ahp'-i-uhn
Appingedam (Neth.)	āp'-īng-ə-dām'	ahp'-ing-uh-dahm'
apricot	ā'-prī-kôt	ay'-pri-kot or ap'-ri-
	or āp'-rī-kôt	kot

Seven out of eight authoritative dictionaries list first the pronunciation with ā-. See *economic(s)* and the note thereon.

Aprilia (It.)	ā-prē'-lyā	ah-pree'-lyah
Apsos (Alb., riv.)	<i>Gr.</i> āp'-sôs	ahp'-sos
Albanian <i>Berat</i> , q.v., and <i>Seman</i> , q.v.		
Apulia (It.)	<i>Eng.</i> ə-pū'-lyə	uh-pyoo'-lyuh
Italian <i>Puglia</i> , pōō'-lyā [poo'-lyah].		

Aquila (It.)	ä'-kwē-lä	ah'-kwee-lah
Aquino, Benigno (Fil. leader)	ä-kē'-nô, bë-nēg'-nô	ah-kee'-no, beh-neeg'-no
Aquino (It.)	ä-kwē'-nô	ah-kwee'-no
Arabatskaya Strelka (Rus.)	ä-rä-bät'-skä-yä strël'-kă	ah-rah-baht'-skah-yah strel'-kah
Aracajú (Brazil)	ä-rə-kä-zhōō'	ah-ruh-kah-zhoo'
Arad (Rum.)	Rum. ä-räd' Hung. ö'-röd	ah-rahd' o'-rod
Arafura Sea (Austral.)	ä-rə-fōō'-rə	ah-ruh-foo'-ruh
Aragón (Sp.)	ä-rä-gôn'	ah-rah-gon'
Aragona (Sicily)	ä-rä-gô'-nä	ah-rah-go'-nah
Arakan (Burma)	ä'-rə-kän'	a'-ruh-kan'
Araks or Aras (W. Asia, riv.)	ä-räks' or ä-räs'	ah-rahks' or ah-rah's'
English <i>Arazes</i> , q.v.		
Arambeï (Gr., mt.)	ä-rä-bä'	ah-rah-bay'
Aranci (Sard.)	ä-rän'-chē	ah-rah'n'-chee
Arandelovac (Yugosl.)	ä'-rän'-dyě-lô-väts	ah'-rah'n'-dyeh-lo-vahts
Aranha, Oswaldo (Braz. leader)	ä-rä'-nyə, öz-väl'-dōō	ah-rah'-nyuh, oz-vahl'-du
<i>Aranha</i> may approach ə-rě'-nyə [uh-reh'-nyuh].		
Aranjuez (Sp.)	ä-rän'-hwēth' or -hwēs'	ah-rah'n'-hweth' or -hwes'
Aranya Prades (Thai)	ä-rün'-yə prä-tät'	ah-ruhn'-yuh prah-tayt'
Aras (W. Asia)	See <i>Araks</i> .	
Arawe (Oc.)	ä-rä'-wě	ah-rah'-weh
Araxes (W. Asia, riv.)	ä-räk'-sīs	ah-rak'-sis
Also called <i>Aras</i> and <i>Araks</i> .		
Araxos (Gr.)	ä'-rä-ksôs	ah'-rah-ksos
Arbatax (Sard.)	är-bä'-täks	ahr-bah'-tahks
Arbe (Yugosl.)	It. är'-bě	ahr'-beh
Serb-Croat <i>Rab</i> , q.v.		
Arca, Rt (Yugosl.)	är'-tsä, ər't'	ahr'-tsah, uhrt'
Arcachon (Fr.)	är-kä-shôN'	ahr-kah-shoN'
arch-	ärch-	ahrch-
Exceptions, <i>archangel</i> , ärk'-än'-jəl [ahrk'-ayn'-juhl], and derivatives.		
See also <i>archetype</i> and <i>archi-</i> .		
Archangel (Rus.)	Eng. ärk'-än'-jəl	ahrk'-ayn'-juhl
Russian <i>Arkhangelsk</i> , är-hän'-gělsk [ahr-hahn'-gelsk].		
archetype	är'-kī-tīp	ahr'-ki-taip

archi-	är'-ki-	ahr'-ki-
As in <i>archipelago</i> , <i>architect</i> , <i>architectonic</i> .		
archipelago	är'-ki-pël'-ə-gō	ahr'-ki-pel'-uh-goh
This word trips many good men.		
Arcot (India)	är'-köt	ahr'-kot
arctic, antarctic	ärk'-tik, änt-ärk'-tik	ahrk'-tik, ant-ahrk'-tik

Both *c*'s must be pronounced.

Arda (Balkan riv.)	är'-dä	ahr'-dah
Årdal (Nor.)	See <i>Aardal</i> .	
Ardatov (Rus.)	är-dä'-töf	ahr-dah'-tof
Ardea (It.)	är'-dë-ä	ahr'-deh-ah
Ardres (Fr.)	är'dr	ahr'dr
Arendal (Nor.)	ä'-rən-däl	ah'-ruhn-dahl
Arends, Leslie C.	är'-əndz	ehr'-uhndz
(U.S. representative)		

Arensburg (Est.)	<i>Ger.</i> ä'-rëns-böörk(h)	ah'-rens-burk(h)
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Estonian *Kuresaari*, q.v.

Arents Eilanden (NEI)	ä'-rënts ä'-län-dən	ah'-rents ay'-lahn-duhn
Areopolis (Gr.)	ä-rë-ö'-pô-lë(s)	ah-reh-o'-po-lee(s)
Arezzo (It.)	ä-rët'-sô	ah-ret'-so
Argao (P.I.)	är-gou'	ahr-gau'
Argenta (It.)	är-jën'-tä	ahr-jen'-tah
Argentan (Fr.)	är-zhāN-tāN'	ahr-zhahN-tahN'
Argenteuil (Fr.)	är-zhāN-tū'y	ahr-zhahN-tœ'i
Argenton sur Creuse	är-zhāN-tôn'	ahr-zhahN-toN'
(Fr.)	sür krûz'	sür kroez'
Argeş (Rum., riv.)	är'-jësh	ahr'-jesh
Argine (It.)	är'-jë-në	ahr'-jee-neh
Argolis (Gr.)	<i>Eng.</i> är'-gô-lis	ahr'-goh-lis
	<i>Gr.</i> är'-gô-lës'	ahr-go-lees'
Argos (Gr.)	är'-gô(s)	ahr'-go(s)
Argostolion (Gr.)	är-gôs-tô'-lë(-ôn)	ahr-gos-to'-lee(-on)
Argun (Rus., riv.)	är-gōōn'	ahr-goon'
Argyle (Austral.)	är'-gīl'	ahr'-gail'
Argyrokastron (Alb.)	<i>Gr.</i> är-yë-rô'-käs-trô(n)	ahr-yee-ro'-kahs-tro(n)

Albanian *Gjinokastër*, q.v.

Ariana (Tun.)	ä-rī-ä'-nä	ah-ri-a'-nah
Ariano (It.)	ä-ryä'-nô	ah-ryah'-no
Arielli (It.)	ä-ryël'-lë	ah-ryel'-lee
Arilje (Yugosl.)	ä'-rī-lyë	ah'-ri-lyeh

Arima, el (Tun.)	ä-rē'-mä, ël	ah-ree'-mah, el
Aris (Oc.)	ä'-rēs	ah'-rees
Arish, el (Egypt)	ä-rēsh', ël	ah-reesh', el
Arkhanes (Crete)	är-hä'-nēs	ahr-hah'-nes
Arkharā (Rus.)	är-hä'-rā	ahr-hah'-rah
Arles (Fr.)	Eng. ärlz' Fr. ärl'	ahrlz' ahrl'
Arлон (Belg.)	är-lôN'	ahr-loN'
armada	Eng. är-mä'-də or är-mä'-də Sp. är-mä'-thä	ahr-mah'-duh ahr-may'-duh ahr-mah'-thah
Armavir (Rus.)	är-mä'-vēr'	ahr-mah-veer'
Armeni (Crete)	är-mē'-nē	ahr-meh'-nee
Armentières (Fr.)	Eng. är'-mən-tīrz' Fr. är-māN-tyēr'	ahr'-muhn-tihrz' ahr-mahN-tyehr'
Armorica (Fr.)	är-mô'-i-kē	ahr-mor'-i-kuh
French <i>Armorique</i> , är-mô-rēk' [ahr-mo-reek'].		
Armyansk (Rus.)	är-myänsk'	ahr-myahnsk'
Arnavon (Oc.)	är-nä'-vôn	ahr-nah'-von
Arnhem (Austral.)	ärn'-əm	ahrn'-uhm
Earlier, ärn'-hēm [ahrn'-hem].		
Arnhem (Neth.)	ärn'-hēm	ahrn'-hem
Arno (It., riv.)	är'-nô	ahr'-no
Arno (Oc.)	är'-nô	ahr'-no
Aroe or Aru (NEI)	ä'-rōō	ah'-roo
Arorae (Oc.)	ä-rô'-rä-ě or -rī	ah-ro'-rah-eh or -rai
Aroussa, el (Tun.)	ä-rōō'-sä, ël	ah-roo'-sah, el
Arras (Fr.)	Eng. är'-əs Fr. ä-räs'	ehr'-uhs ah-rahs'
Arta (Alb., lake)	Eng. är'-tä	ahr'-tah
Albanian <i>Knetë e Nartës</i> .		
Arta (Gr. riv.)	är'-tä	ahr'-tah
Artemov (Rus.)	är-tyô'-möf	ahr-tyo'-mof
Artemovsk (Rus.)	är-tyô'-möfsk	ahr-tyo'-mofsk
Artigas (Uruguay)	är-tē'-gäs	ahr-tee'-gahs
Aru (NEI) See <i>Aroe</i> .		
Aruba (Sp.)	ä-rōō'-bā	ah-roo'-bah
Arundel	U.S. ə-rūn'-dəl Eng. är'-ən-dəl	uh-ruhn'-duhl ehr'-uhn-duhl
Also ə-rūn'-əl [uh-ruhn'-uhl] and ärn'-dəl [ahrn'-duhl].		
Arzamas (Rus.)	är-zä-mäs'	ahr-zah-mahs'
Arzen (Alb., riv.) See <i>Erzen</i> .		
Arzeu (Alg.)	är-zē-ōō'	ahr-zeh-oo'
Arzgir (Rus.)	ärz'-gēr'	ahrz'-geer'

Aschersleben (Ger.)	āsh'-ars-lā'-bən	ahsh'-uhrs-lay'-buhn
Ascoli (It.)	ā'-skō-lē	ah'-sko-lee
Asénsio Cabanillas, Carlos (Sp. leader)	ā-sēn'-syō kā-bā-nē'-lyās (or -yās), kār'-lōs	ah-sen'-syo kah-bah-nee'-lyahs (or -yahs), kahr'-los
Aseri (Est.)	ā'-sē-rī	ah'-seh-ri
Åsgårdsstrand (Nor.)	See <i>Aasgaardsstrand</i> .	
Ashishina (Tun.)	ā-shē-shē'-nā	ah-shee-shee'-nah
Ashkhabad (Rus.)	āsh-kā-bād'	ahsh-kah-bahd'
Asinara (Sard., isl.)	ā-sē-nā'-rā	ah-see-nah'-rah
Asine (Gr.)	See <i>Korone</i> .	
Asinello (It., isl.)	ā-sē-nēl'-lō	ah-see-nel'-lo
Serb-Croat <i>Sveti Petar</i> .		
Asker (Nor.)	ās'-kər	ahs'-kuhr
Assam (India)	ās-sām'	as-sam'
Assen (Neth.)	ās'-ən	ahs'-uhn
Assisi (It.)	ās-sē'-zē	ahs-see'-zee
Assling (Yugosl.)	Ger. ās'-līng	ahs'-ling
Serb-Croat <i>Jesenica</i> , q.v.		
Astakos (Gr.)	ā-stā-kōs'	ah-stah-kos'
Asterabad or Astrabad (Iran)	See <i>Gurgan</i> .	
Astrakhan (Rus.)	Eng. ās'-trə-kān' Rus. ā'-strā-hān(y)	as'-truh-kan' ah'-strah-hahn(y)
Astrid	Eng. ās'-trīd	as'-trid
(Nor. princess)	Nor. ās'-trē	ahs'-tree
Astritsi (Crete)	ā-strē'-tsē	ah-stree'-tsee
Astrolabe (New Guinea, bay)	ās'-trō-lāb	as'-troh-layb
Astropalea (Dodec.)	See <i>Astypalea</i> and <i>Stampalia</i> .	
Asturias (Sp., prov.)	Eng. ās-tū'-rī-əs Sp. ās-tōōr'-yās	as-tyoo'-ri-uhs ahs-toor'-yahs
Astypalea (Dodec.)	ā-stē-pā-lē'-ā	ah-stee-pah-leh'-ah
Also called <i>Astropalea</i> , <i>Stampalia</i> , q.v.	ā-strō-pā-lyā' [ah-stro-pah-lyah']. Italian	
Asunción (Sp; Oc.)	ā-sōōn-syōn' or -thyōn'	ah-soon-syon' or -thyon'
Asyut (Egypt, prov.)	ā-syōōt'	ah-syoot'
Atafu (Oc.)	ā-tā-fōō'	ah-tah-foo'
Atalante (Gr.)	Gr. ā-tā-lān'-dē Eng. āt-ə-lān'-tī	ah-tah-lahn'-dee at-uh-lan'-ti
Ataliklikun (Oc.)	ā-tā-līk'-lē-kōōn	ah-tah-lik'-lee-koon
Atavyri (Dodec., Rh., mt.)	ā-tā-vē'-rē	ah-tah-vee'-ree
Italian <i>Attairo</i> , āt-tī'-rō [aht-tai'-ro].		
Atet (Burma)	ə-tēt'	uh-tet'

Ath (Belg.)	ät'	aht'
Athenai (Gr.)	See <i>Athens</i> .	
Athens (Gr.)	<i>Eng.</i> äth'-inz	ath'-inz
Greek <i>Athenai</i> , ä-thē'-nē [ah-thee'-neh]—often <i>Athēna</i> , ä-thē'-nā [ah-thee'-nah].		
Athos (Gr., pen., mt.)	<i>Eng.</i> äth'-ös or ä'-thös	ath'-ös ay'-thos
	<i>Gr.</i> ä'-thôs	ah'-thos
Also called <i>Agion Oros</i> , i'-yôn ô'-rôs [ai'-yon o'-ros].		
Atina (It.)	ä-tē'-nā	ah-tee'-nah
Atka (Alaska, isl.)	ät'-kə	at'-kuh
Atkarsk (Rus.)	ät-kärsk'	aht-kahrsk'
Atna (Nor.)	ät'-nā	aht'-nah
atoll	ät'-öl or ə-töl'	at'-öl or uh-tol'
Attairo (Dodec., Rh., mt.)	See <i>Ataviri</i> .	
Attu (Alaska, isl.)	ät'-tōō'	at'-too'
Aua (Oc.)	ou'-ā	au'-ah
Auby (Fr.)	ō-bē'	oh-bee'
Auch (Fr.)	ōsh'	ohsh'
Auchel (Fr.)	ō-shēl'	oh-shel'
Auchincloss, James C. (U.S. representative)	ô'-kīn-klös	aw'-kin-klos
Auchinleck (Scot.)	ô'-kīn-läck	o'-kin-lek
The old pronunciation ä-fläck' is associated with James Boswell.		
Auckland (N.Z.)	ôk'-lənd	awk'-luhnd
Aude (Fr., riv.)	ōd'	ohd'
Audruicq (Fr.)	ō-drwēk'	oh-drweek'
Auegia (Libya)	ä-wā'-jä	ah-way'-jah
Also called <i>Marsa</i> (q.v.) <i>el Auegia</i> .		
Augsburg (Ger.)	<i>Eng.</i> ôgz'-bürg <i>Ger.</i> ouk(h)s'- böörk(h)	ogz'-buhrg auk(h)s'- burk(h)
Augusta (Sicily)	<i>Eng.</i> ə-gūs'-tə <i>It.</i> ou-gōō'-stā	uh-guhs'-tuh au-goo'-stah
Augustów (Pol.)	ou-gōō'-stōf	au-gu'-stuf
Russian <i>Avgustov</i> , äv-gōō'-stōf [ahv-goo'-stof].		
Augustowski, Kanał (Pol.)	ou-gōō'-stōf'-skī, kā'-nāl	au-gu-stof'-ski, kah'-nahl
Russian <i>Avgustovski Kanał</i> , äv-gōō'-stōf'-skī kā'-nāl' [ahv-goo'-stof'-ski kah-nahl'].		
Auki (Oc.)	ou'-kē	au'-kee
Auletta (It.)	ou-lēt'-tā	au-let'-tah
Ault (Fr.)	ō'	oh'
Aunus (Fin., isthmus)	ou'-nōös	au'-nus
Russian <i>Olonets</i> , q.v.		

Aur (Oc.)	our'	aur'
Aurangabad (India)	ô-rüng'-gə-bäd' or ou-rüng-gä-bäd'	o-ruhng'-guh-bad' au-ruhng-gah-bahd'
Auray (Fr.)	ô-rě'	oh-reh'
Aurignac (Fr.)	ô-rě-nyāk'	oh-ree-nyahk'
Aurillac (Fr.)	ô-rě-yāk'	oh-ree-yahk'
Aurland (Nor.)	our'-län	aur'-lahn
Aurskog (Nor.)	our'-skög or oush'-kög	aur'-skohg aush'-kohg

Formerly spelled *Oerskog* or *Örskog* and pronounced ūr'-skög [œr'-skohg] or ūsh'-kög [œsh'-kohg].

Aurunci (It., mt.)	ou-rōōn'-chē	au-roon'-chee
Ausonia (It.)	ou-sô'-nyā	au-so'-nyah
auspices	ôs'-pī-sīz	os'-pi-siz

The plural ôs'-pī-sēz [os'-pi-seez] is incorrect. The singular is *auspice*; the plural therefore should be formed, not on the analogy of *basis*, *bases* (bā'-sīs, -sēz), but of *base*, *bases* (bās, bā'-sīz).

Aust Agder (Nor.)	oust' äg'-där	aust' ahg'-duhr
Austerlitz (Cz.)	Eng. ôs'-tär-līts Ger. ous'-tär-līts	os'-tuhr-lits aus'-tuhr-lits

Czech *Slavkov*, slāv'-kôf [slahv'-kof].

Austraal (Nor.)	ou'-strôt	au'-strot
Auteuil (Fr.)	ô-tû'i	oh-tœ'i
Autun (Fr.)	ô-tûN'	oh-tœN'
Auxerre (Fr.)	ô-sēr'	oh-sehr'
Avala (Yugosl.)	ā'-vā-lā	ah'-vah-lah
Avdeevka (Rus.)	āv-dě'-yěf-kā	ahv-deh'-yef-kah
Aveiro (Port.)	ā-vē'-rōō	ah-vay'-ru
Aversa (It.)	ā-vēr'-sā	ah-vehr'-sah
Avesnes (Fr.)	ā-vën'	ah-ven'
Avezzano (It.)	ā-vēt-sā'-nô	ah-vet-sah'-no
Avgustov (Pol.)	See <i>Augustów</i> .	
Avignon (Fr.)	ā-vē-nyôN'	ah-vee-nyoN'
Ávila (Sp.)	ā'-vē-lā	ah'-vee-lah
Ávila Camacho	ā'-vē-lā kā-mā'-chô	ah'-vee-lah kah-mah'-cho

The President of Mexico should always be called by both names: *Ávila Camacho*, ā'-vē-lā kā-mā'-chô [ah'-vee-lah kah-mah'-cho], not simply *Camacho*, kā-mā'-chô [kah-mah'-cho].

Avlon (Alb.) See *Vlonë*.

Avola (Sicily)	ā'-vô-lā	ah'-vo-lah
Aweleng (Oc.)	ā-wě-lěng'	ah-weh-leng'
Axios (Balkan riv.)	Gr. ā-ksē-ôs'	ah-ksee-os'

Also called *Vardar*, q.v.

Axos (Crete)	ä-ksôs'	ah-ksos'
Ayan (Rus.)	ä-yän'	ah-yahn'
Aydın (Turk.)	i-dên'	ai-deen'
Ayr (Austral.)	är'	ehr'
Ayu (NEI) See <i>Ajoe</i> .		
Ayudhya (Thai)	Eng. ä-yōō'-thē-ä Thai ä-yōō'-tē-ä	ah-yoo'-thee-ah ah-yoo'-tee-ah

Also spelled *Ayuthya* and *Ayuthia*.

Ayuthya (Thai) See *Ayudhya*.

Azad, Abdul Kalam (Indian leader)	ä-zäd', äb'-dōöl ka-läm'	ah-zahd', ahb'-dul kuh-lahm'
Azali (Crete)	ä-zä'-lē	ah-zah'-lee
Azanja (Yugosl.)	ä'-zä'-nyä	ah'-zah'-nyah
Azbukovica (Yugosl.)	äz'-bōō-kô-vi-tsä	ahz'-boo-ko-vi-tsah
Azeis (Libya)	ä-zäs'	ah-zays'
Azerbaijan (Iran, Rus.)	ä-zär-bi-jän'	ah-zuhr-bai-jahn'
Azib, el (Tun.)	ä'-zib, ɛl	ah'-zib, el
Azizia, el (Libya)	ä-zī-zē'-ä, ɛl	a-zī-zee'-ah, el
Azores (Port., isls.)	Eng. ə-zōrz'	uh-zohrz'

Portuguese *Açores*, ä-sô'-rish [ah-so'-rish], and ə-sô'-rēzh [uh-so'-rezh].
Azov or Azof (Rus.) ä-zōf' ah-zof'

b, *bh*, and *v* are interchangeable in Greek; *b* and *v* in Spanish and other languages. It may be necessary to look up all these spellings.

Baafjellmoen (Nor.)	bô-fyël-mōō'-ən	bo-fyel-mu'-uhn
Baambrugge (Neth.)	bām-brūk(h)'-ə	bahm-broek(h)'-uh
Baba (Yugosl., mts.)	bä'-bä	bah'-bah
Babadag (Rum.)	bä-bä-däg'	bah-bah-dahg'
Babaevo (Rus.)	bä-bä'-yě-vō	bah-bah'-yeh-vo
Babase (Oc.)	bä'-bä-sē	bah'-bah-seh
Babelthup (Oc.)	bä-bël-tōō'-äp	bah-bel-too'-ahp

Also called *Babeldoab*, bā-bël-dō-äb' [bah-bel-do-ahb'].

Babička Gora (Yugosl.)	bä'-bich-kä gö'-rä	bah'-bich-kah go'-rah
Babo (Oc.)	bä'-bō	bah'-bo
Babol (Iran)	bä-böl'	bah-bawl'

Also called *Babul*, bā-bōöl' [bah-bul'] and *Barfrush*, q.v.

Babol Sar (Iran)	bä-böl' sār'	bah-bawl' sahr'
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Also called *Babul Sar*.

Babul (Iran) See *Babol*.

Babul Sar (Iran)	bä-bōöl' sār'	bah-bul' sahr'
Babuna (Yugosl., riv. and mts.)	bä'-bōō-nä	bah'-boo-nah
Babušnica (Yugosl.)	bä'-bōōsh'-ni-tsä	bah'-boosh'-ni-tsah

Babuyán (P.I.)	bā-bōō-yān'	bah-boo-yahn'
Bacău (Rum.)	bā-kú'-ōō	bah-kuh'-u
Bache (Art collection)	bāch'	baych'
Bacher Gebirge (Yugosl.)	Ger. bā'-k(h)ər gə-bēr'-gə	bah'-k(h)uhr guh-beer'-guh
Serb-Croat <i>Pohorje</i> , q.v.		
Bačina (Yugosl.)	bā'-chī-nā	bah'-chi-nah
Bačka (Yugosl.)	bāch'-kā	bahch'-kah
Bačko Gradište (Yugosl.)	bāch'-kō grā'-dī-shtě	bahch'-ko grah'-di-shteh
Baclicu (Indo-Ch.)	bāk-lyŭ'	bahk-lycē'
Bacolod (P.I.)	bā-kō'-lōd	bah-ko'-lod
Bacuit (P.I.)	bā-kwēt'	bah-kweet'
Badajos (Sp., prov.)	bā-dā'-hōs	bah-dah'-hos
Badgastein (Austria)	bāt'-gā'-stīn	baht'-gah'-stain
Bad Ischl (Austria)	bāt' ish'l	baht' ish'l
Badnjevac (Yugosl.)	bād'-nyě-vāts	bahd'-nyeh-vahts
Badoglio, Pietro (It. general)	bā-dō'-lyō, pyě'-trō	bah-do'-lyo, pyeh'-tro
Badovinci (Yugosl.)	bā'-dō'-vīn-tsi	bah'-do'-vin-tsi
Baga (Oc.)	bā'-gā	bah'-gah
Bagabag (New Guinea)	bā-gā-bāg'	bah-gah-bahg'
Baganga (P.I.)	bā-gāng'-gā	bah-gahng'-gah
Bagehot (Eng. name)	bāj'-ət or bāg'-ət	baj'-uht or bag'-uht
The first is preferred for Walter Bagehot, the economist.		
Bagheria (Sicily)	bā-gě-rē'-ā	bah-geh-ree'-ah
Bagnara (It.)	bā-nyā'-rā	bah-nyah'-rah
Bagnara Calabria (It.)	bā-nyā'-rā kā'-lā-brā	bah-nyah'-rah kah'-lah-brah
Bagrdan (Yugosl.)	bā'-gər'-dān	bah'-guhr'-dahh
Baguio (P.I.)	Eng. bāg'-ē-ō Sp. bā'-gyō	bag'-ee-oh bah'-gyo
Bahan (Burma)	bə-hān'	buh-hahn'
Bahawalpur (India)	bə-hā'-wəl-pōōr' or bā'-wəl-pōōr'	buh-hah'-wuhl-pur' bah'-wuhl-pur'
Bahia (Brazil) See <i>Baía</i> .		
Bahrami (Per. leader)	bā-hrā-mē'	bah-hrah-mee'
Bahrein (Iran)	bā-hrān'	bah-hrayn'
Baía or Bahia (Brazil)	bā-ē'-ə or bə-ē'-ə	bah-ee'-uh or buh-ee'-uh

Officially called *São Salvador*, q.v.

Baia Mare (Rum.) bā'-yā mā'-rě bah'-yah mah'-reh
Hungarian *Nagybánya*, nōd'(y)-bā-nyō [nod'(y)-bah-nyo].

Baikal (Rus.)	bī-kāl'	bai-kahl'
Baile Átha Cliath (Eire)	bló' klē'-ě or bwāl' ā klē'-ə	blaw' klee'-eh bwahl' ah klee'-uh
English <i>Dublin</i> , q.v.		
Băilești (Rum.)	bə-ē-lēsht'	buh-ee-lesht'
Bailleul (Fr.)	bī-yúl'	bai-yœl'
Bairoko (Oc.)	bī-rô'-kô	bai-ro'-ko
Baja (Hung.)	bő'-yö	bo'-yo
Bajina Bašta (Yugosl.)	bā'-yǐ-nā bāsh'-tā	bah'-yi-nah bahsh'-tah
Bajmok (Yugosl.)	bī'-môk	bai'-mok
Bakar (Yugosl.)	bā'-kār	bah'-kahr
Italian <i>Buccari</i> , q.v.		
Bakarač (Yugosl.)	bā'-kā-rāch	bah'-kah-rahch
Italian <i>Buccarizza</i> , q.v.		
Bakhatere (Oc.)	bā-k(h)ă'-tě-rě	bah-k(h)ah'-teh-reh
Bakhchisarai (Rus.)	bāk(h)'-chĭ-sā-rī'	bahk(h)'-chi-sah-rai'
Bakhireva (Rus.)	bā-hě'-rě-vā	bah-hee'-reh-vah
Bakhmach (Rus.)	bāk(h)-māch'	bahk(h)-mahch'
Bakhtiarī (Per. tribe)	bāk(h)-tē-ār-ē'	bahk(h)-tee-ahr-ee'
Baku (Rus.)	bā-kōō'	bah-koo'
Balábac (P.I., str.)	bā-lā'-bāk	bah-lah'-bahk
Balabo (NEI)	bā-lā'-bô	bah-lah'-bo
Balaklava (Rus.)	Eng. bāl'-ə-klā'-və Rus. bā-lā-klā'-vā	bal'-uh-klah'-vuh bah-lah-klah'-vah
Balakleya (Rus.)	bā-lā-klē'-yā	bah-lah-kleh'-yah
Balanga (P.I.)	bā-lāng'-gā	bah-lahng'-gah
Balashov (Rus.)	bā-lā-shóf'	bah-lah-shof'
Balasore (India)	bāl'-ə-sōr'	bal'-uh-sohr'
Balassagyarmat (Hung.)	bő'-lő-shő-dyör'-möt	bo'-lo-sho-dyor'-mot
Balaton (Hung., lake)	bő'-lő-tôn	bo'-lo-ton
Balatonfüred (Hung.)	bő'-lő-tôn-fü'-réd	bo'-lo-ton-fü'-red
Balcic (Rum.)	bāl'-chēk'	bahl'-cheek'
Balearic Isls. (Sp.)	Eng. bāl'-ī-ă'-rĭk	bal'-i-a'-rik
Spanish <i>Baleares</i> , bā-lě-ă'-rēs [bah-leh-ah'-res].		
Baler (P.I.)	bā-lēr'	bah-lehr'
Balestrand (Nor.)	bāl'-ə-strān	bahl'-uh-strahn
Balgai (New Guinea)	bāl-gī'	bahl-gai'
Bali (NEI)	bā'-lē	bah'-lee
Balikesir (Turk.)	bā-lī-kě-sēr'	bah-li-keh-seer'
Balikpapan (NEI)	Eng. bā'-lēk-pā'-pān Du. bā'-lē-pā'-pān	bah'-leek-pah'-pahn bah'-lee-pah'-pahn
Balintang (P.I.)	bā-lĭn-tāng'	bah-lin-tahng'
Balki (Rus.)	bāl'-kĭ	bahl'-ki

Ballale (Oc.)	bāl-lā'-lē	bahl-lah'-leh
Ballia (India)	bāl'-ī-ə	bal'-i-uh
Balsfjord (Nor.)	bāls'-fyör	bahls'-fyohr
Balstad (Nor.)	bāl'-stā	bahl'-stah
Balta (Rus.)	bāl'-tä	bahl'-tah
Bälți (Rum.)	bülts'	buhlts'
Russian <i>Byeltsi</i> , bēl'(y)-tsī [bel'(y)-tsi].		
Baltiski Port (Est.)	Rus. bāl-tē'-skī pôrt'	bahl-tee'-ski port'
Estonian <i>Paltiski</i> , q.v.		
Baluan (Oc.)	bā'-lōō-än	bah'-loo-ahn
Baluchistan (India)	bə-lōō'-chī-stän'	buh-loo'-chi-stahn'
Bambatana (Oc.)	bām-bā-tā'-nā	bahm-bah-tah'-nah
Bambini (Gr.)	bām-bē'-nē	bahm-bee'-nee
Banaczyk, Władysław	bā-nā'-chīk,	bah-nah'-chik,
(Pol. leader)	vlā-dī'-slāf	vlah-di'-slahf
Banat (Rum., Yugosl.)	Rum. bā-nāt'	bah-naht'
	S.-C. bā'-nāt'	bah'-naht'
Banda (India; Oc., sea)	bān'-də or bān'-dā	ban'-duh or bahn'-dah
bandar	bān'-der or būn'-der	ban'-duhr or buhn'-duhr

An element, meaning *port*, in Persian and Indian place names.

Bandar Abbas (Iran)	bān'-der āb-bās'	ban'-duhr ahh-bahs'
Bandar Pahlavi (Iran)	bān'-der pā-lā-vē'	ban'-duhr pah-lah-vee'
Bandar Shah (Iran)	bān'-der shā'	ban'-duhr shah'
Bandar Shapur (Iran)	bān'-der shā-pōōr'	ban'-duhr sha-poor'
Bandırma (Turk.)	bān-dīr-mā'	bahn-dīhr-mah'

Also called *Panderma*, q.v.

Bandjermasin (NEI)	bān'-jēr-mā'-sīn	bahn'-juhr-mah'-sin
Bandoeng or Bandung (NEI)	bān'-dōōng	bahn'-doong

Bandon (Thai)	bān'-dōn	bahn'-dawn
Bandouvas, Christos	bā(n)-dōō'-vās,	bah(n)-doo'-vahs,
(Gr. leader)	hrē'-stōs	hree'-stos
Bandouvas, Manolis	bā(n)-dōō'-vās,	bah(n)-doo'-vahs,
(Cretan leader)	mā-nō'-lēś	mah-no'-lees

Bandung (NEI) See *Bandoeng*.

Bangalore (India)	bāng-gə-lōr'	bang-guh-lohr'
Bangatang (Oc.)	bāng'-ä-tāng	bahng'-ah-tahng
Bangka (NEI)	Eng. bāng'-kə	bang'-kuh
	Du. bāng'-kā	bahng'-kah
Bangkok (Thai)	bāng'-kōk'	bang'-kok'

Thai *Krungdheb*, krōōng-tāp' [krung-tayp'].

Bangued (P.I.)	bāng-gəd'	bahng-ged'
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Baniata (Oc.)	bā-nē-ā'-tā	bah-nee-ah'-tah
Banika (Oc.)	bā-nē'-kā	bah-nee'-kah
Banjak or Banyak (NEI)	bān'-yāk	bahn'-yahk
Banjaluca (Yugosl.)	bā'-nyā-lōō'-kā	bah'-nyah-loo'-kah
Banjani (Yugosl.)	bā'-nyā-nī	bah'-nyah-ni
Banjoewangi or Banyuwangi (NEI)	bān-yōō-wāng'-ē	bahn-yoo-wahng'-ee
banská (Cz.)	bān'-skā	bahn'-skah
A common element, meaning <i>springs</i> or <i>baths</i> , in Czech place names.		
It may be necessary to look up the other part of the name.		
Banská Štiavnica (Cz.)	bān'-skā shtyāv'-nī-tsā	bahn'-skah shtyahv'-ni-tsah
Bansko (Bulg.)	bān'-skō	bahn'-sko
Bantam (NEI)	Eng. bān'-təm Du. bān-tām'	ban'-tuhm bahn-tahm'
Most Americans have an affection for the derivatives <i>bantam</i> , <i>bantie</i> , meaning small, slight.		
bánya	bān'-yō	bahn'-yo
An element, meaning <i>mine</i> , in Hungarian place names.		
Banyak (NEI)	See <i>Banjak</i> .	
Banyuwangi (NEI)	See <i>Banjoewangi</i> .	
Bao Dai (King of Annam)	bou dī'	bau dai'
Baoe-baoe (NEI)	bā'-ōō bā'-ōō	bah'-oo bah'-oo
Bar (Yugosl.)	bār'	bahr'
Italian <i>Antivari</i> , q.v.		
Bar (Rus.)	bār'	bahr'
Barahun (Oc.)	bā-rā-hōōn'	bah-rah-hoon'
Baranof (Alaska, isl.)	Eng. bār'-ə-nōf Rus. bā-rā'-nōf	behr'-uh-nof bah-rah'-nof
Baranowicze (Pol.)	bā-rā-nō-vē'-chě	bah-rah-no-vee'-cheh
Russian <i>Baranovich</i> , bā-rā-nō'-vī-chī [bah-rah-no'-vi-chi].		
Baranya (Hung., Yugosl.)	Hung. bō'-rō-nyō S.-C. bā'-rā-nyā	bo'-ro-nyo bah'-rah-nyah
Barbarevo (Yugosl.)	bār'-bā'-rě-vō	bahr'-bah'-reh-vo
Barca (Libya)	bār'-kā	bahr'-kah
Barcelona (Sp.)	Eng. bār'-sə-lō'-nə Sp. bār-thě-lō'-nā	bahr'-suh-loh'-nuh bahr-theh-lo'-nah
Bardejov (Cz.)	bār'-dě-yōf	bahr'-deh-yof
German <i>Bartfeld</i> , bārt'-fēlt [bahrt'-felt].		
Barden, Graham A. (U.S. representative)	bār'-den	bahr'-duhn
Bardia (Libya)	bār-dē'-ā or bār'-dī-ā	bahr-dee'-ah or bahr'-di-ah
Bardo (Tun.)	bār'-dō	bahr'-doh
Also called <i>Le Bardo</i> , q.v.		

Bardufoss (Nor.)	bār'-dōō-fōs	bahr'-du-fos
Bareilly (India)	bə-rā'-lē	buh-ray'-lee
Barents Sea	Eng. bār'-ēnts Rus. bā-rēnts'	behr'-ents bah-rents'
Barfleur (Fr., point)	bār-flûr'	bahr-flœr'
Barfrush (Iran)	bār-frōōsh'	bahr-froosh'
Officially <i>Babol</i> , q.v.		
Barguzin (Rus.)	bār-gōō-zēn'	bahr-goo-zeen'
Bari (It.)	bā'-rē	bah'-ree
Barič (Yugosl.)	bā'-rīch	bah'-rīch
Bariki (Oc.)	bā-rē'-kē	bah-ree'-kee
Barili (P.I.)	bā-rē'-lē	bah-ree'-lee
Barka (Libya)	bār'-kā	bahr'-kah
Also spelled <i>Barca</i> , q.v.		
Barköl (Ch., Sinkiang)	bār-kúl	bahr-kuhl
Also called <i>Chen-hsi</i> , q.v.		
Bárlad (Rum.)	bûr-lād'	buhr-lahd'
Barlee (Austral.)	bār'-lē'	bahr'-lee'
Barletta (It.)	bār-lēt'-tā	bahr-let'-tah
Barnard College (N.Y.)	bār-nərd kōl'-ij	bahr'-nuhrd kol'-ij
Barnaul (Rus.)	bār-nā-ōōl'	bahr-nah-ool'
Barnefeld (Neth.)	bār-nə-fēlt	bahr'-nuh-felt
Bar Nicobar (India, isl.)	bār' nīk-ō-bār'	bahr' nik-oh-bahr'
Baroda (India)	bə-rō'-də	buh-roh'-duh
Barola (Oc.)	bā-rō'-lā	bah-ro'-lah
Barrafranca (Sicily)	bār-rā-frān'-kā	bahr-rah-frahn'-kah
barrage	bə-rāzh' or bə-rāj'	buh-rahzh' or buh-rahj'

Also British bār'-āzh [behr'-ahzh].

Barreiro (Port.)	bā-rā'-rōō	bah-ray'-ru
Bartfeld (Cz.)	See <i>Bardejov</i> .	
Bartók, Béla	bör'-tók, bā'-lő	bor'-tok, bay'-lo
(Hung. musician)		
Bartsch (Pol., riv.)	See <i>Barycz</i> .	
Baruch, Bernard M.	bə-rōōk'	buh-rook'
Barvenkova (Rus.)	bār-vēn'-kō-vā	bahr-ven'-ko-vah
Barwon (Austral.)	bār'-wən	bahr'-wuhn
Barycz (Pol., riv.)	bā'-rīch	bah'-rich

German *Bartsch*, bārtsh' [bahrtsh'].

Barzas (Rus.)	bār-zās'	bahr-zahs'
bases (pl. of <i>base</i>)	bā'-sīz	bay'-siz

This word is often confused with the next entry.

bases (pl. of <i>basis</i>)	bā'-sēz	bay'-seez
Bashanta (Rus.)	bā-shān'-tā	bah-shahn'-tah
Bashi (P.I., channel)	bā'-shē	bah'-shee

Basilan (P.I.)	bā-sē'-lān	bah-see'-lahn
Baška (Yugosl.)	bā'-shkā	bah'-shkah
Italian <i>Bescanuova</i> , q.v.		
Basra (Iraq)	būs'-rə or bās'-rā	buhs'-ruh or bahs'-rah
Also English bāz'-rə [baz'-ruh].		
Bassac (Indo-Ch.)	bās-sāk'	bahs-sahk'
Bassano (It.)	bās-sā'-nō	bahs-sah'-no
Bassein (Burma)	bās-sēn'	bas-seen'
Burman <i>Pathein</i> .		
Bastia (Corsica)	bā-stē'-ä	bah-stee'-ah
See <i>Terranova</i> and <i>Terravecchia</i> . Also English bās'-chə [bahs'-chuh].		
Bataán (P.I.)	Eng. bā-tān'	ba-tan'
	local bā-tā-ān'	bah-tah-ahn'
Bátac (P.I.)	bā'-tāk	bah'-tahk
Bataisk (Rus.)	bā-tīsk'	bah-taisk'
Batán (P.I.)	bā-tān'	bah-tahn'
Also called <i>Batanes</i> , bā-tā-nēs [bah-tah'-nes], and <i>Bashi</i> , bā'-shē [bah'-shee].		
Batang (Ch., Sikang)	bā-tāng	bah-tahng
Batang (NEI)	bā'-tāng	bah'-tahng
Batangas (P.I.)	bā-tāng'-gās	bah-tahng'-gahs
Batanja, Nova (Yugosl.)	bā'-tā-nyā, nō'-vā	bah'-tah-nyah, no'-vah
Batao (P.I.)	bā-tā'-ō	bah-tah'-o
Batavia (NEI)	Eng. bə-tā'-vyə	buh-tay'-vyuh
	Du. bā-tā'-vī-ā	bah-tah'-vi-ah
Bates Isl. (Oc.)	bāts'	bayts'
Batetsk (Rus.)	bā'-tětsk	bah'-tetsk
Batina (Yugosl.)	bā'-tī-nā	bah'-ti-nah
Batnfjordsoera or Batnfjordsöra (Nor.)	bāt'n-fyōrs-ū'-rā	baht'n-fyohrs-œ'-rah
Batjan (NEI)	bā-chān'	bah-chahn'
Batna (Alg.)	bāt'-nā	baht'-nah
Batočina (Yugosl.)	bā'-tó'-chī-nā	bah'-to'-chi-nah
Batoe or Batu (NEI)	bā'-tōō	bah'-too
Batraki (Rus.)	bā-trā-kē'	bah-trah-kee'
Batschka (Yugosl.)	Ger. bāch'-kā	bahch'-kah
Serb-Croat <i>Bačka</i> , q.v.		
Battambang (Indo-Ch.)	bāt'-əm-bāng	baht'-uhm-bahng
Thai <i>Phratabong</i> , prāt'-ə-bōng' [praht'-uh-bong'].		
Batticaloa (Ceylon)	bāt-tē-kā-lō'-ə	baht-tee-kah-loh'-uh
Battipaglia (It.)	bāt-tē-pā'-lyā	baht-tee-pah'-lyah
Batu (NEI)	See <i>Batoe</i> .	

Batum (Rus.)	bā-tōom'	bah-tum'
Bauan (P.I.)	bā'-wān	bah'-wahn
Bauska (Latvia)	bous'-kā	baus'-kah
German <i>Bausk</i> , bousk' [bausk'].		
Bavanište (Yugosl.)	bā'-vā-nī-shtě	bah'-vah-ni-shteh
Bavaria (Ger.)	Eng. bə-vēr'-ī-ə	buh-vehr'-i-uh
German <i>Bayern</i> , q.v.		
Bawean (NEI)	bā'-vē-ān	bah'-veh-ahn
Bayard, Fort (Ch.,	Eng. bī'-ərd or bā'-	bai'-uhrd or bay'-
Kwangtung, Fr. colony)	Fr. bā-yār'	bah-yahr'
Baybay (P.I.)	bī'-bī'	bai'-bai'
Bayern (Ger.)	bī'-ərn	bai'-uhrn
English <i>Bavaria</i> , q.v.		
Bayeux (Fr.)	bā-yû'	bah-yœ'
Bayonne (Fr.)	Eng. bā'-yōn'	bay'-yohn'
	Fr. bā-yôn'	bah-yon'
Bayreuth (Ger.)	bī'-roit'	bai'-roit'
This name should be distinguished in pronunciation and spelling from <i>Beirut</i> or <i>Beyrouth</i> (Syria).		
Bazargic (Rum.)	bā'-zār'-jēk'	bah'-zahr'-jeek'
Also called <i>Dobrici</i> , q.v.		
Beall, J. Glenn	bēl'	bel'
(U.S. representative)		
Beaufort (except in South	bō'-fərt	boh'-fuhrt
Carolina)		
Beaufort (S.C.)	bū'-fərt	byoo'-fuhrt
Beaufort bomber	bō'-fərt	boh'-fuhrt
Beauvais (Fr.)	Eng. bō-vā'	boh-vay'
	Fr. bō-vě'	boh-veh'

because

We have received a letter from Fresno (frěz'-nō) asking, "Why do announcers say 'be-cuz' for *because*?" The answer is probably—because most Americans do. However, dictionaries allow -kōz or -kōz, and it is well not to give the vowel an emphatic ũ value. Our correspondent would not like New York bī-kōs' [bi-kaws'] or Texas bī-kŭ'üz [bi-kuh'uhz].

Bečej, Novi (Yugosl.)	bě'-chā, nô'-vī	beh'-chay, no'-vi
Bechateur (Tun.)	bě-shā-tūr'	beh-shah-tœr'
Bečkerek, Veliki (Yugosl.)	běch'-kě'-rěk,	bech'-keh'-rek,
	vě'-li-kī	veh'-li-ki

Hungarian *Nagybecskerek*, nőd'(y)-běch'-kě-rěk (nod'(y)-bech'-keh-rek].

Bédarieux (Fr.)	bě-dā-ryû'	beh-dah-ryœ'
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Bednyakov (Rus. name)	běd-nyā-kôf'	bed-nyah-kof'
Będzin (Pol.)	băN'-jĭn	baN'-jin
Russian <i>Będin</i> , bĕn'-dĭn [ben'-din]. German <i>Będzin</i> , bĕn'-dzĭn [ben'-dzin].		

Beekbergen (Neth.)	bāk'-bēr-k(h)ən	bayk'-behr-k(h)uhn
Beemster (Neth.)	bām'-stər	baym'-stuhɹ
Bęgaljica (Yugosl.)	bě'-gā'-lyĭ-tsä	beh'-gah'-lyi-tsah
Begej (Yugosl., riv.)	bě'-gā	beh'-gay
Bei el Chebir (Libya)	bā ěl kə-bēr'	bay el kuh-beer'
Beilen (Neth.)	bĭ'-lən	bai'-luhn
Beirut (Syria)	bā'-rōōt'	bay'-root'

Also spelled *Bęyrouth*. This name should be distinguished in pronunciation and spelling from *Bayreuth* (Ger.).

Beiuș (Rum.)	bā-yōōsh'	bay-yush'
Hungarian <i>Belényes</i> , bĕ'-lā-nyĕsh [beh'-lay-nyesh].		
Beja (Tun.)	bĕ-zhā'	beh-zhah'
Békés (Hung.)	bā'-kāsh	bay'-kaysh
Békéscsaba (Hung.)	bā'-kāsh-chō-bō	bay'-kaysh-cho-bo
Bekkaria (Alg.)	bĕk-kə-rĕ'-ā	bek-kuh-ree'-ah
Bela (India)	bā'-lə	bay'-luh
Bela Crkva (Yugosl.)	bĕ'-lā tsər'-kvā	beh'-lah tsuhr'-kvah

German *Weisskirchen*.

Belanovica (Yugosl.)	bĕ'-lā-nô'-vĭ-tsä	beh'-lah-no'-vi-tsah
Bela Palanka (Yugosl.)	bĕ'-lā pā'-lān-kā	beh'-lah pah'-lahn-kah
Belasica planina (Balkan mts.)	bĕ'-lā'-sĭ-tsä plā'-nĕ'-nā	beh'-lah'-si-tsah plah'-nee'-nah

Greek *Kerkīne*, q.v.

Belaya Glina (Rus.)	bĕ'-lā-yā glĕ'-nā	beh'-lah-yah glee'-nah
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Also called *Byeloglīna*, q.v.

Belaya Tserkov (Rus.)	bĕ'-lā-yā tsĕr'-kōf	beh'-lah-yah tsehr'-kof
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Belbek (Rus.)	bĕl-bĕk'	bel-bek'
Bełchatów (Pol.)	bĕl-hā'-tōōf	bel-hah'-tuf

Russian *Belkhatov*, bĕl-hā'-tōf [bel-hah'-tof].

Belém (Port., Brazil)	bĕ-lĕN'	beh-leN'
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Belém, Brazil, is also called *Pará*, q.v.

Belényes (Rum.)	See <i>Beiuș</i> .	
Belestinon (Gr.)	vĕ-lĕ-stĕ'-nō(n)	veh-leh-stee'-no(n)

Also called *Pherai*, q.v.

Belev (Rus.)	bĕ'-lĕf	beh'-lef
Belgaum (India)	bĕl-goum'	bel-gaum'
Belgorod (Rus.)	<i>Eng.</i> bĕl'-gō-rōd <i>Rus.</i> bĕl'-gō-rōt	bel'-go-rod bel'-go-rot

Belgrade (Yugosl.)	Eng. bĕl'-grād'	bel'-grayd'
Serb-Croat <i>Beograd</i> , q.v.		
Beliao (Oc.)	bĕ-lĕ-ou'	beh-lee-au'
Belica (Yugosl.)	bĕ'-lĭ-tsā	beh'-li-tsah
Beli Drim (Balkan riv.)	S.-C. bĕ'-lĭ drēm'	beh'-li dreem'
Albanian <i>Drin i Bardhë</i> , q.v.		
Beli Krest (Rus.)	bĕ'-lĭ krĕst'	beh'-li krest'
Belisha, Hore- (Br. leader)	bĕ-lĕ'-shə, hōr	buh-lee'-shuh, hohr
The pronunciation to rhyme with <i>Elisha</i> is incorrect.		
Belitong (NEI)	bĕ-lĕ'-tōng	beh-lee'-tong

Also called *Billiton*, q.v.

Beljak (Austria) See *Villach*.

Beljanica (Yugosl., mts.)	bĕ'-lyā'-nĭ-tsā	beh'-lyah'-ni-tsah
Bellary (India)	bĕ-lā'-rē	beh-lah'-ree
Belloc, Hilary <i>or</i>	bĕl'-ōk, hĭl'-ə-rĭ	bel'-ok, hĭl'-uh-ri
Hilaire (Brit. author)	<i>or</i> hĭ-lār'	<i>or</i> hi-lehr'
Bellona (Oc.)	bĕl-lō'-nā	bel-loh'-nah
Belluno (It.)	bĕl-lōō'-nō	bel-loo'-no
Beloe (Rus., lake)	bĕ'-lō-yĕ	beh'-lo-yeh
Belo Horizonte (Brazil)	bĕ'-lō-rē-zôn'-tĭ	beh'-lo-ree-zon'-ti
Belopole (Rus.)	bĕ-lō-pō'-lyĕ	beh-lo-po'-lyeh
Beloretsk (Rus.)	bĕ-lō-rĕtsk'	beh-lo-retsk'
Belorussia (Rus., repub.)	bĕ'-lō-rōō'-sĭ-yā	beh'-lo-roo'-si-yah

White Russian Soviet Republic. It should not be confused with the "White Russian" army that fought against the "Red Russians" in 1919-1920.

Beloshitsi (Rus.)	bĕ-lō'-shĭ-tsi	beh-lo'-shi-tsi
Belotince (Yugosl.)	bĕ'-lō'-tĭn-tsĕ	beh'-lo'-tin-tseh
Belozersk (Rus.)	bĕl'-ō-zĕrsk'	bel-o-zehrsk'
Beltramí, Raúl Morales	bĕl-trā-mĕ',	bel-trah-mee',
(Chilean leader)	rā-ōōl' mō-rā'-lĕs	rah-ool' mo-rah'-les
Belušiċ (Yugosl.)	bĕ'-lōō'-shĭch	beh'-loo'-shich
Belyi (Rus.)	bĕ'-lĭ	beh'-li
Bełz (Pol.)	bĕls'	bels'
Bena Bena (Oc.)	bĕ'-nā bĕ'-nā	beh'-nah beh'-nah
Benares (India)	bĕ-nā'-rĭz	buh-nah'-riz
	<i>native</i> bĕ-nā'-rĕs	buh-nah'-ruhs

bender An alternative spelling of *bandar*, q.v.

Bender (Rum.) See *Tighina*.

Bendigo (Austral.) bĕn'-dĭ-gō ben'-di-goh

Bendin, Bendzin (Pol.) See *Bedzin*.

Beneš, Eduard (Cz. leader) bĕ'-nĕsh beh'-nesh

Benešov (Cz.) bĕ'-nĕ-shōf beh'-neh-shof

Benevento (It.) bĕ-nĕ-vĕn'-tō beh-neh-ven'-to

Bengal (India)	běng'-gól'	beng'-gol'
Ben Gardane (Tun.)	běn gār-dăn'	ben gahr-dan'
Bengasi or Benghazi (Libya)	běn-gā'-zē	ben-gah'-zee
Bengkalis (NEI)	běng-kā'-lēś	beng-kah'-lees
Benguet (P.I.)	běng-gět'	beng-get'
Benha (Egypt)	běn'-hā	ben'-hah
Beni Suef (Egypt)	bě'-nē swāf'	beh'-nee swayf'
Beni Ulid (Libya)	bě'-nē ōō'-līd	beh'-nee oo'-lid
Benkoelen or Benkulen (NEI)	běn-kōō'-lēn	ben-koo'-len
Benkovac (Yugosl.)	běn'-kô-vāts	ben'-ko-vahts
Bennebroek (Neth.)	běn'-ə-brōōk	ben'-uh-brook
Benthuizen (Neth.)	běnt'-hūī-zēn	bent'-hoei-zuhn
Beograd (Yugosl.)	bě'-ô'-grād	beh'-o'-grahd
The English form, probably more suitable for American radio, is <i>Belgrade</i> , bēl'-grād' [bel'-grayd'].		
Beogradska (Yugosl.)	bě'-ô'-grād-skā	beh'-o'-grahd-skah
Berane (Yugosl.)	bě'-rā-ně	beh'-rah-neh
Berat (Alb., town, riv.)	bě'-rāt	beh'-raht
The town is also called <i>Berati</i> and <i>Beligrad</i> . The river is part of the <i>Seman</i> , q.v., and is the ancient <i>Apsos</i> , q.v.		
Berchem (Belg.)	běr'-k(h)əm	behr'-k(h)uhm
Berchtesgaden (Ger.)	běrk(h)('-təs-gä'-dən	behrk(h)('-tuhs-gah'- duhn
Berck (Fr.)	běrk'	behrk'
Berdichev (Rus.)	běr-dě'-chěf	behr-dee'-chef
Berdyansk (Rus.)	běr-dyānsk'	behr-dyahnsk'
Berehovo (Cz.)	bě'-rě-hô-vô	beh'-reh-ho-vo
Hungarian <i>Beregszász</i> , bē'-rěk-sās [beh'-rek-sahs].		
Beresovka (Rus.)	bě-ryô'-sóf-kā	beh-ryo'-sof-kah
Berettyó (Hung., riv.)	bě'-rět-tyô	beh'-ret-tyo
Bereza Kartuska (Pol.)	bě-rě'-zā	beh-reh'-zah
	kār-tōō'-skā	kahr-tu'-skah
Russian <i>Kartuzskaya Bereza</i> , kār-tōōz'-skā-yā bē-ryô'-zā [kahr-tooz'- skah-yah beh-ryo'-zah].		
Berezina (Pol., riv.)	See <i>Berezyna</i> .	
Berezyna (Pol., riv.)	bě-rě-zē'-nā	beh-reh-zee'-nah
Russian <i>Berezina</i> , bē-rě-zī-nā' [beh-reh-zi-nah'].		
Bergambacht (Neth.)	běrk(h)-ām'-bāk(h)t	behrk(h)-ahm'- bahk(h)t
Bergamo (It.)	běr'-gā-mô	behr'-gah-mo
Bergen (Nor.)	<i>Eng.</i> būr'-gen	buhr'-guhn
	<i>Nor.</i> běr'-gen	behr'-guhn

Bergen op Zoom (Neth.)	bĕr'-k(h)ən ɔp zōm'	behr'-k(h)uhn ɔp zohm'
Berggrav, Eivind (Bishop of Oslo, Nor.)	bĕrg'-grāv, ā'-vĭn	behrɡ'-grahv, ay'-vin
Bergolo (It.)	bĕr'-gô-lô	behr'-go-lo
Bergues (Fr.)	bĕrg'	behrɡ'
Berhampore (India)	bûr'-əm-pōr'	buhr'-uhm-pohr'
Berhampur (India)	bûr'-əm-pōōr'	buhr'-uhm-pur'
Beria, Lavrentii P. (Rus. leader)	bĕ'-rĭ-yā, lā-vrĕn'-tĭ	beh'-ri-yah, lah-vren'-ti
Bering Sea	bĕr'-ĭng or bĭr'-ĭng	behr'-ing or bihr'-ing
Berislav (Rus.)	bĕ-rĭ-slāf'	beh-ri-slahf'
Berkaak (Nor.)	bĕrk'-ôk	behrk'-ok
Berkovitsa (Bulg.)	bĕr'-kô-vĭ-tsā	behr'-ko-vi-tsah
Berle, Adolph Augustus (Ass't Secy. of State)	bûr'-lĭ	buhr'-li
Berlevaag (Nor.)	bĕr'-lā-vôg	behr'-luh-vog
Berlin (Ger.)	Eng. bər-lĭn' Ger. bĕr-lĕn'	buhr-lin' behr-leen'
Bermeo (Sp.)	bĕr-mĕ'-ô	behr-meh'-o
Bernburg (Ger.)	Eng. bĕrn'-bûrg Ger. bĕrn'-bōōrk(h)	behrn'-buhrg behrn'-burk(h)
Berneval (Fr.)	bĕr-nə-vāl'	behr-nuh-vahl'
Bern or Berne (Switz.)	Eng. bûrn' Fr. bĕrn'	buhrn' behrn'
Beroun (Cz.)	bĕ'-rôn	beh'-rohn
Berovo (Yugosl.)	bĕ'-rô-vô	beh'-ro-vo
Besançon (Fr.)	bə-zāN-sôN'	buh-zahN-soN'
Bescanuova (Yugosl.) Serb-Croat <i>Baška</i> , q.v.	It. bĕ-skā-nwô'-vā	beh-skah-nwo'-vah
Bĕshtriq (Balkan mt.) More correctly called <i>Pushtrik</i> , q.v.	Alb. bĕsh'-trĕk(y)	buhsh'-treek(y)
Beskid Mountains (Pol., Cz.)	bĕ'-skĭd or bĕs-kĕd'	beh'-skid bes-keed'
Bessarabia (Rum.)	Eng. bĕs'-ə-rā'-byə Rus. bĕ-sā-rā'-bĭ-yā	bes'-uh-ray'-byuh beh-sah-rah'-bi-yah
Rumanian <i>Basarabea</i> , bā-sā-rā'-byā [bah-sah-rah'-byah].		
Bessheim (Nor.)	bĕs'-hām	bes'-haym
Beszterce (Rum.)	See <i>Bistrița</i> .	
Béthune (Fr.)	bĕ-tūn'	beh-tūn'
Betio (Oc.)	bĕ-tĕ'-ô	beh-tee'-o
Beuthen (Ger.)	boi'-tən	boi'-tuhn
Beveland (Neth.)	bā'-və-lānt	bay'-vuh-lahnt
Beverwijk (Neth.)	bā'-vēr-wĭk	bay'-vuhr-waik
Beyrouth (Syria)	See <i>Beirut</i> .	

Bezdan (Yugosl.)	běz'-dān	bez'-dahn
Bezhet'sk (Rus.)	bě'-zhětsk	beh'-zhetsk
Béziers (Fr.)	bě-zyě'	beh-zyeh'
Bezwada (India)	běz-wā'-dā	bez-wah'-duh
Bhadhalung (Thai)	pāt'-ə-lōōng'	paht'-uh-lung'
Bhagalpur (India)	bā'-gəl-pōōr'	bah'-guhl-pur'
Bhamo (Burma)	bā'-mō	bah'-moh
Burman <i>Bamaw</i> .		
Bhangnga (Thai)	pāng'-(ng)ā'	pahng'-(ng)ah'
Bhaunagar (India)	bou-nūg'-ər	bau-nuhg'-uhr
Bhejburi (Thai)	pēt-bōō-rē'	pet-bu-ree'
	or pēch'-ə-bōō-rē'	pech'-uh-bu-ree'
Bhisanolok (Thai)	pīt'-sə-nōō-lōk'	pit'-suh-nu-lohk'
Also spelled <i>Bisnulok</i> .		
Bhopal (India)	bō'-pāl'	boh'-pahl'
Bhusaval (India)	bōō-sā'-vəl	boo-sah'-vuhl
Bhutan (India)	bōō'-tān'	boo'-tahn'
Biała Podlaska (Pol.)	byā'-lā pō-dlā'-skā	byah'-lah po-dlah'-skah
Russian <i>Byela</i> , bē'-lā [beh'-lah].		
Białowieża (Pol.)	byā-lō-vyě'-zhā	byah-lo-vyeh'-zhah
Russian <i>Byelovyezh</i> , bē-lō-vězh' [beh-lo-vezh'].		
Białystok (Pol.)	byā-lī'-stōk	byah-li'-stok
Russian <i>Byelostok</i> , bē-lō-stōk' [beh-lo-stok'].		
Biancavilla (Sicily)	byān-kā-vēl'-lā	byahn-kah-veel'-lah
Bielefeld (Ger.)	bē'-lə-fēlt	bee'-luh-felt
Bielsko (Pol.)	byēl'-skō	byel'-sko
German <i>Bielitz</i> , bē'-līts [bee'-lits].		
Biferno (It., riv.)	bē-fēr'-nō	bee-fehr'-no
Bigej (Oc.)	bē'-gěj	bee'-gej
Biggerann (Oc.)	bīg'-gě-rān	big'-geh-rahn
Bihać (Yugosl.)	bē'-hāch	bee'-hahch
Bihaćska (Yugosl.)	bē'-hāch-skā	bee'-hahch-skah
Bihar (India)	bē-hār'	bee-hahr'
Bihar (Rum.)	See <i>Bihor</i> .	
Bihor (Rum.)	bē-hôr'	bee-hor'
Hungarian <i>Bihar</i> , bē'-hōr [bee'-hor].		
Bihorului (Rum., mts.)	bē-hō'-rōō-lwē	bee-ho'-ru-lwee
Bijeljina (Yugosl.)	bī'-yě'-lyī-nā	bi'-yeh'-lyi-nah
Bijelo Polje (Yugosl.)	bī'-yě'-lō pō'-lyě	bi'-yeh'-lo po'-lyeh
Bikaj (Alb.)	bē'-kī	bee'-kai
Bikaner (India)	bē'-kə-nēr'	bee'-kuh-neer'
Bikar (Oc.)	bē'-kār	bee'-kahr
Bikin (Rus.)	bē-kēn'	bee-keen'

Bikini (Oc.)	bē-kē'-nē	bee-kee'-nee
Bilaspur (India)	bē-lās-pōōr'	bee-lahs-pur'
Bilbao (Sp.)	<i>Eng.</i> bīl-bou'	bil-bau'
	<i>Sp.</i> bāl-bā'-ô	beel-bah'-o
Bilbo, Theodore G. (U.S. senator)	bīl'-bō	bil'-boh
Bileća (Yugosl.)	bē'-lē-chā	bee'-leh-chah
Biłgoraj (Pol.)	bīl-gō'-rī	bil-go'-rai
Russian <i>Byelgorai</i> , bēl'-gō-rī [bel'-go-rai].		
Bilin (Burma, riv.)	bē'-līn	bee'-lin
Bilisht (Alb.)	bē'-lēsh̄t	bee'-leesht
Bilishti (Alb.)	See <i>Bilisht</i> .	
Billancourt (Fr.)	bē-yān-kōōr'	bee-yahn-koor'
Billiton or Belitong (NEI)	bēl'-lē-tōn	beel'-lee-ton
	or bē-lē'-tōng	beh-lee'-tong
Bilt, de (Neth.)	bīlt', de	bilt', duh
Bima (NEI)	bē'-mā	bee'-mah
Binačka Morava (Yugosl., riv.)	bē'-nāch-kā mō'-rā'-vā	bee'-nahch-kah mo'-rah'-vah
Binhđinh (Indo-Ch.)	bīn-đīn'	bin-din'
Binnigem (Oc.)	bīn-nē-gēm'	bin-nee-gem'
Bio (Oc.)	bē'-ô	bee'-o
Bioč (Yugosl., mt.)	bē'-ôch	bee'-och
Biograd (Yugosl.)	bē'-ô'-grād	bee'-o'-grahd
Italian <i>Zaraveccchia</i> , q.v.		
bir	bēr'	beer'
In Arabic names an element, sometimes omitted, meaning <i>well</i> or <i>spring</i> .		
Bira (Rus.)	bē'-rā	bee'-rah
Birdum (Austral.)	būr'-dēm	buhr'-duhm
Bir el Gobi (Libya)	bēr ēl gō'-bē	beer el goh'-bee
Bires Sof (Tun.)	bēr'-ēs sōf'	beer'-es sof'
Bir Hacheim (Libya)	bēr hā-kā'-yīm	beer huh-kay'-yim
Biriukov (Rus.)	bī-rū-kōf'	bi-ryoo-kof'
Birjand (Iran)	bēr-jānd'	beer-jand'
Bir Mcherga (Tun.)	bēr mē-shēr'-gā	beer muh-shehr'-gah
Bir Mrabbott (Tun., pass)	bēr mē-rāb'-būt	beer muh-rahb'-buht
Birnbaum (Pol.) See <i>Międzychód</i> .		
Bir Tebeul (Tun.)	bēr tē-būl'	beer tuh-bœl'
Birzula (Rus.)	bēr'-zōō-lā	beer'-zu-lah
Bisayas (P.I.)	bē-sā'-yās	bee-sah'-yahs
Also called <i>Visayan</i> (Islands), q.v.		
Biscari (Sicily)	bē'-skā-rē	bee'-skah-ree

Biscaya (Sp., prov.)	bēs-kā'-yā	bees-kah'-yah
Also called <i>Vizcaya</i> , q.v. English <i>Biscay</i> , bīs'-kā [bis'-kay].		
Bisceglie (It.)	bē-shē'-lyě	bee-sheh'-lyeh
Biševo (Yugosl., isl.)	bē'-shē-vô	bee'-sheh-vo
Italian <i>Busi</i> , q.v.		
bisht (Alb.)	bēsht'	beesht'
An element, meaning <i>cape</i> (literally <i>tail</i>), in Albanian place names.		
Look up the other part of the name.		
Bisk (Rus.)	bēsk'	beesk'
Biskra (Alg.)	bīs'-krā	bis'-krah
Bistra planina (Yugosl., mts.)	bē'-strā plā'-nē'-nā	bee'-strah plah'-nee'-nah
Bistrica (Yugosl., riv.)	bē'-stri'-tsā	bee'-stri-tsah
Bistrița (Rum.)	bē'-strē'-tsā	bee'-stree-tsah
Hungarian <i>Beszterce</i> , bēs'-tēr-tsě [bes'-tehr-tseh].		
Bitoi (Oc., riv.)	bē'-toi	bee'-toi
Bitolj (Yugosl.)	bē'-tôl(y)	bee'-tol(y)
Old Turkish <i>Monastir</i> , q.v. Greek <i>Monastérion</i> . Local Macedonian pronunciation almost bē'-toi [bee'-toi], as Rebecca West reports.		
Bitoljsko Polje (Yugosl.)	bē'-tôl(y)-skô	bee'-tol(y)-sko
	pô'-lyě	po'-lyeh
bituminous	bī-tū'-mē-nēs	bi-tyoo'-muh-nuhs
Bityuk (Rus., riv.)	bē-tūk'	bee-tyook'
Bivona (Sicily)	bē-vô'-nā	bee-vo'-nah
Biwako (Jap.)	bē-wā-kô	bee-wah-ko
Bizerta (Tun.)	bī-zēr'-tā	bi-zehr'-tah
French <i>Bizerte</i> , bē-zért' [bee-zehrt']. English bī-zūr'-tə [bi-zuhr'-tuh], is in the making.		
Bjelasica (Yugosl., mts.)	byě'-lā'-sī'-tsā	byeh'-lah'-si-tsah
Bjelica (Yugosl., riv.)	byě'-lī'-tsā	byeh'-li-tsah
Bjelostock (Pol.)	See <i>Białystok</i> .	
Bjelovar (Yugosl.)	byě'-lô-vār	byeh'-lo-vahr
Bjoernevatn or	byûr'-nə-vātn	byœr'-nuh-vahtn
Bjørnevatn (Nor.)		
Bjorli (Nor.)	byôr'-lē	byohr'-lee
Björneborg (Fin.) See <i>Pori</i> .		
Blace (Yugosl.)	blā'-tsě	blah'-tseh
Blagodarnoe (Rus.)	blā-gô-dār'-nô-yě	blah-go-dahr'-no-yeh
Blagoveshchensk (Rus.)	blā-gô-vě'-shchěnsk	blah-go-veh'-shchensk
Blaguša planina	blā'-gôo-shā	blah'-goo-shah
(Yugosl., mts.)	plā'-nē'-nā	plah'-nee'-nah
Blajnica (Yugosl., mts.)	blī'-nī'-tsā	blai'-ni-tsah
Blanc (Tun., cape)	See <i>Cap Blanc</i> .	
Blashki (Pol.)	See <i>Błaszki</i> .	

Blašica (Yugosl., riv.)	blā'-shī-tsā	blah'-shi-tsah
Błaszki (Pol.)	blāsh'-kī	blahsh'-ki
Russian <i>Blashki</i> , blā'-shkī [blah'-shki].		
Blatec (Yugosl.)	blā'-tēts	blah'-tets
Blato (Yugosl.)	blā'-tō	blah'-to
Blatta (Yugosl.)	<i>It.</i> blāt'-tā	blahrt'-tah
Serb-Croat <i>Blato</i> , q.v.		
Bleiburg (Austria)	blī'-böörk(h)	blai'-burk(h)
Blenheim	<i>Eng.</i> blēn'-əm	blen'-uhm
Blida (Alg.)	blē'-dā	blee'-dah
Blinisht (Alb.)	blē'-nēsht	blee'-neesht
Blinishti (Alb.)	See <i>Blinisht</i> .	
Bloemendaal (Neth.)	blōō'-mən-dāl	bloo'-muhn-dahl
Blois (Fr.)	blwā'	blwah'
Błonie (Pol.)	blō'-nyē	blo'-nyeh
Russian <i>Blone</i> , blō'-ně [blo'-neh].		
Blora (NEI)	blō'-rā	blo'-rah
Bluie	blōō'-ī	blu'-i
Army air bases in Greenland are named <i>Bluie East 1, 2</i> , and so on, and <i>Bluie West, 1, 2</i> , and so on.		
Blupblup (Oc.)	blōōp-blōōp'	bloop-bloop'
Bō (Nor.)	bū'	bœ'
Boac (P.I.)	bwāk'	bwahk'
Bobduri (Oc.)	bōb-dōō'-rē	bob-doo'-ree
Bobovište (Yugosl.)	bō'-bō-vī-shtě	bo'-bo-vi-shteh
Bobrinets (Rus.)	bō'-brī-něts'	bo-bri-nets'
Bobruisk (Rus.)	bō'-brōōisk'	boh-bru'-isk
Bocca di Falco (Sard.)	bōk'-kā dē fāl'-kō	bok'-kah dee fahl'-ko
Boccea (It.)	bōt-chě'-ā	bot-cheh'-ah
Bocche di Cattaro	<i>It.</i> bōk'-kě dē	bok'-keh dee
(Yugosl., gulf)	kāt'-tā-rō	kaht'-tah-ro
Serb-Croat <i>Boka Kotorska</i> , q.v.		
Bochkarevo (Rus.)	bōch-kā-ryō'-vō	boch-kah-ryo'-vo
Bochnia (Pol.)	bōk(h)('-nyā	bok(h)('-nyah
Bochum (Ger.)	bō'-k(h)ōōm or bōk(h)('-ōōm	boh'-k(h)um bok(h)('-um
Bodena (Gr.)	vō-thě-nā'	vo-theh-nah'
Bodenbach (Cz.)	See <i>Podmokly</i> .	
Bodjanegara (NEI)	bō-jō-nā-gō'-rō	bo-jo-nuh-go'-ro
In this neighborhood <i>a</i> is pronounced ō.		
Bodoe or Bodō (Nor.)	bō'-dū	boh'-dœ
Boe (Nor.)	bū'	bœ'
Boehmer Wald (Ger., Cz.)	See <i>Böhmer Wald</i> .	
Boeing	bō'-īng	boh'-ing
(U.S. manufacturer)		

Boemlafjord (Nor.)	bûm'-lā-fyōr	bœm'-lah-fyohr
Boeo (Sicily, cape)	bô-ě'-ô	bo-eh'-o
Also called <i>Lilebeo</i> , q.v.		
Boeroe or Buru (NEI)	bōō'-rōō	boo'-roo
Boeton or Buton (NEI)	bōō'-tôn	boo'-ton
Also called <i>Boetoeng</i> , bōō'-tōōng [boo'-toong].		
Bogadyim (New Guinea)	bô-gă'-jīm	bo-gah'-jim
Bogadyim (Oc.)	bô-gă'-dyīm	bo-gah'-dyim
Bogatić (Yugosl.)	bô'-gă-tīch	bo'-gah-tich
Boğaziçi (Turk., strait)	See <i>Bosporus</i> .	
Bogdanci (Yugosl.)	bôg'-dān-tsi	bog'-dahn-tsi
Boggeric (Oc.)	bôg'-gə-rēk	bog'-guh-reek
Bogia (New Guinea)	bô-gē'-ă	bo-gee'-ah
Bogićevica (Yugosl.)	bô'-gē'-chě-vī-tsă	bo'-gee'-ch eh-vi-tsah
Bogodukhov (Rus.)	bô-gô-dōō'-hōf	bo-go-doo'-hof
Bogojevo (Yugosl.)	bô'-gô'-yě-vô	bo'-go'-yeh-vo
Bogomila (Yugosl.)	bô'-gô'-mī-lă	bo'-go'-mi-lah
Bogoroditsk (Rus.)	bô-gô-rô'-dītsk	bo-go-ro'-ditsk
Bogoslof (Alaska, isl.)	bô'-gə-slôf	boh'-guh-slof
Bogotu (Oc.)	See <i>Bugotu</i> .	
Bogoyavlensk (Rus.)	bô-gô-yāv-lěnsk'	bo-go-yahv-lensk'
Boguchar (Rus.)	bô-gōō-chār'	bo-goo-chahr'
Bohan (Yugosl.)	bô'-hān	bo'-hahn
Bohdanów (Pol.)	bók(h)-dă'-nōōf	bok(h)-dah'-nuf
Bohemia (Cz.)	Eng. bô-hě'-myə	boh-hee'-myuh
Czech <i>Čechy</i> , q.v.		
Böhmer Wald (Ger., Cz.)	bû'-mər vālt'	bœ'-muhr vahlt'
English <i>Bohemian Forest</i> .		
Bohol (P.I.)	bô-hôl'	bo-hol'
Boibeis (Gr., lake)	vē-vē-ēs'	vee-vee-ees'
Also called <i>Karla</i> , kār'-lă [kahr'-lah].		
Boisson, Pierre (Fr. leader)	bwă-sôN', pyēr'	bwah-soN', pyehr'
Bojana (Balkan riv.)	S.-C. bô'-yă'-nă	bo'-yah'-nah
Albanian <i>Buna</i> , q.v.		
Bojeador (P.I., cape)	bô-hě-ă-dôr'	bo-heh-ah-dor'
Boka Kotorska (Yugosl., gulf)	bô'-kă kô'-tôr-skă	bo'-kah ko'-tor-skah
Italian <i>Bocche di Cattaro</i> , q.v.		
Bokhara or Bukhara (Rus.)	bô-kă'-ră or bōō-hă'-ră	boh-kah'-rah bu-hah'-rah
Boknfjord (Nor.)	bōōk'n-fyōr	buk'n-fyohr
Bokovskaya (Rus.)	bô-kôf-skă'-yă	bo-kof-skah'-yah
Bokstel (Neth.)	bôk'-stəl	bok'-stuh

Bolbec (Fr.)	ból-běk'	bol-bek'
Bolechów (Pol.)	bô-lě'-hooŋ	bo-leh'-huf
Bolgrad (Rum.)	ból'-grăd	bol'-grahd
Bolin Odzhal (Rus., lake)	bô-lên' ôd-zhăl'	bo-leen' od-zhahl'
Bolinao (P.I.)	bô-lē-nou'	bo-lee-nau'
Bolivar, Simón (Sp. hero)	bô-lē'-vār, sē-môn'	bo-lee'-vahr, see-mon'
Boljanići (Yugosl.)	bô'-lyă'-nĭ-chĭ	bo'-lyah'-ni-chi
Boljevac (Yugosl.)	bô'-lyě'-vāts	bo'-lyeh'-vahts
Boljevići (Yugosl.)	bô'-lyě'-vĭ-chĭ	bo'-lyeh'-vi-chi
Bolkesjoe or Bolkesjö (Nor.)	ból'-kə-shû	bol'-kuh-shœ
Bolkhov (Rus.)	bôl-hôf'	bol-hof'
Bologna (It.)	Eng. bə-lôn'-yə It. bô-lô'-nyā	buh-lohn'-yuh bo-lo'-nyah
There is also a popular English pronunciation, bə-lô'-nə [buh-loh'-nuh].		
Bologoe (Rus.)	bô-lô-gô'-yě	bo-lo-go'-yeh
Bolshoy Tokmak (Rus.)	bôl(y)-shoi' tôk-māk'	bol(y)-shoi' tok-mahk'
Bolzano (It.)	ból-tsă'-nô	bol-tsah'-no
German <i>Bozen</i> , bô'-tsen [boh'-tsuhn].		
Bomba (Libya)	bôm'-bā	bom'-bah
Bombala (Austral.)	bôm-bā'-lə	bom-bah'-luh
There is a tendency to introduce an <i>r</i> into such words, making bôm-bār'-lə [bom-bahr'-luh].		
bombardier	bôm'-bər-dĭr'	bom'-buhr-dih'r
For centuries an English word, there is no reason to pronounce it as French.		
Bombay (India)	bôm'-bā'	bom'-bay'
Bömlafjord (Nor.)	bûm'-lā-fyör	bœm'-lah-fyohr
Bon (Alg., cape)	See <i>Cap Bon</i> .	
Bonchaung (Burma)	bôn'-choung'	bohn'-chaung'
Bondowoso (NEI)	bôn-dô-wô'-sô	bon-do-wo'-so
Bône (Alg.)	bôn'	bohn'
Bone or Boni (NEI)	bô'-ně or bô'-nē	bo'-neh or bo'-nee
Bonga (Oc.)	bông'-ă	bong'-ah
Bonifacio (Sard., Corsica, strait)	bô-nē-fă'-chô	bo-nee-fah'-cho
Bonin (Oc.)	bô'-nĭn	boh'-nin
Japanese <i>Ogasawara Jima</i> , q.v.		
Bonin (Rus., isl.)	bô'-nĕn	bo'-neen
Bonner, Herbert C. (U.S. representative)	bôn'-ər	bon'-uhr
Bonnet, Georges (Fr. leader)	bô-ně', zhôrzh'	bo-neh', zhorzh'

Bontoc (P.I.)	<i>Eng.</i> bŏn-tŏk'	bon-tok'
	<i>Sp.</i> bŏn-tŏk'	bon-tok'
Bor (Rus., Yugosl.)	bŏr'	bor'
Boranjā (Yugosl.)	bŏ'-rā-nyā	bo'-rah-nyah
Bordeaux (Fr.)	bŏr-dŏ'	bor-doh'
Bordj Bou Hamra (Tun.)	bŏrj' bŏō hām'-rā	borj' boo hahm'-rah

Also called *Bou Hamran*.

Bordj le Boeuf (Tun.)	bŏrj lə būf'	borj luh boef'
Boren, Lyle H.	bŏ'-rĕn	boh'-ren

(U.S. representative)

Borgå (Fin.) See *Borgo*.

Borgerhout (Belg.)	bŏr'-k(h)ər-hout	bor'-k(h)uhr-haut
Borghese, Stefano	bŏr-gĕ'-zĕ,	bor-geh'-zeh,
(It. prince)	stĕ'-fā-nô	steh'-fah-no
Borgo (Fin.)	bŏr'-gŏ	bor'-goh

Swedish spelling *Borgå*.

Borgund (Nor.)	bŏr'-gŏŏn	bor'-gun
Borisoglebsk (Rus.)	bŏ-rĕ'-sŏ-glĕpsk'	bo-ree'-so-glepsk'
Borisov (Rus.)	bŏ-rĕ'-sŏf	bo-ree'-sof
Borisovka (Rus.)	bŏ-rĕ'-sŏf-kā	bo-ree'-sof-kah
Borizzo (Sicily)	bŏ-rĕt'-sŏ	bo-reet'-so
Borkum (Ger., isl.)	bŏr'-kŏŏm	bor'-kum
Borneo (NEI)	bŏr'-nĭ-ŏ	bor'-ni-oh
Bornholm (Den.)	bŏrn'-hŏlm	born'-holm
Borodino (Rus.)	bŏ-rŏ-dĭ-nŏ'	bo-ro-di-no'
Borovich (Rus.)	bŏ-rŏ-vĭ-chĕ'	bo-ro-vi-chee'
Borovsk (Rus.)	bŏ'-rŏfsk	bo'-rofsk
Borroloola (Austral.)	bŏr'-ə-lŏŏ'-lā	bor'-uh-loo'-lah
Borşa (Rum.)	bŏr'-shā	bor'-shah
Boryslaw (Pol.)	bŏ-rĭ'-slāf	bo-rĭ'-slahf
Borzna (Rus.)	bŏrz'-nā	borz'-nah
bos or bosch	bŏs'	bos'

A common element, meaning *wood* or *forest*, in Dutch place names.

Bos, den (Neth.) See *Den Bos*.

Bosa (Sard.)	bŏ'-sā	bo'-sah
Bosanska	bŏ-sān'-skā	bo-sahn'-skah

An element, meaning *Bosnian*, in Serb-Croat place names. It may be necessary to look up the other part of the name.

Bosanska Dubica	bŏ'-sān-skā	bo'-sahn-skah
(Yugosl.)	dŏŏ'-bĭ-tsā	doo'-bi-tsah
Bosanska Gradiška	bŏ'-sān-skā	bo'-sahn-skah
(Yugosl.)	grā'-dĭ-shkā	grah'-di-shkah
Bošava (Yugosl.)	bŏ'-shā-vā	bo'-shah-vah

Bose, Subash Chundra (Indian collab.)	bōs', sōō-bāsh' chūn'-drə	bohs', soo-bahsh' chuhn'-druh
Bosilgrad (Yugosl.)	bō'-sīl(y)-grād	bo'-sil(y)-grahd
Boskija (Yugosl., mt.)	bō'-skī-yā	bo'-ski-yah
Bosnia (Yugosl.)	Eng. bōz'-nī-ə	boz'-ni-uh
Serb-Croat <i>Bosna</i> , bōs'-nā [bos'-nah].		
Bosporus (Turk., strait)	Eng. bōs'-pə-rəs	bos'-puh-ruhs
Turkish <i>Boğaziçi</i> , bō-āz'-ē-chē' [bo-ahz'-ee-chee'], or <i>Karadeniz Boğazı</i> , q.v.		
Bossekkopp (Nor.)	bōs'-sə-kōp	bos'-suh-kop
Bossoglina (Yugosl.)	It. bōs-sō-lyē'-nā	bos-so-lyee'-nah
Serb-Croat <i>Marina</i> , q.v.		
Botevgrad (Bulg.)	bō'-tēf-grāt	bo'-tef-graht
Botn (Nor.)	bōt'n	bot'n
Botoşani (Rum.)	bō-tō-shān'	bo-to-shahn'
Botsa (Oc.)	bōt-sā'	bot-sah'
Bou Arada (Tun.)	bōō ā-rā'-dā	boo ah-ra'-dah
<i>Bou</i> is the western Arabic form of <i>Abu</i> .		
Bou Chebka (Tun.)	bōō shēb'-kā	boo sheb'-kah
Bou Chekka (Tun., Alg.)	bōō shēk'-kā	boo shek'-kah
Bou Ficha (Tun.)	bōō fē'-shā	boo fee'-shah
Bougainville (Oc.)	Eng. bōō'-gēn-vīl or bō'-	boo'-gen-vīl or boh'-
	Fr. bōō-gāN-vēl'	boo-gaN-veel'
Bougie (Alg.)	bōō-zhē'	boo-zhee'
Bou Hamran (Tun.)	bōō hām-rān'	boo hahm-ran'
Bou Krin (Tun.)	bōō' krēn'	boo' kreen'
Boulia (Austral.)	bōōl'-yā	bool'-yuh
Boulogne (Fr.)	Eng. bōō-lōn' or bōō-loin'	bu-lohn' bu-loin'
	Fr. bōō-lōn'(y)	boo-lon'(y)
Bourges (Fr.)	bōōrzh'	boorzh'
Bourget, le (Fr.)	bōōr-zhē', lə	boor-zheh', luh
Bou Saada (Alg.)	bōō sā'-dā	boo sah'-dah
Bou Thadi (Tun.)	bōō tā'-dē	boo tah'-dee
Bouza (Crete, cape)	See <i>Vouza</i> .	
Bou Znika (Mor.)	bōō zə-nē'-kə	boo zuh-nee'-kuh
Bou Zouita (Tun.)	bōō zōō-ē'-tā	boo zoo-ee'-tah
Bou Zoumit (Tun.)	bōō zōō'-mīt	boo zoo'-mit
Bovalino (It.)	bō-vā-lē'-nō	bo-vah-lee'-no
Bozen (It.)	See <i>Bolzano</i> .	
Boževac (Yugosl.)	bō'-zhē-vāts	bo'-zheh-vahts
Bozhilov, Dobri (Bulg. leader)	bō'-zhī-lōf, dō'-brī	bo'-zhi-lof, dō'-bri
Božička (Yugosl.)	bō'-zhīch-kā	bo'-zhich-kah

Brabant (Neth., Belg.)	brā'-bānt	brah'-bahnt
English brə-bānt' [bruh-bant'], brā'-bənt [brah'-buhnt], and brāb'-ənt [brab'-uhnt].		
Brač (Yugosl., isl.)	bräch'	braheh'
Italian <i>Brazza</i> , q.v.		
Bračevac (Yugosl.)	brā'-chě-vāts	brah'-cheh-vahts
Brad (Rum.)	brād'	brahd'
Braga (Port.)	brā'-gə	brah'-guh
Braga, Melo	brā'-gə, mē'-lōō	brah'-guh, meh'-lu
(Braz. general)		
Both names should be used, thus: <i>Melo Braga</i> , not <i>Braga</i> alone.		
Bragança (Port., Brazil)	brā-gān'-sə	brah-gahn'-suh
Brahmaputra (India, riv.)	brā-mə-pōō'-trə	brah-muh-poo'-truh
Brăila (Rum.)	brə-ē'-lā	bruh-ee'-lah
Braljina (Yugosl.)	brā'-lyī-nā	brah'-lyi-nah
Brandenburg (Ger.)	Eng. brān'-dən-bûrg Ger. brān'-dən- bōōrk(h)	bran'-duhn-buhrg brahn'-duhn-burk(h)
Braničevo (Yugosl.)	brā'-nē'-chě-vō	brah'-nee'-cheh-vo
Branjin Vrh (Yugosl.)	brā'-nyīn vərkh')	brah'-nyin vuhrk(h)'
Braşov (Rum.)	brā-shōv'	brah-shov'
Hungarian <i>Brassó</i> , brōsh'-shō [brosh'-sho].		
Bratislava (Cz.)	brā'-tī-slā-vā	brah'-ti-slah-vah
German <i>Pressburg</i> , prēs'-bōōrk(h) [pres'-burk(h)]. Hungarian <i>Pozsony</i> , pō'-zhōn(y) [po'-zhon(y)].		
Bratland (Nor.)	brāt'-lān	braht'-lahn
Braunschweig (Ger.)	broun'-shvīk(h)	braun'-shvaik(h)
English <i>Brunswick</i> , q.v.		
Brazza (Yugosl., isl.)	It. brāt'-sā	braht'-sah
Serb-Croat <i>Brač</i> , q.v.		
Brazzaville (Afr.)	brā-zā-vēl'	brah-zah-veel'
Brčko (Yugosl.)	bərch'-kō	buhrch'-ko
Brda (Pol., riv.)	bər'-dā	buhr'-dah
German <i>Brada</i> .		
Brda (Yugosl.)	bər'-dā	buhr'-dah
Břeclav (Cz.)	brzhěts'-lāf	brzhets'-lahf
Breda (It.)	brě'-dā	breh'-dah
Breda (Neth.)	brā-dā'	bray-dah'
Brega (Libya)	brā'-gā	bray'-gah
Also called <i>Mers el Brega</i> , mērs [mehr].		
Bregalnica (Yugosl., riv.)	brě'-gāl'-nī-tsā	breh'-gahl'-ni-tsah
Bregenz (Austria)	brā'-gēnts	bray'-gents
Brehm, Walter E.	brēm'	breem'
(U.S. representative)		

Breifonn (Nor.)	brā'-fôn	bray'-fon
Bremen (Ger.)	Eng. brēm'-ən Ger. brā'-mən	brem'-uhn bray'-muhn
Bremerhaven (Ger.)	Eng. brēm'-ər- hā'-vən Ger. brā'-mər- hā'-fən	brem'-uhr-hay'-vuhn bray'-muhr-hah'-fuhn
Brenner Pass	brēn'-ər	bren'-uhr
The pronunciation brā'-nər (bray'-nuhr) is hyper-correct.		
Brescia (It.)	brě'-shā	breh'-shah
Breskens (Neth.)	brēs'-kəns	bres'-kuhns
Breslau (Ger.)	Eng. brěz'-lou Ger. brēs'-lou	brez'-lau bres'-lau
Breslavl (Rus.)	brě-slāv'l	breh-slahv'l
Bressanone (It.)	brēs-sā-nō'-nē	bres-sah-no'-neh
Brest (Pol.)	See <i>Brześć Kujawski</i> .	
Brest Litovsk (Pol.)	Rus. brěst' li-tôfsk'	brest' li-tofsk'
Polish <i>Brześć nad Bugiem</i> , q.v.		
Brestovac (Yugosl.)	brě'-stô-väts	breh'-sto-vahts
brevet	brěv'-ît or brə-vět'	brev'-it bruh-vet'
The first is military usage for noun and verb.		
Brevik (Nor.)	brā'-vêk	bray'-veek
Brežice (Yugosl.)	brě'-zhí-tsě	breh'-zhi-tseh
German <i>Rann</i> .		
Briatico (It.)	bryā'-tē-kô	bryah'-tee-ko
Brieg (Ger.)	brēk(h)'	breek(h)'
Briel, den (Neth.)	brēl', dən	breel', duhn
Also called <i>Brielle</i> , q.v.		
Brielle (Neth.)	Du. brē'-lə Eng. brē-ěl'	bree'-luh bree-el'
Also called <i>Den Briel</i> , dən brēl' [duhn bree'l']. English <i>The Bril</i> , bril [bril].		
Brindisi (It.)	brēn'-dē-zē	breen'-dee-zee
English speakers often stress the second syllable.		
Brinje (Yugosl.)	brě'-nyě	bree'-nyeh
Brinon, Fernand de	brē-nôN', (Fr. leader) fēr-nāN' də	bree-noN', fehr-nahN' duh
Brixham (Eng.)	brīk'-səm	brik'-suhm
Brno (Cz.)	bər'-nô	buhr'-no
German <i>Brünn</i> , brün' [brün'].		
Brod (Yugosl.)	brôd'	brawd'
Brodarevo (Yugosl.)	brô'-dā'-rě-vô	bro'-dah'-reh-vo
Brodnica (Pol.)	brôd-nē'-tsā	brod-nee'-tsah

Brody (Pol.)	brô'-dī	bro'-di
Broennoeysund (Nor.)	brûn'-nûi-söön	broen'-noei-sun
Bromberg (Pol.)	Eng. brôm'-bûrg Ger. brôm'-bêrk(h)	brom'-buhrg brom'-behrk(h)
Polish <i>Bydgoszcz</i> , q.v.		
Bronnitsi (Rus.)	brôn'-ni-tsi	bron'-ni-tsi
Brönnöysund (Nor.)	brûn'-nûi-söön	broen'-noei-sun
Bronte (Sicily)	brôn'-të	bron'-teh
Brontë, Charlotte	brôn'-tī	bron'-ti
Broome (Austral.)	brōōm'	broom'
Brouwershaven (Neth.)	brou-wərs-hă'-vən	brau-wuhrs-hah'- vuhn
Broz, Josip (Yugosl. leader)	brôz', yô'-sīp	broz', yo'-sip
Nicknamed <i>Marshall Tito</i> .		
Bruenn (Cz.) See <i>Brno</i> .		
Bruges (Belg.)	Eng. brōōzh'	broozh'
Flemish <i>Brugge</i> , q.v.		
brugge	brûk(h)'-ə	bræk(h)('-uh
A common element, meaning <i>bridge</i> , in Dutch place names.		
Brugge (Belg.)	brûk(h)('-ə	bræk(h)('-uh
English <i>Bruges</i> , q.v. French <i>Bruges</i> , brūzh'.		
Bruinisse (Neth.)	brûi-nis'-ə	brœi-nis'-uh
Brunei (Borneo)	Eng. brōō-nī' Du. brōō'-nā'	bru-nai' broo'-nay'
Brünn (Cz.) See <i>Brno</i> .		
Brunsbuettel or Brunsbüttel (Ger.)	bröōns'-büt-əl	bruns'-büt-uhl
Brunsum (Neth.)	brûn'-səm	brœn'-suhm
Brunswick (Ger.)	Eng. brünz'-wīk	bruhnz'-wik
German <i>Braunschweig</i> , q.v.		
Brus (Yugosl.)	brōōs'	broos'
Brusnik (Yugosl.)	brōō'-snīk	broo'-snik
Brussels (Belg.)	Eng. brūs'-əlz	bruhs'-uhlz
Flemish <i>Brussel</i> , brūs'-əl [brœs'-uhl]. French <i>Bruzelles</i> , brük-sël' [brük-sel'] and brü-sël' [brü-sel'].		
Brüster Ort (Ger., point)	brūs'-tər ôrt'	brūs'-tuhr ort'
Brûx (Cz.) See <i>Most</i> .		
Bryansk (Rus.)	Eng. brī-ānsk' Rus. bryānsk'	bri-ahnsk' bryahnsk'
Brynkovsk (Rus.)	brīn'-kōfsk	brin'-kofsk
Bryn Mawr (Pa.)	brīn' mār' or brīn' môr'	brin' mahr' brin' mor'
Brynmawr (Wales)	brīn-mour'	brin-maur'

Brzan (Yugosl.)	bər'-zān	buhr'-zahn
Brza Palanka (Yugosl.)	bər'-zā pā'-lān-kā	buhr'-zah pah'-lahn-kah
Brześć Kujawski (Pol.)	bzhěshch' kōō-yāf'-skī	bzheshch' ku-yahf'-ski
Russian <i>Brest</i> , brěst' [brěst'].		
Brześć nad Bugiem (Pol.)	bzhěshch' nād bōō'-gyēm	bzheshch' nahd bu'-gyem
Russian <i>Brest Litovsk</i> , q.v.		
Brzeżany (Pol.)	bzhě-zhā'-nī	bzheh-zhah'-ni
Bua (Yugosl., isl.)	It. bōō'-ā	boo'-ah
Serb-Croat <i>Čiovo</i> , q.v.		
Buccari (Yugosl.)	It. bōōk'-kā-rē	book'-kah-ree
Serb-Croat <i>Bakar</i> , q.v.		
Buccarizza (Yugosl.)	It. bōōk-kā-rēt'-sā	book-kah-reet'-sah
Serb-Croat <i>Bakarač</i> , q.v.		
Bucharest (Rum.)	Eng. bōō'-kə-rěst' or bū'-kə-rěst'	boo'-kuh-rest' byoo'-kuh-rest'
Rumanian <i>București</i> , bōō-kōō-rēsht' [bu-ku-resht'].		
Bucovina (Rum.)	bōō-kō-vē'-nā	bu-ko-vee'-nah
București (Rum.)	See <i>Bucharest</i> .	
Buczacz (Pol.)	bōō'-chāch	bu'-chahch
Bud (Nor.)	bōōd'	bood'
Budapest (Hung.)	Eng. bōō'-də-pěst' Hung. bōō'-dō-pēsht'	boo'-duh-pest' bu'-do-pesht'
Budějovice (Cz.)	bōō'-dyě-yō-vī-tsě	boo'-dyeh-yo-vi-tseh
German <i>Budweis</i> , bōōt'-vīs [but'-vais].		
Budennovsk (Rus.)	bōō-dyō'-nōfsk	boo-dyo'-nofsk
Budenny, Semyon	bōō-dyō'-nī,	bu-dyo'-ni,
(Rus. marshal)	sēm-yōn'	sem-yon'
There is also an English pronunciation, bōō-dēn'-ī [boo-den'-i].		
Budrum (Turk.)	bōōd'-rōōm'	bud'-rum'
Budua (Yugosl.)	It. bōō'-dwā	boo'-dwah
Serb-Croat <i>Budva</i> , q.v.		
Budva (Yugosl.)	bōōd'-vā	bood'-vah
Budweis (Cz.)	Ger. bōōt'-vīs	but'-vais
Czech <i>Budějovice</i> , q.v.		
Bue Marino	bwě' mā-rē'-nō	bweh' mah-ree'-no
(Pantelleria, point)		
Buerat el Hsun (Libya)	bōō-ě-rāt' ēl hə-sōōn'	boo-eh-rat' el huh-soon'
Bug (Pol., riv.)	bōōg' or bōōk'	bug' or buk'
Bug (Rus., riv.)	bōōg'	boog'

Bugaz (Rum.)	bōō-gāz'	bu-gahz'
Bugojno (Yugosl.)	bōō'-goi'-nō	boo'-goi'-no
Bugotu (Oc.)	bōō-gō'-tōō	boo-go'-too
Also spelled <i>Bogotu</i> .		
Bui (Rus.)	bōō'(y) or bōō'ī	boo'(y) or boo'ī
Buin (Oc.)	bōō'-ēn	boo'-een
Buitenzorg (NEI)	būī'-tən-zōrk(h)	bœi'-tuhn-zork(h)
Bujanovce (Yugosl.)	bōō'-yā'-nōv-tsě	boo'-yah'-nov-tseh
Bujnurd (Iran)	bōōj-nōōrd'	buj-noord'
Buka (Oc.)	bōō'-kā	boo'-kah
Bukhara (Rus.)	See <i>Bokhara</i> .	
Bukorovce (Yugosl.)	bōō'-kō'-rōv-tsě	boo'-ko'-rov-tseh
Bukovče (Yugosl.)	bōō'-kōv-chě	boo'-kov-cheh
Bukovik (Yugosl., mts.)	bōō'-kō-vīk	boo'-ko-vik
Bukovina	See <i>Bucovina</i> .	
Bukulja (Yugosl., mt.)	bōō'-kōō-lyā	boo'-koo-lyah
Bulačane (Yugosl.)	bōō'-lā'-chā-ně	boo'-lah'-chah-neh
Bulken (Nor.)	bōōl'-kən	bul'-kuhn
Bulwinkle, Alfred L. (U.S. representative)	bōōl'-wīng-kəl	bul'-wing-kuhl
Buna (New Guinea)	bōō'-nā	boo'-nah
buna	Eng. bū'-nə	byoo'-nuh
	Ger. bōō'-nā	boo'-nah
Probably in American usage the English will supplant the German pronunciation.		
Buna (Balkan riv.)	See <i>Bunē</i> .	
Bunē (Balkan riv.)	Alb. bōō'-nə	boo'-nuh
Serb-Croat <i>Bojana</i> , q.v.		
Bungana (Oc.)	bōōng-ā'-nā	boong-ah'-nah
Buninga (Oc.)	bōō-nīng'-ā	boo-ning'-ah
Bunschoten (Neth.)	būn'-sk(h)ō-tən	bœn'-sk(h)oh-tuhn
Bunzlau (Ger.)	bōōnts'-lou	bunts'-lau
Buqbuq (Egypt)	bōōk'-bōōk'	buk'-buk'
Buraku (Oc.)	bōō-rā'-kōō	boo-rah'-koo
Burenj (Yugosl., mts.)	bōō'-rēn(y)	boo'-ren(y)
Burg, den (Neth.)	būrkh(h)', dən	bœrk(h)', duhn
Burg el Arab (Egypt)	bōōrg ēl ār'-əb	burg el ehr'-uhb
Burgajet (Alb.)	bōōr-gā'-yět	boor-gah'-yet
Burgajeti (Alb.)	See <i>Burgajet</i> .	
Burgas (Bulg.)	bōōr-gās'	bur-gahs'
Burgin, W. O. (U.S. representative)	būr'-gīn	buhr'-gin
Burgos (Sp.)	bōōr'-gōs	boor'-gos

Burias (P.I.)	bōō'-ryās	boo'-ryahs
Burnie (Austral.)	bûr'-nī	buhr'-ni
Burrel (Alb.)	bōōr'-rēl	boor'-rel
Burreli (Alb.)	See <i>Burrel</i> .	
Burrinjuck (Austral.)	bûr'-în-jûk	buhr'-in-juhk
Buru (NEI)	See <i>Boeroe</i> .	
Burujird (Iran)	bōō-rōō-jērd'	bu-roo-jeerd'
Bushire (Iran)	Eng. bōō-shēr'	boo-sheer'
	Per. bōō'-shār'	boo'-shehr'
Busi (Yugosl.)	It. bōō'-sē	boo'-see
Serb-Croat <i>Biševo</i> , q.v.		
Busko (Pol.)	bōō'-skô	bu'-sko
Russian <i>Busk</i> , bōōsk' [boosk'].		
Busse (Rus.)	bōōs'-sě	bus'-seh
Bussum (Neth.)	bûs'-əm	bœs'-uhm
Busto Arsizio (It.)	bōō'-stô ār-sē'-tsyô	boo'-sto ahr-see'-tsyô
Buštranje (Yugosl.)	bōō'-shtrā-nyě	boo'-shtrah-nyeh
Busuanga (P.I.)	bōōs-wāng'-gā	boos-wahng'-gah
butadiene	bû'-tā-dī'-ēn	byoo'-tuh-dai'-een
Buthidaung (Burma)	bōō'-thē-doung'	boo'-thee-daung'
Buton (NEI)	See <i>Boeton</i> .	
Butrint (Alb., town, lake)	bōō'-trint	boo'-trint
Italian <i>Butrinto</i> , bōō-trēn'-tô [boo-treen'-to].		
Butrinti (Alb., town, lake)	See <i>Butrint</i> .	
Butuan (P.I.)	bōō-tōō'-ān	boo-too'-ahn
butyl	bû'-tīl	byoo'-til
butylene	bû'-tī-lēn'	byoo'-ti-leen'
Buzău (Rum.)	bōō-zû'-ōō	bu-zuh'-u
Buzuluk (Rus.)	bōō-zōō-lōōk'	boo-zoo-look'
Bydgoszcz (Pol.)	bīd'-gōshch	bid'-goshch
German <i>Bromberg</i> , q.v.		
Byela (Pol.)	See <i>Biała Podlaska</i> .	
Byelgorai (Pol.)	See <i>Biłgoraj</i> .	
Byeloglina (Rus.)	bē-lō-glē'-nā	beh-lo-gee'-nah
Also called <i>Belaya Glina</i> , q.v.		
Byelostok (Pol.)	See <i>Białystok</i> .	
Byelovyezh (Pol.)	See <i>Białowieża</i> .	
Byeltsi (Rum.)	See <i>Bălți</i> .	
Bygdin (Nor.)	büg'-dīn	büg'-din
Byglandsfjord (Nor.)	büg'-läns-fyōr	büg'-lahns-fyohr
Bykhov (Rus.)	bwē'-hōf	bwee'-hof
Bystrica (Cz., riv.)	bī'-strī-tsā	bi'-stri-tsah
Bzura (Pol., riv.)	bzōō'-rā	bzu'-rah

c and *k* are interchangeable in Greek and other languages. It may be necessary to look up both spellings. In Greek *k* is officially preferred.

Cabanatuan (P.I.)	kā'-bā-nā-tōō'-än	kah'-bah-nah-too'-ahn
Čabar (Yugosl.)	chā'-bār	chah'-bah'r
cabo	kā'-bō	kah'-bo
An element, meaning <i>cape</i> , in Spanish place names. Look up the other part of the name.		
Čačak (Yugosl.)	chā'-chāk	chah'-chahk
Caccia (Sard., cape)	kāt'-chā	kaht'-chah
Cáceres (Sp.)	kā'-thē-rēs or -sē-	kah'-theh-res or -seh-
Cádiz (Sp.)	<i>Eng.</i> kā'-diz or kə-diz' <i>Sp.</i> kā'-thēth or kā'-thēs	kay'-diz or kuh-diz' kah'-theeth kah'-thees
Cadogan (Brit. name)	kə-düg'-ən	kuh-duhg'-uhn
cadre	<i>Eng.</i> kād'-rī <i>Fr.</i> käd'r	kad'-ri kahd'r
Cadzand (Neth.)	kāt-sānt'	kaht-sahnt'
Caen (Fr.)	kāN'	kahN'
Caernarvon (Wales)	kār-nār'-vōn	kahr-nahr'-von
Cagayán (P.I.)	kā-gā-yān'	kah-gah-yahn'

Often Anglicized to kā-gā'-yən [kah-gah'-yuhn].

Cagli (It.)	kā'-lyē	kah'-lyee
Cagliari (Sard.)	kā'-lyā-rē	kah'-lyah-ree
Cahul (Rum.)	kā-hōōl'	kah-hul'

Russian *Kagul*, kā-gōōl' [kah-gool'].

Caiazzo (It.)	kā-yāt'-sō	kah-yaht'-so
Caibarién (Cuba)	kī-bār-yēn'	kai-bahr-yen'
Caievola (It., mt.)	kā-yē'-vō-lā	kah-yeh'-vo-lah
Cairns (Austral.)	kārnz'	kehrnz'
Čajetina (Yugosl.)	chā'-yē'-tī-nā	chah'-yeh'-ti-nah
Čajniče (Yugosl.)	chī'-nī-chē	chai'-ni-cheh
Çakmak, Fevzi (Turk. general)	chāk-māk', fēv-zē'	chahk-mahk', fev-zee'

Čakovec (Yugosl.)	chā'-kō-věts	chah'-ko-vets
Calabria (It.)	<i>Eng.</i> kə-lā'-brī-ə <i>It.</i> kā-lā'-bryā	kuh-lay'-bri-uh kah-lah'-bryah

The English pronunciation is preferable for American speakers, especially as the Italian kā-lā'-bryā [kah-lah'-bryah] degenerates with English speakers to kə-lāb'-rī-ə [kuh-lab'-ri-uh].

Calafat (Rum.)	kā-lā-fāt'	kah-lah-faht'
Calais	<i>Eng.</i> kāl'-ā or kāl'-is <i>Fr.</i> kā-lě'	kal'-ay or kal'-is kah-leh'

For the French town the French pronunciation is probably the most

common among American radio speakers. *Calais*, Maine, is pronounced käl'-is [kal'-is].

Calamián (P.I.)	kā-lā-myān'	kah-lah-myahn'
Calamotta (Yugosl., isl.)	<i>It.</i> kā-lā-môt'-tā	kah-lah-mot'-tah
Serb-Croat <i>Koločen</i> , q.v.		
Calapán (P.I.)	kā-lā-pān'	kah-lah-pahn'
Călărași (Rum.)	kə-lə-rāsh'	kuh-luh-rahsh'
Hungarian <i>Harasztos</i> , hō'-rōs-tōsh [ho'-ros-tosh].		
Calbayog (P.I.)	kāl-bā'-yóg	kahl-bah'-yog
Calchi (Dodec.)	<i>It.</i> käl'-kē	kahl'-kee
Greek <i>Khalke</i> , q.v.		
Calcutta (India)	kāl-kūt'-ə	kal-kuht'-uh
Caleta (Cuba)	kā-lě'-tā	kah-leh'-tah
Caliacra (Rum.)	kā-lyā'-krā	kah-lyah'-krah
Calicut (India)	kāl'-i-kūt	kal'-i-kuht
Calimere (India, cape)	kāl'-i-mīr'	kal-i-mihr'
Calino (Dodec.)	See <i>Kalymnos</i> .	
Callantsoog (Neth.)	kā'-lānt-sōk(h)'	kah'-lahnt-sohk(h)'
Calle, la (Alg.)	kāl', lā	kahl', lah
Calore (It., riv.)	kā-lō'-rě	kah-lo'-reh
Caltagirone (Sicily)	kāl'-tā-jē-rō'-ně	kahl'-tah-jee-ro'-neh
Caltanissetta (Sicily)	kāl'-tā-nēs-sět'-tā	kahl'-tah-nees-set'- tah
Calvados (Fr.)	kāl-vā-dōs'	kahl-vah-dohs'
Calvi (It., Corsica)	kāl'-vē	kahl'-vee
Camacho	See <i>Ávila Camacho</i> .	
Camao or Camau	kā-mā'-ô or kā-mou'	kah-mah'-o or kah- mau'
(Indo-Ch.)		
Camargue, la (Fr., isl.)	kā-mārg', lā	kah-mahrg', lah
Cambay (India)	kām-bā'	kam-bay'
Cambodia (Indo-Ch.)	<i>Eng.</i> kām-bō'-dī-ə	kam-boh'-di-uh
Indonesian <i>Caomien</i> , kou'-myěn [kau'-myen].		
Cambrai (Belg.)	<i>Eng.</i> kām-brā'	kam-bray'
	<i>Fr.</i> kāN-brě'	kahN-breh'
Cameroons (Afr.)	kām-ə-rōōnz'	kam-uh-roonz'
Camiguín (P. I.)	kā-mē-gēn'	kah-mee-geen'
Camooweal (Austral.)	kām'-ōō-wēl'	kam'-u-weel'
Campha (Indo-Ch.)	kām-fā'	kahm-fah'
Câmpina (Rum.)	kūm'-pē-nā	kuhm'-pee-nah
Campobasso (It.)	kām-pō-bās'-sô	kahm-po-bahs'-so
Campofelice (Sicily)	kām'-pô-fě-lě'-chě	kahm'-po-feh-lee'- chah
Campos, Francisco	kām'-pōōs,	kahm'-pus,
(Braz. leader)	frān-sēs'-kōō	frahN-sees'-ku

Câmpulung (Rum.)	kûm-pöo-löong'	kuhm-pu-lung'
Also called <i>Kimpolung</i> , kîm-pô-löong' [kim-po-lung'].		
Câmpulung pe Tisa (Rum.)	kûm-pöo-löong'	kuhm-pu-lung'
	pě tē'-sā	peh tee'-sah
Camranh (Indo-Ch., bay)	kām'-rān'	kahm'-rahn'
	or kām'-rāng'	kam'-rang'
Also spelled <i>Kamrang</i> . French kām-rāN' [kahm-rahN']. Indonesian kām-rān'(y) [kahm-rahn'(y)].		
Çanakkale Boğazı (Turk., strait) See <i>Dardanelles</i> .		
Canberra (Austral.)	kān'-bēr-ə	kan'-behr-uh
There is a story that government employees who receive more than £500 yearly pronounce the name of the capital kān'-bē-rə; and those who receive less say kān'-bēr'-ə.		
Cancello (It.)	kān-chēl'-lō	kahn-chel'-lo
Canche (Fr.)	kāNsh'	kahNsh'
Candia (Crete)	Eng. kān'-dī-ə	kan'-di-uh
Greek <i>Herakleion</i> , q.v.		
Canea (Crete)	Eng. kā-nē'-ā	kah-nee'-ah
	Gr. hān-yā'	hahn-yah'
Also spelled <i>Khania</i> , q.v.		
Canicatti (Sicily)	kā-nē-kāt'-tē	kah-nee-kaht'-tee
Cannes (Fr.)	Eng. kānz'	kanz'
	Fr. kān'	kahn'
Cannosa (Yugosl.)	It. kān-nō'-sā	kahn-no'-sah
Serb-Croat <i>Trsteno</i> , q.v.		
Canobie (Austral.)	kā-nō'-bī	ka-noh'-bi
Čantavir (Yugosl.)	chān'-tā-vēr	chahn'-tah-veer
Cantigny (Fr.)	kāN-tē-nyē'	kahN-tee-nyee'
Canton (Ch., Kwangtung)	Eng. kān'-tōn'	kan'-ton'
cantonment	kān'-tən-mənt	kan'-tuhn-muhnt
	or kān-tōn'-mənt	kan-ton'-muht
The first seems to be more common in military usage. There is also a British pronunciation kān-tōōn'-mənt [kan-toon'-muht].		
Caolanh (Indo-Ch.)	kou'-lān'	kau'-lahn'
Cap St. Jaques (Indo-Ch.)	kāp sāN zhāk'	kahp sahN zhahk'
Capanema, Gustavo (Braz. leader)	kā-pə-nē'-mə,	kah-puh-neh'-muh,
	gōōs-tā'-vōō	goos-tah'-vu
Capari (Yugosl.)	tsā'-pā-rī	tsah'-pah-ri
Cap Blanc (Tun.)	kāp blāN'	kahp blahN'
English <i>Cape Blanc</i> , kāp blāngk [kayp blahngk].		
Cap Bon (Tun.)	kāp bōN'	kahp boN'
English <i>Cape Bon</i> , kāp' bōn' [kayp' bon'].		

cape	kāp'	kayp'
<i>Cape</i> is often ignored in the alphabetical listing. It may be necessary to look up the other part of the name.		
Capelle (Neth.)	kā-pěl'-ə	kah-pel'-uh
Also spelled <i>Kapelle</i> , q.v.		
Cape Verde (Port., isls.)	Eng. vûrd'	vuhrd'
Portuguese <i>Cabo Verde</i> , kă'-bôô vër'-dī [kah'-bu vehr'-di]. French <i>Cap Vert</i> , kâp vër' [kahp vehr'].		
Cape Zebib (Tun.)	zə-bēb'	zuh-beeb'
Cap Gris Nez (Fr.)	kāp grē nē'	kahp gree neh'
Capiz (P.I.)	kă'-pēth or -pēs	kah'-peeth or -pees
capo (It.)	kă'-pô	kah'-po
An element, meaning <i>cape</i> , in Italian place names. It may be necessary to look up the other part of the name.		
Capocesto (Yugosl.)	It. kă-pô-chě'-stô	kah-po-cheh'-sto
Serb-Croat <i>Primošten</i> , q.v.		
Capo di Chino (It., airfield)	kă'-pô dē kē'-nô	kah'-po dee kee'-no
An English pronunciation, chē'-nô [chee'-noh], may or may not be inevitable. It would be confused with <i>Cappuccino</i> .		
Capoterra (Sard.)	kă-pô-tēr'-rā	kah-po-tehr'-rah
Capozzoli, Louis J. (U.S. representative)	kă-pô-zô'-lī	kah-poh-zoh'-li
Capraia (It., isls.)	kă-prī'-ā	kah-prai'-ah
Caprara (Sard., cape)	kă-prā'-rā	kah-prah'-rah
Capri (It., isl.)	kă'-prē	kah'-pree
The pronunciation kă'-prē [kah'-pree] is preferable to kə-prē' [kuh'-pree'].		
Capri (Yugosl.)	It. kă'-prē	kah'-pree
Serb-Croat <i>Kaprije</i> , q.v.		
Cap Serrat (Tun.)	kāp sēr-rā'	kahp sehr-rah'
English <i>Cape Serrat</i> , kāp sə-răt' [kayp suh-rat'].		
Capua (It.)	Eng. kăp'-yôô-ə	kap'-yu-uh
	It. kă'-pwā	kah'-pwah
Capuzzo, Fort (Libya)	kă-pôôt'-tsô	kah-poot'-tsoh
Caracal (Rum.)	kă-rā-kāl'	kah-rah-kah'
Caraga (P.I.)	kă-rā'-gā	kah-rah'-gah
Caransebeș (Rum.)	kă-răn-sě'-bësh	kah-rah-n-seh'-besh
Hungarian <i>Karansebes</i> , kă'-răn-shě'-bësh [kah'-rah-n-sheh-besh].		
Carapanayotis, Byron (Gr. leader)	kă-rā-pā-nā-yô'-tēs,	kah-rah-pah-nah- yo'-tees,
	Eng. bī'-rən,	Eng. bai'-ruhn,
	Gr. vēr'-rôn	Gr. vee'-ron
Caraway, Hattie W. (U.S. senator)	kăr'-ə-wā	kehr'-uh-way

Carbaix (Fr.)	kār-bě'	kahr-beh'
Carbonara (Sard., cape)	kār-bô-nā'-rā	kahr-bo-nah'-rah
Carbonia (Sard.)	kār-bô-nē'-ā	kahr-bo-nee'-ah
carburetor	kār-byə-rā'-tər	kahr'-byuh-ray'-tuhr

Dictionaries, except Thorndike-Century, give only kār'-bū-rēt'-ər [kahr'-byoo-ret'-uhr] and kār'-bū-rēsh'-ən [kahr'-byoo-resh'-uhn]. But these pronunciations would seem fantastic to almost every American.

Carcassonne (Fr.)	kār-kā-sôn'	kahr-kah-son'
Cárdenas, Lázaro (Mex. leader)	kār'-dē-nās, lā'-zā-rô	kahr'-deh-nahs, lah'-zah-ro
Carei (Rum.)	kā-rā'	kah-ray'
Hungarian <i>Nagykároly</i> , nāt'(y)-kā-roi [naht'(y)-kah-roi].		
Carevac (Yugosl.)	tsā'-rě-vāts	tsah'-reh-vahts
Carevo Selo (Yugosl.)	tsā'-rě-vô sě'-lô	tsah'-reh-vo seh'-lo
Caribbean	kār'-i-bě'-ən	kehr'-i-bee'-uhn

The pronunciation kə-rib'-i-ən [kuh-rib'-i-uhn] is a variation mysterious in origin. It has a "British" quality to American ears, and to the British it sounds like an American invention. (*See penicillin*.) "A competent phonetically trained observer in the Caribbean region tells me that repeated inquiries elicit the information that Caribbēan is almost universally recognized as the old established pronunciation but that many informants 'have recently heard Carib'bean and supposed it must be right'. I find no evidence that the neophony issues from England but some evidence that it may have spread from New York City. [John S. Kenyon, *Am. Sp.*, vol. 17, p. 284.]" Prof. H. M. Ayres suggests that Carib'bean may be based on the old form Carib'-bee and on the analogy of Européan, the popular 18th-century pronunciation of *European* [Walker, 1791, 1794, English eds.].

Caribrod (Yugosl.)	tsā'-rī-brôd	tsah'-ri-brod
Carini (Sicily)	kā-rě'-nē	kah-ree'-nee
Carinola (It.)	kā-rě'-nô-lā	kah-ree'-no-lah
Cārlibaba (Rum.)	kûr-lē-bā'-bā	kuhr-lee-bah'-bah
Carloforte (Sard.)	kār-lô-fôr'-tě	kahr-lo-for'-teh
Carlsbad	Eng. kārلز'-bād Ger. kārلز'-bāt	kahrلز'-bad kahrls'-baht

Czech *Karlovy Vary*, kār'-lô-vī vā'-rī [kahr'-lo-vi vah'-ri].

Carnarvon (Austral., U. of S.A.)	kār-nār'-vən	kahr-nahr'-vuhn
Carpathos (Dodec.)	kār'-pā-thô(s)	kahr'-pah-tho(s)

For variants see *Karpathos*.

Carpentaria (Austral., gulf)	kār-pən-tār'-ī-ə	kahr-puhn-tehr'-i-uh
Carrara (It.)	kār-rā'-rā	kahr-rah'-rah
Carroceto (It.)	kār-rô-chě'-tô	kahr-ro-cheh'-to
Carsoli (It.)	kār'-sô-lē	kahr'-so-lee

Carstenz (NEI)	kār'-stēnz	kahr'-stuhnz
Cartagena (Sp.)	Eng. kār'-tə-jē'-nə Sp. kār-tā-hē'-nā	kahr'-tuh-jee'-nuh kahr-tah-heh'-nah
Car Vrh (Yugosl., mt.)	tsār' vər(h)'	tsahr' vuhr(h)'
Casablanca (Mor.)	kā-sā-blāng'-kā	kah-sah-blāng'-kah
Casano (It.)	kā-sā'-nō	kah'-sah'-no
Cascina (It.)	kā'-shē-nā	kah'-shee-nah
Caserta (It.)	kā-zēr'-tā	kah-zehr'-tah
Casey		
It is said that in Australia the usual pronunciation is kā'-zī [kay'-zi] rather than kā'-sī [kay'-si].		
Caso (Dodec.)	See <i>Kasos</i> .	
Casola, -e, -i (It.)	kā'-sō-lā, -ē, -ē	kah'-so-lah, -eh, -ee
Casona, -e, -i (It.)	kā-sō'-nā, -ē, -ē	kah-so'-nah, -eh, -ee
Caspian Sea	Eng. kās'-pi-ən	kas'-pi-uhn
Cassel (Ger.)	See <i>Kassel</i> .	
Cassino (It.)	kās-sē'-nō	kahs-see'-no
Casson (Yugosl.)	See <i>Kason</i> .	
Castel Benito (Libya)	kās-tēl' bē-nē'-tō	kahs-tel' beh-nee'-to
Castelbottaccio (It.)	kā-stēl'-bōt-tāt'-chō	kah-stel'-bot-taht'-cho
Castel di Stabia (It.)	kā-stēl' dē stā'-byā	kah-stel' dee stah'-byah
Castel di Velia (It.)	kā-stēl' dē vē'-lyā	kah-stel' dee veh'-lyah
Castel Gandolfo (It.)	kā-stēl' gān-dōl'-fō	kah-stel' gahn-dol'-fo
Castellabate (It.)	kās-tēl'-lā-bā'-tē	kahs-tel'-lah-bah'-teh
Castellammare (It.)	kā-stēl'-lām-mā'-rē	kah-stel'-lahm-mah'-reh
Castellón (Sp.)	kās-tē-lyōn' or -yōn'	kahs-teh-lyon' or -yon'
Castelluccio (It.)	kā-stēl'-lōōt'-chō	kah-stel'-loot'-cho
Castelnuovo (Yugosl.)	It. kā-stēl'-nwo'-vō	kah-stel'-nwo'-vo
Serb-Croat <i>Ercegnovi</i> , q.v.		
Castelrosso (Dodec.)	It. kā-stēl'-rōs'-sō	kah-stel'-ros'-so
Greek <i>Kastelorizon</i> , q.v.		
Castel Sant' Angelo (It.)	kā-stēl' sān tān'-jē-lō	kah-stel' sahn tahn'-jeh-lo
Casteltermini (Sicily)	kā-stēl'-tēr'-mē-nē	kah-stel'-tehr'-mee-nee
Castelvetrano (Sicily)	kā-stēl'-vē-trā'-nō	kah-stel'-veh-trah'-no
Castiglione (It.)	kā-stē-lyō'-nē	kah-stee-lyo'-neh
Castilla (Sp.)	kās-tē'-lyā	kahs-tee'-lyah
English <i>Castile</i> , kās-tēl' [kas-teel'].		
Castillo, Ramón (Sp., leader)	kās-tē'-lyō or -yō, rā-mōn'	kahs-tee'-lyo or -yo, rah-mon'

Castres (Fr.)	kās'tr	kahs'tr
Castroreale (Sicily)	kā'-strô-rě-ă'-lě	kah'-stro-reh-ah'-leh
Çatalca (Turk.)	chā-tāl'-jä	chah-tahl'-jah
Catanduanes (P.I.)	kā-tān-dwā'-nēs	kah-tahn-dwah'-nes
Catania (Sicily)	kā-tān'-yā	kah-tahn'-yah
Catanzaro (It.)	kā-tān-dzā'-rô	kah-tahn-dzah'-ro
Catbalogan (P.I.)	kāt'-bā-lô'-gān	kaht'-bah-lo'-gahn
Catel Viejo (P.I.)	kā-těl' vyě'-hō	kah-tel' vyeah'-ho
Catene, le (Yugosl., It., strait)	It. kā-tě'-ně, lě	kah-teh'-neh, leh
Serb-Croat <i>Verige</i> , q.v.		
Catroux, Georges (Fr. general)	kā-trōō', zhôrzh	kah-troō', zhorz
Cattaro (Yugosl.)	It. kāt'-tā-rô	kaht'-tah-ro
Serb-Croat <i>Kotor</i> , q.v.		
Caudillo, el (Sp.)	kou-dě'-lyô, ěl or kou-dě'-yô, ěl	kau-dee'-lyo, el kau-dee'-yo, el
Spanish for the leader. Cf. <i>il Duce</i> and <i>der Fuehrer</i> .		
Caulonia (It.)	kou-lô'-nyā	kau-lo'-nyah
Caucasian	kô-kā'-zhən	kaw-kay'-zhuhn
Other acceptable pronunciations are given in the dictionaries, but this is the most common in good American usage.		
Čaušli (Yugosl.)	chou'-shlī	chau'-shli
Cauvery (India, riv.)	kô'-və-rī	ko'-vuh-ri
Cavaia (Alb.)	It. kā-vā'-yā	kah-vah'-yah
Albanian <i>Kavajë</i> , q.v.		
Caviglia (It.)	kā-vě'-lyā	kah-vee'-lyah
Cavite (P.I.)	kā-vě'-tě	kah-vee'-teh
Čavka (Yugosl., mt.)	chāv'-kā	chahv'-kah
Cavtat (Yugosl.)	tsāv'-tāt	tsahv'-taht
Cawnpore (India)	kôn'-pôr'	kawn'-por'
Also called <i>Cawnpur</i> , kôn'-pōōr' [kawn'-pur'].		
Cazin (Yugosl.)	tsā'-zīn	tsah'-zin
Čazma (Yugosl.)	chāz'-mā	chahz'-mah
Cazza (It., isl.)	kāt'-sā	kaht'-sah
Serb-Croat <i>Sušac</i> , sōō'-shāts [soo'-shahts].		
Ceará (Brazil)	sě-ă-rā'	seh-ah-rah'
Cebú (P.I.)	sě-bōō'	seh-boo'
Cecchino (It.)	chě-kě'-nô	cheh-kee'-no
Čechy (Cz.)	chě'-hī	cheh'-hi
English <i>Bohemia</i> , q.v.		
Cecina (It.)	chě'-chē-nā	cheh'-chee-nah
<i>Cecina</i> near Verona, chě'-chē-nā [cheh'-chee'-nah].		
Cedro (It., mt.)	chě'-drô	cheh'-dro

Ceduna (Austral.)	sə-dōō'-nə or kě-dōō'-nə	suh-doo'-nuh keh-doo'-nuh
Cefalù (Sicily)	chě-fā-lōō'	ch eh-fah-loo'
Cegléd (Hung.)	tsěg'-lād	tseg'-layd
Cekhira (Tun.)	sə-kě'-rā	suh-kee'-rah
Also spelled <i>Skhirra</i> , q.v.		
Celebes (NEI)	Eng. sěl'-ə-běz Du. sě-lā'-bēs	sel'-uh-beez seh-lay'-bes
Celje (Yugosl.)	tsě'-lyě	tseh'-lyeh
Celler, Emanuel (U.S. representative)	sěl'-ər	sel'-uhr
Čemerna planina (Yugosl., mts.)	chě'-měr-nā plā'-nē'-nā	ch eh'-mehr-nah plah'-nee'-nah
Čemernik (Yugosl., mt.)	chě'-měr-nīk	ch eh'-mehr-nik
Cemi (Balkan riv.)	Alb. tsě'-mē	tseh'-mee
Serb-Croat <i>Cijevna</i> , q.v.		
Cenis, Mont (Fr., It., mt.)	sə-nē', mōN	suh-nee', moN
Čenta (Yugosl.)	chěn'-tā	chen'-tah
Centocelle (It.)	chěn-tō-chěl'-lē	chen-to-chel'-leh
Centrache (It.)	chěn'-trā-kě	chen'-trah-keh
Centuripe (Sicily)	chěn-tōō'-rē-pě	chen-too'-ree-peh
Ceos (Gr., isl.)	See <i>Keos</i> .	
Čeotina (Yugosl., riv.)	chě'-ō'-tī-nā	ch eh'-o'-ti-nah
Cephalonia (Gr., isl.)	Eng. sěf-ə-lōn'-yə	sef-uh-lohn'-yuh
Greek <i>Kephalenia</i> , q.v.		
Cer (Yugosl.)	tsěr'	tsehr'
Ceram (NEI)	Eng. sē-rām' Du. sā'-rām	see-ram' say'-rahm
Cerami (Sicily)	chě-rā'-mē	ch eh-rah'-mee
Ceraunia (Alb.)	Eng. sī-rō'-nī-ə	si-ro'-ni-uh
Albanian <i>Karaburun</i> , q.v.		
Ceremuśl (Pol., Rum., riv.)	See <i>Czeremosz</i> .	
Čerevoda (Alb.)	See <i>Čerevodë</i> .	
Čerevodë (Alb.)	chě-rě-vô'-də	ch eh-reh-vo'-duh
Cerigo (Gr., isl.)	It. chě'-rē-gō	ch eh'-ree-go
Greek <i>Kythera</i> , q.v. English <i>Cythera</i> .		
Cerknica (Yugosl.)	tsěrk'-nī-tsā	tsehrk'-ni-tsah
Cerna (Rum., riv.)	chěr'-nā	chehr'-nah
Cernăuți (Rum.)	chěr-nə-ōōts'	chehr-nuh-uts'
Polish <i>Czernowitz</i> , q.v.		
Cerna Vodă (Rum.)	chěr'-nā vō'-də	chehr'-nah vo'-duh
Černište (Yugosl.)	chěr'-nī-shtě	chehr'-ni-shteh
Certosa (It.)	chěr-tō'-zā	chehr-to'-zah

Cervaro (It., riv.)	chěr-vă'-rô	chehr-vah'-ro
Cervino (Sicily)	chěr-vě'-nô	chehr-vee'-no
Cesana (It.)	chě-să'-nă	cheh-sah'-nah
Cesaro (It.)	chě'-ză-rô	cheh'-zah-ro
Cesarò (Sicily)	chě-ză-rô'	cheh-zah-ro'
Cesena (It.)	chě-zě'-nă	cheh-zeh'-nah
Cesima (It., mt.)	chě'-sē-mă	cheh'-see-mah
Cēsis (Latvia)	tsā'-sēs or -zēz	tsay'-sees or -zeez-

Also spelled *Tseziz* and *Zehsis*. German *Wenden*, q.v.

Český See *Czech*.

Češljeva Bara (Yugosl.)	chěsh'-lyě-vă bă'-ră	chesh'-lyeh-vah bah'-rah
Cessnock (Austral.)	sēs'-nôk	ses'-nok
Cetatea Albă (Rum.)	chě-tă'-tyăăl'-bă	cheh-tah'-tyah ahl'-buh

Russian *Akkerman*, äk'-ər-măn [ahk'-uhr-mahn].

Cetinje (Yugosl.)	tsě'-tĭ-nyě	tseh'-ti-nyeh
Četnik (Yugosl. guerrilla)	chět'-nĭk	chet'-nik
Cetraro (It.)	chě-tră'-rô	cheh-trah'-ro
Cette (Fr.)	sět'	set'

Now officially spelled *Sète*, q.v.

Ceuta (Mor.)	<i>Eng.</i> sū'-tə <i>Sp.</i> thě-ōō'-tă or sě-	syoo'-tuh theh-oo'-tah or seh-
Cévennes (Fr.)	sě-vĕn'	seh-ven'
Čevo (Yugosl.)	chě'-vô	cheh'-vo

ch, *kh*, and often *h* are variant spellings in Greek. It may be necessary to look up all three.

Ch is an Anglicized spelling of Yugoslav č. It may be necessary to look up both spellings.

Ceylon (India, isl.)	sĭ-lŏn'	si-lon'
Chad (Afr., lake)	chăd'	chad'
Chahar (Ch., prov.)	chă-hăr	chah-hahr
Chagodoshcha (Rus.)	chă-gŏ-dô'-shchă	chah-go-do'-shchah
Chagos (India, isls.)	chă'-gŏs	chah'-gohs
Chahbar (Iran)	shă-băr'	shah-bahr'
Chalcidice (Gr., pen.)	<i>Eng.</i> kăł-sĭd'-ĭ-sĭ	kal-sid'-i-si

Greek *Khalkidike*, q.v.

Chalkis or Chalcis (Gr.) See *Khalkis*.

Châlons sur Marne (Fr.)	shă-lôN' sŭr mărN'	shah-loN' sŭr mahrn'
Chalon sur Saône (Fr.)	shă-lôN' sŭr sŏn'	shah-loN' sŭr sohn'
Chalus (Iran)	chă-lŏŏs'	chah-loos'
Chambal (India)	chŭm'-bəl	chuhm'-buhl
Chambéry (Fr.)	shăN-bě-rě'	shahN-beh-ree'

Chamorros	chā-mó'-rôs	chah-mo'-ros
The people of the Marianas or Ladrone Isls. (Oc.)		
Chandalar (Alaska)	shăn-də-lăr'	shan-duh-lahr'
Chandra Buri (Thai)	chăn'-tə bə-rě'	chahn'-tuh buh-ree'
Chandernagor (India)	chũn-dər-nə-gôr'	chuhn-duhr-nuh-gor'
Ch'ang-an (Ch., Shansi)	chăng-ăn	chahng-ahn
Also called <i>Si-an</i> , q.v.		
Ch'ang-chih (Ch., Shansi)	chăng-jû	chahng-juh
Ch'ang-chow (Ch.,	<i>Eng.</i> chăng-chou	chang-chau
Kiangsu)	<i>Ch</i> chăng-jō	chahng-joh
Also called <i>Wu-chin</i> , q.v.		
Ch'ang-ch'un (Manchu.)	chăng-chōon	chahng-chun
Ch'ang Ch'un (Ch. leader)	chăng chōon	chahng chun
Ch'ang Hsüeh-liang (Ch. leader)	chăng shüē-lyăng	chahng shüeh-lyahng
Also called the <i>Young Marshall</i> .		
Ch'ang-hua (Ch., Chekiang)	chăng-whā	chahng-whah
Ch'ang-mên (Ch., Fukien)	chăng-mŭn	chahng-muhn
Ch'ang-sha (Ch., Hunan)	chăng-shā	chahng-shah
Ch'ang-shan (Ch., Chekiang)	chăng-shăn	chahng-shahn
Ch'ang-tê or -teh (Ch., Hunan)	chăng-dŭ	chahng-duh
Ch'ang-tsu (Ch., Shansi)	chăng-dzə	chahng-dzuh
Ch'ang-yang (Ch., Hupeh)	chăng-yăng	chahng-yahng
Chantilly (Fr.)	<i>Eng.</i> shăn-tîl'-i <i>Fr.</i> shăN-tě-yě'	shan-tîl'-i shahN-tee-yee'
Chao-an (Ch., Fukien)	jou-ăn	jau-ahn
Ch'ao-an (Ch., Kwangtung)	chou-ăn	chau-ahn
Also called <i>Ch'ao-chou</i> , q.v.		
Ch'ao-chou (Ch., Kwangtung)	chou-jō	chau-joh
Chaouach (Tun.)	shă-wăsh'	shah-wahsh'
Ch'ao-yang (Ch., Kwangtung)	chou-yăng	chau-yahng
Ch'ao-yang (Manchu.)	chou-yăng	chau-yahng
Chapaev (Rus.)	chă-pă'-yěf	chah-pah'-yef
Chaplinka (Rus.)	chăp'-lîn-kă	chahp'-lin-kah

Chaplino (Rus.)	chăp'-lî-nö	chahp'-li-no
Charkhari (India)	chər-kă'-rē	chuh-r-kah'-ree
charlatan	shār'-lə-tən	shahr'-luh-tuhn
Charleroi (Belg.)	shār-lə-rwä'	shahr-luh-rwah'
Charleville (Austral.)	chärl'-vil	chahr'l'-vil
Charlottenburg (Ger.)	<i>Eng.</i> shār-löt'-ən- bûrg <i>Ger.</i> shār-löt'-ən- bôrk(h)	shahr-lot'-uhn- burk(h)
Chartres (Fr.)	shār'tr	shahr'tr
Charybdis (It.)	<i>Eng.</i> kə-rîb'-dis	kuh-rib'-dis
Chasovaya (Rus.)	chă-sö-vä'-yâ	chah-so-vah'-yah
Chatalja (Turk.)	chă-tâl'-jä	chah-tahl'-jah
Turkish spelling <i>Çatalca</i> , q.v.		
Château Thierry (Fr.)	<i>Eng.</i> shă-tō' tē'-ə-rē <i>Fr.</i> shă-tō' tyē-rē'	sha-toh' tee'-uh-ree shah-toh' tyeh-ree'
Chatham	chăt'-əm or chăt'-hăm	chat'-uhm chat'-ham
Especially on Cape Cod, chăt'-hăm [chat'-ham].		
Chauk (Burma)	chouk'	chauk'
Chautauqua (N.Y.)	shə-tō'-kwə	shuh-taw'-kwuh
Chavez, Dennis (U.S. senator)	chă'-vës	chah'-ves
Cheb (Cz.)	hëb' or hëp'	heb' or hep'
German <i>Eger</i> , ä'-gər [ay'-guhr].		
Chebba (Tun.)	shëb'-bä	sheb'-bah
Chebir (Libya)	kə-bër'	kuh-beer'
Cf. <i>Kebir</i> .		
Cheboksari (Rus.)	chë-bök-să'-rî	cheh-bok-sah'-ri
Chechen (Rus. district)	chë'-chën'	cheh'-chen'
Also called <i>Chechna</i> , chëch-nyä' [chech-nyah'].		
Ché-chiang (Ch., prov.)	jü-jyäng	juh-jyahng
Anglicized as <i>Chekian</i> , q.v.		
Chęciny (Pol.)	hăN-tse'-nî	haN-tsee'-ni
Russian <i>Khentsini</i> , hën-tsë'-nî [hen-tsee'-ni].		
Cheduba (Burma, isl.)	chë-dōō'-bə or chë'-dōō-bə	cheh-doo'-buh cheh'-du-buh
Chefoo (Ch., Shantung)	<i>Eng.</i> chë-fōō	chee-foo
Chinese <i>Chih-fu</i> and <i>Chih-fow</i> , q.v.		
Cheguimi (Tun.)	shë-gē'-mî	sheh-gee'-mi
Chekchagirscoe (Rus., lake)	chëk-chă-gër'- skö-yë	chek-chah-geer'- sko-yeh
Chekian (Ch., prov.)	<i>Eng.</i> chë-kyäng	cheh-kyang
Chinese <i>Chë-chiang</i> , q.v.		

Chelles (Fr.)	shĕl'	shel'
Chełm (Pol.)	hĕłm'	helm'
Russian <i>Kholm</i> , hól'm' [holm'].		
Chełmno (Pol.)	hĕłm'-nô	helm'-no
German <i>Kulm</i> , koolm' [kulm'].		
Chełmża (Pol.)	hĕłm'-zhă	helm'-zhah
German <i>Kilmsee</i> , koolm'-ză [kulm'-zay].		
Chelyabinsk (Rus.)	chĕ-lyă'-bĭnsk	ch eh-lyah'-binsk
Chelyadz (Pol.)	See <i>Czeladz</i> .	
Chemulpo (Korea)	chĕ-mool-pô	ch eh-mool-po
Chenango (N.Y.)	shə-năng'-gō	shuh-nang'-goh
Chên-chiang (Ch., Kiangsu)	jŭn-jyăng	juhn-jyahng
Variant of <i>Chin-kiang</i> , q.v.		
Ch'ên-chow (Ch., Hunan)	chŭn-jō	chuhn-joh
Also called <i>Yuan-ling</i> , q.v.		
Chêng-chia-tun (Manchu.)	jŭng-jyă-dōon	juhng-jyah-dun
Chêng-chow (Ch., Honan)	jŭng-jō	juhng-joh
Chêng-hai (Ch., Kwangtung)	jŭng-hī	juhng-hai
Ch'êng-hsien (Ch., Chekiang)	chŭng-shyĕn	chuhng-shyen
Ch'êng-teh (Manchu.)	chŭng-dŭ	chuhng-duh
Also called <i>Jehol</i> , q.v.		
Ch'êng-tu (Ch., Szechwan)	chŭng-dōo	chuhng-doo
Chên-hsi (Ch., Sinkiang)	jŭn-shĕ	juhn-shee
Also called <i>Barkol</i> , q.v.		
Ch'ên K'uo-fu (Ch. leader)	chŭn kwô-fōo	chuhn kwo-foo
Ch'ên Li-fu (Ch. leader)	chŭn lĕ-fōo	chuhn lee-foo
Chên-nan (Ch., pass, Kwangsi; town, Yunnan)	jŭn-năn	juhn-nahn
Chennault, Claire (U.S. general)	<i>Eng.</i> shə-nôlt'	shuh-nolt'
Chenoweth, J. Edgar (U.S. representative)	chĕn'-ə-wĕth	chen'-uh-weth
Ch'ên P'u-lei (Ch. leader)	chŭn pōo lă	chuhn poo lay
Chenstokhov (Pol.)	See <i>Częstochowa</i> .	
Chên-yüan (Ch., Kansu, Kweichow, Yunnan)	jŭn-yŭăn	juhn-yü-ahn

Cheops (Egyptian Pharaoh)	kē'-ōps	kee'-ops
Cher (Fr., riv.)	shěr'	shehr'
Cherbourg (Fr.)	Eng. shěr'-bōōrg Fr. shěr'-bōōr'	shehr'-burg shehr'-boor'
Cherchen (Ch., Sinkiang)	chěr'-chěn	chehr'-chen
Cheremkhovo (Rus.)	chě-rēm-hô'-vō	cheh-rem-ho'-vo
Cherepanovo (Rus.)	chě-rě-pā'-nō'-vō	cheh-reh-pah'-no-vo
Cherepovets (Rus.)	chě-rě-pō'-věts'	cheh-reh-po-vets'
Cheribon (NEI)	Eng. chěr'-ī-bōn'	chehr-i-bon'
Cherkasi (Rus.)	chěr'-kā'-sī	chehr-kah'-si
Cherkessk (Rus.)	chěr'-kěsk'	chehr-kesk'
Chern (Rus.)	chěrn'(y)	chehrn'(y)
Chernaya (Pol., riv.)	See <i>Czarna</i> .	
Chernigov (Rus.)	chěr'-nē'-gōf	chehr-nee'-gof
Chernyaev (Rus.)	chěr'-nyā'-yě'-vō	chehr-nyah'-yeh-vo
Cherny Rynok (Rus.)	chōr'-nī rwē'-nōk	chor'-ni rwee'-nok
Cherny Yar (Rus.)	chōr'-nī yār'	chor'-ni yahr'
Chernyshevsk (Rus.)	chěr'-nī-shěfsk'	chehr-ni-shefsk'
Cherso (It., isl)	kěr'-sō	kehr'-so
Serb-Croat <i>Cres</i> , q.v.		
Chersonese (Turk., pen.)	Eng. kūr'-sə-nēz	kuhr'-suh-neeze
Also called <i>Gallipoli</i> , q.v. Greek <i>Khersonesos</i> , q.v.		
Chertkovo (Rus.)	chěrt'-kō'-vō	chehrt'-ko'-vo
Cheshkaya (Rus., bay)	chěsh'-kā'-yā	chesh'-kah-yah
Chetnik (Yugosl. guerrilla)	chět'-nīk	chet'-nik
Chevigné, Pierre de (Fr. officer)	shə-vē-nyě', pyěr' də	shuh-vee-nyeh', pyehr' duh
Cheylyus (Tun.)	shā-lūs'	shay-lūs'
Chiaia or Chiaja (It., mt.)	kyā'-yā	kyah'-yah
Chia-mu-ssu, -seh (Manchu.)	jyā-mōō-sə	jyah-moo-suh
Chi-an (Ch., Kiangsi, Manchu.)	jē-ăn	jee-ahn
chiang or kiang	jyāng or kyāng	jyahng or kyahng
Chinese word meaning <i>river</i> .		
Chiang-chin (Ch., Szechwan)	jyāng-jīn	jyahng-jin
Chiang Kai-shek (Ch. generalissimo)	Eng. chyāng kī-shěk Ch. jyāng jyě-shû	chyahng kai-shek jyahng jyeh-shuh

Above is the accepted English spelling and pronunciation. If the name is spelled according to the usual system of Romanization, it is *Chiang Chieh-shih*. The Mandarin pronunciation is jyāng jyě-shû [jyahng

jyeh-shuh]. This "Chinese" pronunciation is not so appropriate for American radio as is the English pronunciation.

Chiang Kai-shek is a "courtesy name" or nickname, the Generalissimo's real name being *Chiang Chung-chêng*, jyāng jōōng-jūng [jyahng jung-juhng.] Though put first in Chinese, *Chiang* corresponds in use to an English "last name."

Chiang Kee-yen or Ch'ee- (Ch. general)	jyāng chē-yēn	jyahng chee-yen
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Chiang-ling (Ch., Hupeh)	jyāng-lǐng	jyahng-ling
Chiangmai (Thai)	chyāng-mī	chyahng-mai

For an English pronunciation, see *Chiangmai*. Also called *Kiang-mai*, q.v.

Chiangrai (Thai)	chyāng-rí'	chyahng-rai'
Chiang-shan (Ch., Chekiang)	jyāng-shān	jyahng-shahn

Ch'ang-shan and *Chiang-shan* are neighboring cities and should be distinguished.

Chianjur (NEI)	chyān'-jōōr	chyahn'-joor
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Also spelled *Tjiandjoer*, q.v.

Chiasso (It.)	kyās'-sô	kyahs'-so
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Chicacole (India)	chīk-ə-kōl'	chik-uh-kohl'
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Chichagof (Alaska, isl.)	<i>Eng.</i> chīch'-ə-gōf <i>Rus.</i> chī-chā'-gōf	chich'-uh-gof chī-chah'-gof
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Chichi Jima (Jap.)	chē-chē jē-mā	chee-chee jee-mah
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Chieh-yāng (Ch., Kwangtung)	jyē-yāng	jyeh-yahng
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Ch'ien-chiang (Ch., Kwangsi, Szechwan)	chyēn-jyāng	chyen-jyahng
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Variant of *Chien-kiang*, q.v.

Chiangmai (Thai)	<i>Eng.</i> chyēng-mī	chyeng-mai
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Officially *Chiangmai*, q.v.

Chien-kiang (Ch., Kwangsi, Szechwan)	<i>Eng.</i> chyēn-kyāng	chyen-kyang
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Variant of *Ch'ien-chiang*, q.v.

Chien-li (Ch., Hupeh)	jyēn-lē	jyen-lee
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Ch'ien-nan (Ch., Kiangsi)	chyēn-nān	chyen-nahn
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Chien-ow (Ch., Fukien)	jyēn-ō	jyen-oh
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Ch'ien-shan (Ch., Kiangsi)	chyēn-shān	chyen-shahn
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Ch'ien-t'ang (Ch., riv.)	chyēn-tāng	chyen-tahng
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Chien-tê or -teh (Ch., Chekiang)	jyēn-dū	jyen-duh
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Also spelled *Kien-teh*.

Chiete (It.)	kyě'-tě	kyeh'-teh
Chieti (It.)	kyě'-tē	kyeh'-tee
Chigi (It.)	kě'-jē	kee'-jee
Chigirin (Rus.)	chǐ-gē'-rĭn	chi-gee'-rin
Chih-chiang (Ch., Hupeh)	jû-jyāng	juh-jyahng
Ch'ih-fêng (Manchu.)	chû-fŭng	chuh-fuhng
Chih-fu or Chih-fow (Ch., Shantung)	jû-fōō or jû-fō	juh-foo or juh-foh

Anglicized as *Chefoo*, q.v. Also called *Yen-t'ai*, q.v.

Chihuahua (Mex.)	chē-wǎ'-wǎ	chee-wah'-wah
Chile (S.A.)	<i>Eng.</i> chīl'-ī <i>Sp.</i> chē'-lē	chil'-i chee'-leh
Chilia Nouă (Rum.)	kē-lē'-ă nō'-wə	kee-lee'-ah no'-wuh
Russian <i>Kilia</i> , kē'-lĭ-yā	[kee'-li-yah].	
Chilivani (Sard.)	kē-lē-vǎ'-nē	kee-lee-vah'-nee
Chimara (Alb.)	<i>It.</i> kē-mǎ'-rǎ	kee-mah'-rah

Albanian *Himarë*, q.v.

China	<i>Eng.</i> chī'-nā	chai'-nuh
Chinese <i>Ch'ung-hua Min-k'uo</i> , chōōng-whā min-kwō [chung-whah min-kwō], Republic of China.		

Chi-nan (Ch., Shantung)	jē-nān	jee-nahn
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Also spelled *Tsi-nan*. Also called *Li-cheng*, q.v.

Chin-ch'êng (Ch., Shansi)	jĭn-chŭng	jin-chuhng
Chin-ch'i (Ch., Kiangsi)	jĭn-chē	jin-chee
Chindwin (Burma)	chĭn'-dwĭn	chin'-dwin
Chinese	chī-nēz' or -nēs'	chai-neeze' or -nees'

The pronunciation chī-nēz' [chai-neeze'] is preferable. See *Japanese*.

Ching-an (Ch., Kiangsi)	jĭng-ān	jing-ahn
Ch'ing-chiang (Ch., Kiangsi)	chĭng-jyāng	ching-jyahng

Ch'ing-hai (Ch., prov.)	chĭng-hī	ching-hai
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Also called *Koko Nor*, q.v., and *Kuku Nor*.

Ching-hai (Ch., Hopeh, Shantung)	jĭng-hī	jing-hai
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Ching-mên (Ch., Hupeh)	jĭng-mŭn	jing-muhn
Chin Hills (Burma)	chĭn'	chin'
Chin-hsien (Ch., Kiangsi)	jĭn-shyĕn	jin-shyen
Chin-hwa (Ch., Chekiang)	jĭn-whā	jin-whah

Also spelled *Kim-hwa*, q.v.

Ch'in-hwang-tao (Ch., Hopeh)	chĭn-whāng-dou	chin-whahng-dau
Chi-ning (Ch., Shantung, Suiyŭan)	jē-nĭng	jee-ning

Ch'in-ju (Korea)	chĭn-rōō or -jōō	chin-roo or -joo
Ch'in-kai (Korea)	chĭn-kī	chin-kai
Chin-kiang (Ch., Kiangsu)	Eng. chĭn-kyāng	chin-kyang
Variant of <i>Chên-chiang</i> , q.v.		
Ch'in-nam-po (Korea)	chĭn-nām-pô	chin-nahm-po
Chioggia (It.)	kyôd'-jă	kyod'-jah
Chios (Gr.)	Eng. kī'-ôs Gr. hē'-ôs	kai'-os hee'-os
Chiperfield, Robert (U.S. representative)	chĭp'-ər-fēld	chip'-uhr-feeld
Chir (Rus., riv.)	chēr'	cheer'
Chirikof (Alaska, Attu)	chē'-rĭ-kôf	chee'-ri-kof
Chirpan (Bulg.)	chĭr-pān'	chihr-pahn'
Chirskaya (Rus.)	chēr'-skā-yă	cheer'-skah-yah
Chishima (Jap., isls.)	chē-shē-mă	chee-shee-mah
Russian <i>Kuril</i> , q.v.		
Chi-shui (Ch., Kiangsi)	jē-shwā	jee-shway
Ch'i-shui (Ch., Hupeh)	chē-shwā	chee-shway
Chișinău (Rum.)	kē-shē-nŭ'-ôō	kee-shee-nuh'-u
Russian <i>Kishinev</i> , q.v.		
Chita (Rus.)	chĭ-tă'	chi-tah'
Chitral (India)	chĭ-trāl'	chi-trahl'
Chittagong (India)	chĭt'-ə-gōng	chit'-uh-gong
Chiu-chiang (Ch., Kiangsi)	jyōō-jyāng	jyoo-jyahng
Also spelled <i>Kiu-kiang</i> , q.v.		
Chiunzi (It., pass)	kyōōn'-dzē	kyoon'-dzee
Chiusa (It.)	kyōō'-să	kyoo'-sah
Chiusi (It.)	kyōō'-sē	kyoo'-see
Chkaloff (Rus.)	chkă'-lôf	chkah'-lof
Chmielnik (Pol.)	k(h)myĕl'-nik	k(h)myel'-nik
Russian <i>Khmynnik</i> .		
Chodziez (Pol.)	hō'-jĕsh	ho'-jesh
German <i>Kolmar</i> , q.v.		
Choiseul (Oc.)	shwā-zŭl'	shwah-zel'
Chojnice (Pol.)	hoi-nē'-tsĕ	hoi-nee'-tseh
Cholon (Indo-Ch.)	Fr. shô-lôN' Indo. chă-lŭn'	shaw-loN' chuh-luhn'
Chomudinza (Rus.)	chô-môō-dĕn'-tsă	cho-mu-deen'-tsah
Chomŭtov (Cz.)	hō'-mōō-tôf	ho'-moo-tof
Chorzów (Pol.)	hō'-zhôōf	ho'-zhuf
Chosen (Korea)	chō-sĕn	choh-sen
Choshi (Jap.)	chô-shĕ	cho-shee
Chott Djerid (Tun.)	shôt jĕ-rĕd'	shot jeh-reed'

Chott el Fedjadj (Tun.)	shōt ɛl fə-jǎj'	shot el fuh-jaj'
Chott Melghir (Tun.)	shōt mɛl-gēr'	shot mel-geer'
Also called <i>Chott Melrir</i> , shōt mɛl-rēr' [shot mel-reer'].		
Chouigi (Tun.)	shwē'-gē	shwee'-gee
Christiansund (Nor.)	kris'-tyän-sōön'	kris'-tyahn-sun'
Variant spelling of <i>Kristiansund</i> .		
Chrzanów (Pol.)	k(h)zhǎ'-nōōf	k(h)zhah'-nuf
Ch'uan-chow (Ch., Fukien)	chwän-jō	chwahn-joh
Chu-chi (Ch., Chekiang)	jōō-jē	joo-jee
Ch'ü-ching (Ch., Yünnan)	chü-jǐng	chü-jing
Ch'u-chow (Ch., Chekiang)	Eng. chōō-chou Ch. chōō-jō	choo-chau choo-joh
Chudovo (Rus.)	chōō'-dō-vō	choo'-do-vo
Chudskoye ozero (Rus., Est., lake)	Rus. chōōd-skō'-yě ō'-zě-rō	chud-sko'-yeh o'-zeh-ro
Estonian <i>Peipsijärv</i> , q.v.		
Chuguchak (Ch., Sinkiang)	chōō'-gōō-chāk'	choo'-goo-chahk'
Also called <i>Tahcheng</i> , q.v.		
Chuguev (Rus.)	chōō-gōō'-yěf	chu-goo'-yef
Ch'ü-hsien (Ch., Chekiang)	chü-shyĕn	chü-shyen
Chu-ki Variant of <i>Chu-chi</i> , q.v.		
Chukok (Burma)	chōō-kōk'	chu-kohk'
Chumphon (Thai)	chōōm-pōn'	chum-pawn'
Chumukan (Rus.)	chōō-mōō-kān'	choo-moo-kahn'
Ch'ung-i (Ch., Kiangsi)	chōōng-ē	chung-ee
Ch'ung-jin (Korea)	chōōng-jĭn	chung-jin
Ch'ung-ju (Korea)	chōōng-rōō or -jōō	chung-roo or -joo
Chung-king (Ch., Szechwan, Yünnan)	Eng. chōōng-kĭng Ch. jōōng-chĭng	chung-king jung-ching
Chung-tien (Yünnan)	jŭng-dyĕn	juhng-dyen
Ch'ung-yang (Ch., Hupeh)	chōōng-yāng	chung-yahng
Chuniksak (Alaska, Attu)	chōō'-nĭk-sāk'	choo'-nik-sak'
Ch'u Shih-ming (Ch. general)	chōō shŭ-mĭng	choo shuh-ming
Chust (Cz.)	hōōst'	hoost'
Hungarian spelling <i>Huszt</i> .		
Ch'wan-shih (Ch., Fukien, isl.)	chwän-shŭ	chwahn-shuh
Ciampino (It.)	chām-pē'-nō	chahm-pee'-no

Čičevac (Yugosl.)	chē'-chē-vāts	chee'-cheh-vahts
Čičevica (Yugosl., mts.)	chē'-chē'-vī-tsā	chee'-cheh'-vi-tsah
Čičevo, Gornje and Dolnje (Yugosl.)	chē'-chē-vō, gōr'-nyě and dōl'-nyě	chee'-cheh-vo, gor'-nyeh and dol'-nyeh
Ciechanów (Pol.)	chē-hā'-nōōf	cheh-hah'-nuf
Russian <i>Tsyekhanov</i> , tsē-hā'-nōf [tseh-hah'-nof].		
Ciechanowski, Jan (Pol. leader)	chē-hā-nōf'-skī, yān'	cheh-hah-nof'-ski, yahn'
Ciechocinek (Pol.)	chē-hō-chē'-nēk	cheh-ho-chee'-nek
Russian <i>Tsyekhotsinsk</i> , tsē-hō-tsēnsk' [tseh-ho-tseensk'].		
Cieszyn (Pol., Cz.)	Pol. chē'-shīn	cheh'-shin
German <i>Teschen</i> , q.v.		
Čiflik (Yugosl.)	chē'-fīik	chee'-flik
Cijevna (Balkan riv.) Albanian <i>Cemi</i> , q.v.	S.-C. tsē'-yěv-nā	tsee'-yev-nah
Cilento (It.)	chē-lēn'-tō	chee-len'-to
Cincinnati (Ohio) See <i>Missouri</i> .	sīn'-sī-nāt'-ī or -ə	sin'-si-nat'-i or -uh
Cinquefronde (It.)	chēn'-kwē-frōn'-dē	cheen'-kweh-fron'- deh
Cinto (Corsica, mt.)	chēn'-tō	cheen'-to
Ciotat, la (Fr.)	syō-tā', lā	syo-tah', lah
Čiovo (Yugosl.) Italian <i>Bua</i> , q.v.	chē'-ō-vō	chee'-o-vo
Circassia (Rus.)	Eng. sər-kāsh'-ə	suhr-kash'-uh
Circeo (It., mt.)	chēr-chē'-ō	cheer-cheh'-o
Cirene (Libya) See <i>Cyrene</i> .		
Cisterna (It.)	chēs-tēr'-nā	chees-tehr'-nah
Čitluk (Yugosl.)	chēt'-lōōk	cheet'-look
Città (It.)	chēt-tā'	cheet-tah'
Città Vecchia (It., Yugosl.)	chēt-tā' vĕk'-kyā	cheet-tah' vek'-kyah
Ciudad Juárez (Mex.)	syōō-thāth' hwā'-rēs	syoo-thahth' hwah'-res
Local English hwōr'-iz [hwor'-iz].		
Ciudad Real (Sp.)	thyōō-thāth' (or syōō-) rē-āl'	thyoo-thahth' (or syoo-) reh-ahl'
Civitavecchia (It.)	chē-vē-tā-vĕk'-kyā	chee'-vee-tah-vek'- kyah
Cizre (Turk.)	jīz'-rĕ'	jiz'-reh'
Clason, Charles R. (U.S. representative)	klā'-sən	klay'-suhn

Clemenceau, Georges	klě-māN-sō',	kleh-mahN-soh',
(Fr. leader)	zhôrz'zh'	zhorz'zh'
Clercken (Belg.)	klěr'-kən	klehr'-kuhn
Clevenger, Cliff	klěv'-ən-jər	klev'-uhn-juhr
(U.S. representative)		

Cliveden (Eng.)	kliv'-dən	kliv'-duhn
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The first syllable has the vowel of the verb, to *live*.

Cloncurry (Austral.)	klön-kûr'-i	klon-kuhr'-i
cloture	klō'-chər	kloh'-chuhr
Cluj (Rum.)	klōōzh'	kluzh'

Hungarian *Kolozsvár*, kô'-lôzh-vār [ko'-lozh-vahr]. German *Klausenburg*, klou'-zən-bōrk(h) [klau'-zuhn-burk(h)].

Coblenz (Ger.)	kō'-blěnts	koh'-blents
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Also spelled *Koblentz*, q.v.

Cobourg (Austral.)	kō'-bûrg	koh'-buhrg
Cocanada (India)	kō-kə-nā'-də	koh-kuh-nah'-duh
Cochin (India)	kō'-chĭn'	koh'-chin'
Cochin China (Indo-Ch.)	kō'-chĭn chĭ'-nə	koh'-chin chai'-nuh

French *Cochinchine*, kô-shāN-shĕn' [ko-shaN-sheen'].

Cocos (Ind. Oc.)	kō'-kōs	koh'-kohs
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Also called *Keeling Isls.*, q.v.

Coesfeld (Ger.)	kōs'-fělt	kohs'-felt
Coimbra (Port.)	kwēm'-brə	kweem'-bruh
Colban, Erik (Nor.	kōl'-bän	kohl'-bahn

leader)

Colli Euganei (It.)	See <i>Euganean Hills</i> .	
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Colmar (Fr.)	Fr. kōl-mär'	kol-mahr'
	Ger. kōl'-mär	kol'-mahr
	Eng. kə-lōn'	kuh-lohn'
Cologne (Ger.)	Fr. kô-lōn'(y)	ko-lon'(y)

German *Koeln*, q.v.

Colomb Béchar (Alg.)	kô-lōNb' bĕ-shār'	ko-loNb' beh-shahr'
Colombia (S. A.)	Eng. kə-lŭm'-bĭ-ə	kuh-luhm'-bi-uh
	Sp. kô-lôm'-byā	ko-lom'-byah
Colombo (Ceylon)	kə-lŭm'-bō	kuh-luhm'-boh

Colomea (Pol.)	See <i>Kolomyja</i> .	
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Columbia	kə-lŭm'-bĭ-ə	kuh-luhm'-bi-uh
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It is best to pronounce the *o* of the first syllable as schwa. The vowel should not disappear, leaving klŭm-bĭ-ə, nor should it be pronounced like the *o* of *go*. Acceptable variants of -bĭ-ə are -bĭ-yə and -byə.

column	kōl'-əm	kol'-uhm
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The pronunciation kōl'-yam (and the spelling *colyum*) should be reserved for a newspaper *column*. Both were once comic.

Comacchio (It.)	kô-māk'-kyô	ko-mahk'-kyo
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Combermere (Burma)	kũm'-bər-mĩr	kuhm'-buhr-mihr
Comines (Fr.)	kô-mēn'	ko-meen'
Comintern (Rus.)	Eng. kôm'-in-tũrn'	kom'-in-tuhrn'
The first syllable should not be pronounced kôm- [kohm-].		
Comiso (Sicily)	kô'-mē-zô	ko'-mee-zo
communiqué	Eng. kə-mũ'-nĩ-kā'	kuh-myoo'-ni-kay'

The pronunciation kũ-mũ'-nĩ-kā' [kyoo-myoo'-ni-kay'] tempts many Americans. Cf. *coupon*.

Comorin (India, cape)	kôm'-ə-rĩn	kom'-uh-rin
Comoro Isl. (E. Afr.)	Eng. kôm'-ə-rō	kom'-uh-roh
Compiegne (Fr.)	kôN-pyēn'(y)	koN-pyen'(y)
Comrat (Rum.)	kôm-rāt'	kom-raht'
Condobolin (Austral.)	kən-dō'-bə-lĩn	kuhn-doh'-buh-lin
condolence	kən-dō'-ləns	kuhn-doh'-luhns

A stress on the first syllable is not recommended.

conduit	kõn'-dōō-ĩt	kon'-du-it or kon'-dit
	or kõn'-dĩt	

The first is the pronunciation of engineers. An old-fashioned pronunciation is kũn'-dĩt.

Conjeeveram (India)	kõn-jē-və-rũm'	kon-jee-vuh-ruhm'
Čonoplja (Yugosl.)	chô'-nôp-lyā	cho'-nop-lyah
Constance (Ger.)	Eng. kõn'-stəns	kon'-stuhns

German *Konstanz*, q.v.

Constanța (Rum.)	kôn-stăn'-tsā	kon-stahn'-tsah
Constantine (Alg.)	Eng. kõn'-stən-tēn'	kon'-stuhn-teen'
	Fr. kôN-stāN-tēn'	koN-stahN-teen'
Constantinople (Turk)	Eng. kõn'-stăn-tĩ-nō'-pəl	kon'-stan-ti-noh'-puhl

Now officially known as *İstanbul*, q.v.

contact	kõn'-tăkt	kon'-takt
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As a verb meaning to get in touch with a person, this word was over-used in the golden age of sales promotion. Though the word suggested interesting metaphors of engineering, it excited objections from purists and many ordinary speakers, probably because they heard it too often. Now the verb seems likely to disappear with other foibles and symbols of the Golden Era. It is best avoided in radio scripts except for established technical phrases, such as *to contact the enemy*.

controversial	kõn'-trō-vũr'-shəl	kon'-troh-vuhr'-shuhl
The last syllables, <i>-sial</i> , should not be pronounced -sĩ-əl [-si-uhl], an unidiomatic pronunciation based upon the spelling. Such false refinements are often the result of bad instruction in stage and concert diction. Radio must have idiomatic American English, and no arty speech can take its place. Announcers must critically examine pronunciations which will leave them open to a charge of being preten-		

tious, affected, and unreal. This -sĭ-əl [-si-uhl] pronunciation is not listed in any dictionary, and it is not characteristic of any variety of American speech. Cf. *issue*.

convoy	<i>noun</i> kŏn'-voi	kon'-voi
	<i>verb</i> kŏn-voi'	kon-voi'

A principal stress on the first syllable of the verb still sounds awkward to many listeners.

Coo (Dodec.)	<i>It.</i> kô'-ô	ko'-o
Greek <i>Kos</i> , q.v.		
Cooma (Austral.)	kōō'-mā or -mæ	koo'-mah or -muh
Cooper, Jere	kōōp'-ər, jēr'-ĭ	kup'-uhr, jehr'-i
(U.S. representative)		
Cootamundra (Austral.)	kōō'-tə-mŭn'-dræ	koo'-tuh-muhn'-druh
Čop (Cz.)	chôp'	chop'

Hungarian *Csap*, chôp' [chop'].

Copacabana (Braz.,	<i>Port.</i> kô-pə-kə-bă'-nə	ko-puh-kuh-bah'-nuh
Bol., Col.)	<i>Sp.</i> kô-pă-kă-bă'-nă	ko-pah-kah-bah'-nah
Not <i>Copacabanha</i> nor <i>Copacabaña</i> .		

Copanello (It.)	kô-pă-nĕl'-lô	ko-pah-nel'-lo
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Copenhagen (Den.) *Eng.* kô-pən-hă'-gən koh-puhn-hay'-guhn
Copenhagen is the English variant of the Danish *København*. It should be pronounced as English with long *a* as in *haven*. A broad "ah", as in *Harvard*, does not give the native pronunciation, for *København* is pronounced kûpn-houn' [kœpn-haun'].

Corab (Balkan mts.) See *Korab*.

Corabia (Rum.)	kô-ră'-byă	ko-rah'-byah
Córdoba (Sp.)	kôr'-thô-bă	kor'-tho-bah

English *Cordova*, kôr'-də-və [kor'-duh-vuh].

Corfù (Gr.)	<i>Eng.</i> kôr'-fū	kor'-fyoo
	<i>It.</i> kôr-fōō'	kor-foo'

Greek *Kerkyra*, q.v.

Cories (Attu, lake)	kôr'-iz	kor'-iz
Corigliano (It.)	kô-rĕ-lyă'-nô	ko-ree-lyah'-no
Corinth (Gr.)	<i>Eng.</i> kôr'-inth	kor'-inth

Greek *Korinthos*, kô'-rĭn-thôs [ko'-rin-thos]. The gulf is also called *Lepanto*, (Eng.) lĭ-păn'-tô [li-pan'-toh].

Corizza (Alb.)	<i>It.</i> kô-rĕt'-să	ko-reet'-sah
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Albanian *Korrçë*, q.v.

Corleone (Sicily)	kôr-lĕ-ô'-nĕ	kor-leh-o'-neh
Çorlu (Turk.)	chôr'-lôô'	chor'-lu'
Corneliussen, Elias	kôr-nă'-lĭ-ôôs'n,	kohr-nay'-li-us'n,
(Nor. admiral)	ĕ-lĕ'-ăs	eh-lee'-ahs
Corogna (Sicily)	kô-rô'-nyă	ko-ro'-nyah
Coromandel (India)	kôr'-ô-măn'-dəl	kor'-oh-man'-duhl

Corrêa, Jonas (Braz. leader) kô-rā'-ə, zhô'-nəs ko-ray'-uh, zho'-nuhs

Corregidor (P.I.) *Eng.* kə-rĕg'-i-dôr' kuh-reg'-i-dohr'
 Sp. kô-rĕ'-hĕ-dôr' ko-reh'-hee-dor'

The first is favored by men who have served in the Philippines.

Correio da Manhã kô-rā'-ôô də mə- ko-ray'-u duh muh-
 (Braz. newspaper) nyāN' nyahN'

Correnti (Sicily, cape) kôr-rĕn'-tĕ kor-ren'-tee

Corsica (Med., isl.) *Eng.* kôr'-sĭ-kə kor'-si-kuh

It. kôr'-sĕ-kā kor'-see-kah

French *Corse*, kôrs' [kors'].

Corte (Corsica) kôr'-tĕ kor'-teh

Cortina d'Ampezzo (It.) kôr-tĕ'-nā kor-tee'-nah
 dām-pĕt'-sô dahm-pet'-so

Coruña (Sp.) kô-rôô'-nyā ko-roo'-nyah

Cos (Dodec.) See *Kos*.

Cosenza (It.) kô-zĕn'-tsā ko-zen'-tsah

Costa, Fernando kôs'-tə, fĕr-nāN'-dôô kos'-tuh, fehr-
 (Braz. leader) nahN'-du

Fernando may approach fĕr-nĕN'-dôô [fehr-neN'-du].

Costa, Sousa kôs'-tə, sô'-zə kos'-tuh, soh'-zuh
 (Braz. leader)

Both names should be used, thus: *Sousa Costa*, not *Costa* alone.

Costa, Zenóbio da kôs'-tə, zĕ-nôb'-yôô kos'-tuh, zeh-nob'-yu
 (Braz. general) də duh

Cotabato (P.I.) kô-tā-bā'-tô ko-tah-bah'-to

Côtes du Nord (Fr.) kôt dū nôr' koht dū nor'

Cottian Alps (Fr., Switz.) kôt'-i-ən kot'-i-uhn

coupon kôô'-pôn or kû'-pôn koo'-pon or kyoo'-pon

The pronunciation of *coupon* is hotly debated. The *Thorndike-Century Dictionary* (1941) lists kôô'-pôn [koo'-pon] first and kû'-pôn [kyoo'-pon] second. *Webster's* (1934, 1936) gives kôô'-pôn and adds, "in U.S. often, incorrectly, kû'-pôn." However, soap dramas usually prefer kû'-pôn [kyoo'-pon], and we hear it also from some of our most eloquent and most intelligent speakers. In time it may even win first place, but at present it is probably second to kôô'-pôn [koo'-pon].

Cournarie, Pierre Charles kôor-nā-rĕ', pyĕr' koor-nah-ree', pyehr'
 (Fr. general) shārl' shahr'

Coursan (Fr.) kôor-sāN' koor-sahN'

Courseulles (Fr.) kôor-sûl' koor-sĕl'

Courtney, Wirt kôrt'-nĭ, wûrt' kohrt'-ni, wuhrt'

(U.S. representative)

Courtrai (Belg.) *Fr.* kôor-trĕ' koor-treh'

Flemish *Kortrijk*, q.v.

Coutras (Fr.)	kōō-trā'	koo-trah'
Coventry (Eng., U.S.)	kūv'-ən-trī or kōv'-	kuhv'-uhn-tri or kov'-
The BBC prefers the latter, but the former, with its eighteenth-century flavor, is more common in the United States.		
Cowell (Austral.)	kou'-əl	kau'-uhl
Cozmeni (Rum.)	kôz-mën'	koz-men'
Cracow (Pol.)	Eng. krāk'-ou or krāk'-ō or krā'-kō Ger. krä'-kou	krak'-au or krak'-oh or kray'-koh krah'-kau
Polish <i>Kraków</i> , krā'-kōōf [krah'-kuf]. Russian <i>Krakov</i> , krā'-kōf [krah'-kof].		
Craiova (Rum.)	krä-yô'-vă	krah-yo'-vah
Cravens, Fadjo (U.S. representative)	krā'-vənz, fäd'-jō	kray'-vuhnz, fad'-joh
Crécy en Ponthieu (Fr.)	krě-sě' āN pōN-tyú'	kreh-see' ahN poN-tyœ'
credence	krě'-dəns or krēd'ns	kree'-duhns or kreed'ns
Not krā'-dəns [kray'-duhns].		
credo	Eng. krě'-dō Lat. krā'-dō	kree'-doh kray'-doh
Crema (It.)	krě'-mā	kreh'-mah
Cremona (It.)	krě-mô'-nā	kreh-mo'-nah
Crepaja (Yugosl.)	tsrě'-pā-yă	tsreh'-pah-yah
Cres (It., isl.)	S.-C. tsrēs'	tsres'
Italian <i>Cherso</i> , q.v.		
Crest (Fr.)	krěst'	krest'
Crete (Gr., isl.)	Eng. krēt'	kreet'
Greek <i>Krete</i> , krě'-tē [kree'-tee].		
Créteil (Fr.)	krě-tě'(y)	kreh-teh'(y)
Creteville (Tun.)	krēt-věl'	kret-veel'
Creuse (Fr., riv.)	krûz'	krœz'
Creusot, le (Fr.)	krû-zō', lə	krœ-zoh', luh
Crionero (Alb.)	It. krē-ô-ně'-rô	kree-o-neh'-ro
Albanian <i>Kaninë</i> , q.v.		
Criquetot l'Esneval (Fr.)	krěk-tō' lēs-nə-vāl' or lě-nə-vāl'	kreek-toh' les-nuh- vahl' or leh-nuh- vahl'
Cristobal	Eng. krīs-tō'-bəl Sp. krēs-tō'-bāl	kris-toh'-buhl krees-to'-bahl
Crkvena planina (Yugosl., mt.)	tsər'-kvě-nā plā'-ně'-nā	tsuhr'-kveh-nah plah'-nee'-nah

Crkvenica (Yugosl.)	tsærk'-vě'-nĭ-tsā	tsuhrk'-veh'-ni-tsah
Crkvice (Yugosl.)	tsær'-kvi-tsě	tsuhr'-kvi-tseh
Crljenac (Yugosl.)	tsær'-lyě-nāts	tsuhr'-lyeh-nahts
Crljeni, Veliki (Yugosl.)	tsær'-lyě-nĭ, vě'-lĭ-kĭ	tsuhr'-lyeh-ni, veh'-li-ki
Crna (Yugosl., riv.)	tsær'-nā	tsuhr'-nah
Crna Bara (Yugosl.)	tsær'-nā bā'-rā	tsuhr'-nah bah'-rah
Crna Gora (Yugosl., mts.)	tsær'-nā gô'-rā	tsuhr'-nah go'-rah
Italian <i>Montenegro</i> , q.v. Former kingdom.		
Crnajka (Yugosl.)	tsær'-nĭ-kā	tsuhr'-nai-kah
Crniće, Veliko and Malo (Yugosl.)	tsær'-nĭ-chě, vě'-lĭ-kô and mǎ'-lô	tsuhr'-ni-cheh, veh'- li-ko and mah'-lo
Crni Drim (Balkan riv.)	tsær'-nĭ drēm'	tsuhr'-ni dreem'
Albanian <i>Drin i zi</i> , q.v.		
Crni Rt (Yugosl.)	tsær'-nĭ ert'	tsuhr'-ni uhrt'
Crni Rzav (Yugosl.)	tsær'-nĭ ər'-zāv	tsuhr'-ni uhr'-zahv
Crnojčeva planina (Yugosl., mts.)	tsær'-nô'-lyě-vā plā'-nē'-nā	tsuhr'-no'-lyeh-vah plah'-nee'-nah
Črnomelj (Yugosl.)	chær'-nô-měl'(y)	chuhr'-no-mel'(y)
Crnook (Yugosl., mt.)	tsær'-nô-ôk'	tsuhr'-no-ok'
Croat	krô'-ăt	kroh'-at
Avoid krôt [kroht]. Serb-Croat <i>Hrvat</i> , q.v.		
Croatia (Yugosl.)	Eng. krô-ā'-shə	kro-ay'-shuh
Serb-Croat <i>Hrvatska</i> , q.v.		
Croce (It.)	krô'-chě	kro'-cheh
Croce, Benedetto (It. leader)	krô'-chě, bě-ně-dět'- tô	kro'-cheh, beh-neh- det'-to
Croia (Alb.)	It. krô'-yā	kro'-yah
Albanian <i>Krujë</i> , q.v.		
Croton (N.Y.)	krôt'n	kroht'n
The analogy of <i>Groton</i> (q.v.) is misleading.		
Crotone (It.)	krô-tô'-ně	kro-to'-neh
Crvena Jabuka (Yugosl.)	tsær'-vě-nā yā'-bôo-kā	tsuhr'-veh-nah yah'-boo-kah
Crvena Reka (Yugosl.)	tsær'-vě-nā rě'-kā	tsuhr'-veh-nah reh'-kah
Crvenka (Yugosl.)	tsær'-vĕn-kā	tsuhr'-ven-kah
Cs- For Serb-Croat names beginning with <i>Cs-</i> , see <i>C-</i> (Č-).		
Csap (Cz.)	See Čop.	
Csepel (Hung., isl.)	chě'-pěl	ch eh'-pel
Village on island may also be called <i>Rádzkeve</i> , q.v.		
Csongrád (Hung.)	chông'-grād	chong'-grahd
Cuddalore (India)	kūd-ə-lōr'	kuhd-uh-lohr'

Cuenca (Sp.)	kwěng'-kă	kweng'-kah
Cuernavaca (Mex.)	kwěr-nă-vă'-kă	kwehr-nah-vah'-kah
Cugat, Xavier (Am.)	kōō'-găt', ěk-să'-vī-ər	koo'-gaht', ek-say'-vi-uhr
Cuiabá (Brazil)	kōō-yə-bă'	koo-yuh-bah'
Čukarica (Yugosl.)	chōō'-kă'-rī-tsă	choo'-kah'-ri-tsah
Çukat (Alb., mt.)	See <i>Tomor</i> .	
Cum Burnu (Dodec., Rh., point)	<i>Turk.</i> kōom bōor-nōō'	kum bur-nu'
Greek <i>Zonari</i> , zô-nă'-rē [zo-nah'-ree]. Italian <i>Punta Molino</i> , pōon'-tă mō-lē'-nô [poon'-tah mo-lee'-no], and <i>Capo della Sabbia</i> , kă'-pô dël'-lă sâb'-byă [kah'-po del'-lah sah'b'-byah].		
Cuneo (It.)	kōō'-ně-ô	koo'-neh-o
French <i>Coni</i> , kô-nē' [ko-nee'].		
Cunnamulla (Austral.)	kŭn'-ə-mŭl'-ə	kuhn'-uh-muhl'-uh
Čupino Brdo (Yugosl., mts.)	chōō'-pī-nô bër'-dô	choo'-pi-no buhr'-do
Čuprija (Yugosl.)	chōō'-pri-yă	choo'-pri-yah
Curaçao (Du. W. I.)	<i>Eng.</i> kŭ-rə-sô' <i>for.</i> kōō-ră-sou'	kyoo'-ruh-soh' koo-rah-sau'
Curie, Marja Skłodowska (Pol. scientist)	kŭ-rē' (<i>Eng.</i> kŭ-rē'), măr'-yă sklô-dôf'-skă	kŭ-ree' (<i>Eng.</i> kyoo-ree'), mahr'-yah sklo-dof'-skah
—, Ève (author)	—, ěv' (<i>Eng.</i> ěv')	—, ev' (<i>Eng.</i> eev')
Curitiba (Brazil)	kōō-rē-tē'-bə	koo-ree-tee'-buh
curmudgeon	kər-mŭj'-ən	kuhr-muhj'-uhn
Curtici (Rum.)	kōōr-tēch'	kur-teech'
Čurug (Yugosl.)	chōō'-rōōg	choo'-roog
Curzola (Yugosl.)	<i>It.</i> kōōr-tsô'-lă	koor-tso'-lah
Serb-Croat <i>Korčula</i> , q.v.		
Cutch (India)	kŭch	kuhch
Also spelled <i>Kutch</i> .		
Cuttack (India)	kŭ-tăk'	kuh-tak'
Cuxhaven (Ger.)	kōōks'-hă-fən	kuks'-hah-fuhn
Cuzgan (Rum.)	kōōz-găn'	kuz-gahn'
Cyclades (Gr., isls.)	<i>Eng.</i> sĭk'-lə-dēz <i>Gr.</i> kē-klă'-thēs	sik'-luh-deez kee-klah'-thes
Cyllene (Gr., mt.)	See <i>Kyllene</i> .	
Cyrenaica (Libya)	sĭ-rə-nă'-ī-kə or sĭ'-rə-nă'-ī-kə	si-ruh-nay'-i-kuh sai'-ruh-nay'-i-kuh
Not sĭ-rə-nī'-ī-kə [si-ruh-nai'-i-kuh].		
Cyrene (Libya)	<i>Eng.</i> sĭ-rē'-nē	sai-ree'-nee
Italian <i>Cirene</i> , chē-rē'-nē [chee-reh'-neh].		
Cythera (Gr., isl.)	See <i>Kythera</i> .	

Czarna (Pol., riv.)	chār'-nā	chahr'-nah
Russian <i>Chernaya</i> , chōr'-nā-yā [chor'-nah-yah].		
Czech	Eng. chěk'	chek'
Czech is the Polish spelling for Czechish <i>Čech</i> , chěk(h)' [chek(h)'], "a Bohemian." The Bohemian language is <i>Český</i> , chēs'-kē [ches'-kee].		
Czeladź (Pol.)	chě'-lāj	cheh'-lahj
German <i>Tscheliadz</i> , chēl'-yādz [chel'-yahdz]. Russian spelling <i>Chel-yadz</i> .		
Czeremosz (Pol., Rum., riv.)	chě-rě'-mōsh	cheh-reh'-mosh
Rumanian <i>Ceremușul</i> , chě-rě'-mōō-shōōl [cheh-reh'-mu-shul].		
Czernowitz (Rum.)	Pol. chēr'-nō-vīts	chehr'-no-vits
Rumanian <i>Cernăuți</i> , q.v.		
Czersk (Pol.)	chěrsk'	chehrsk'
Częstochowa (Pol.)	chāN-stō-hō'-vā	chaN-sto-ho'-vah
Russian <i>Chenstokhov</i> , chēn-stō'-hōf [chen-sto'-hof]. German <i>Tschenstochau</i> , chēn-shtō'-k(h)ou [chen-shtoh'-k(h)au].		
Czortków (Pol.)	chōrt'-kōōf	chort'-kuf

D- For some Yugoslav names spelled with *D*-, it may be necessary to look under *Dj*-.

daal	dāl'	dahl'
An element, meaning <i>valley</i> , in Dutch place names.		
Daba, el (Libya)	dāb'-ā, ăd	dahb'-ah, ed
Dabir Soula (Tun.)	dā'-bēr sōō'-lā	da'-beer soo'-lah
Dąbrowa Górnicza (Pol.)	dōN-brō'-vā	doN-bro'-vah
	gōōr-nē'-chā	gur-nee'-chah
Russian <i>Dombrova</i> , dōm-brō'-vā [dom-bro'-vah].		
Dąbrowica (Pol.)	dōN-brō'-vē'-tsā	doN-bro-vee'-tsah
Russian <i>Dombrovitsa</i> , dōm-brō'-vī-tsā [dom-bro'-vi-tsah].		
Dacca (India)	dāk'-ə	dak'-uh
Dachau (Ger.)	dā'-k(h)ou	dah'-k(h)au
Daet (P.I.)	dā'-ēt	dah'-et
Dafne (Gr.)	Eng. dāf'-nī	daf'-ni
	Gr. thāf'-nē	thahf'-nee
Dafni (Gr.)	thāf'-nē'	thahf'-nee'
Dage (Est., isl.)	Rus. dā'-gě	dah'-geh
Estonian <i>Hiiumaa</i> , q.v. German <i>Dagō</i> , q.v.		
Daghestan (Rus.)	dā-gě-stān'	dah-geh-stahn'
Dagō (Est., isl.)	Ger. dā'-gû	dah'-gœ
Estonian <i>Hiiumaa</i> , q.v. Russian <i>Dage</i> , q.v.		
Dagoe (Est., isl.)	Ger. dā'-gû	dah'-gœ
Estonian <i>Hiiumaa</i> , q.v. Russian <i>Dage</i> , q.v.		

Dagupan (P.I.)	dä-gōō'-pän	dah-goo'-pahn
dahlia	däl'-yə or däl'-yə or däl'-yə	dal'-yuh or dahl'-yuh or dayl'-yuh
Dail Eireann (Ir.)	dól' ä'-rôn	dol' ay'-ron
Daiquirí (Cuba)	dī-kē-rē'	dai-kee-ree'
Dairen (Manchu.)	dī-rën	dai-ren
Also called <i>Ta-lien(-wan)</i> , q.v. Russian <i>Dalny</i> , däl'(y)-nī [dahl'(y)-ni].		
Dajt (Alb., mt.)	dīt'	dait'
Also called <i>Mal i Dajtit</i> .		
Đak (Yugosl., mt.)	dyäk'	dyahk'
Dakar (Afr.)	dä'-kär'	dah'-kahr'
Đakovica (Yugosl.)	dyä'-kô-vī-tsä	dyah'-ko-vi-tsah
dal or dalen	däl' or dä'-lën	dahl' or dah'-luhn
An element, meaning <i>valley</i> , in Norwegian place names.		
Dalaguete (P.I.)	dä-lä-gě'-tě	dah-lah-geh'-teh
Dalat (Indo-Ch.)	dä-lät'	dah-laht'
Dale (Nor.)	dä'-lə	dah'-luh
Dalen (Nor.)	dä'-lën	dah'-luhn
D'Alessandro, Thomas, Jr.	däl'-i-sän'-drō	dal'-i-san'-droh
(U.S. representative)		
Đalica (Alb., mt.)	See <i>Gjalicë</i> .	
Dalmatia (Yugosl.)	Eng. däl-mä'-shə	dal-may'-shuh
Serb-Croat <i>Dalmacija</i> , däl'-mä'-tsī-yä [dahl'-mah'-tsi-yah].		
Dalny (Manchu.)	See <i>Dairen</i> .	
Daluege, Kurt (Ger.)	dä-lü'-gə, köört'	dah-lü'-guh, kurt'
Daman or Damão (Port. India)	dä'-män' or dä-mouN'	dah'-mahn' dah-mauN'
Damanhur (Egypt)	dä-män-höör'	dah-mahn-hur'
Damba Gavan (Latvia)	Rus. dām'-bā gä'-vān(y)	dahm'-bah gah'-vahn(y)
Dâmbovița (Rum., riv.)	dûm'-bô-vē-tsä	duhm'-bo-vee-tsah
Damghan (Iran)	dām-gān'	dahm-gahn'
Damietta (Egypt)	dām-ī-ēt'-ə	dam-i-et'-uh
Also called <i>Dumyat</i> , q.v.		
Dampier (Austral.)	dām'-pīr	dam'-pihr
Danaher, John A.	dān'-ə-hūr	dan'-uh-huhr
(U.S. senator)		
Danbi (Burma)	dən-bē'	duhn-bee'
Dangila (Ethiopia)	dān'-gû-lä	dahn'-guh-lah
Danilovgrad (Yugosl.)	dā'-nē'-lōf-grād	dah'-nee'-lof-grahd
Dankov (Rus.)	dān'-kōf	dahn'-kof
Dannemora (N. Y.)	dān'-ī-mô'-rə	dan'-i-mo'-ruh
d'Annunzio (It. leader)	dān-nōōn'-tsyō	dahn-noon'-tsyō
Dansalan (P.I.)	dān-sā'-lān	dahn-sah'-lahn

Danube (Europ. riv.)	<i>Eng.</i> dăn'-ûb	dan'-yoob
	<i>Fr.</i> dā-nüb'	dah-nüb'

The variations of the name of this great river are indicative of the problem of finding a "correct" pronunciation of any ancient landmark in Central Europe. We are fortunate when there is an established English form, in this instance as in many others derived from the French. Bulgarian *Dunav*, dōō'-năf [du'-nahf]. Czech and Polish *Dunaj*, dōō'-nī [du'-nai]. Italian *Danubio*, dā-nōō'-byō [dah-noo'-byo]. German *Donau*, dō'-nou [doh'-nau]. Greek *Dounabis*, thōō'-nă-vēs [thoo'-nah-vees]. Hungarian *Duna*, dōō'-nō [du'-no]. Rumanian *Dunărea*, dōō'-nə-ryă [du'-nuh-ryah]. Russian *Dunai*, dōō'-nī [doo'-nai]. Serb-Croat *Dunav*, dōō'-nāv [doo'-nahv.] And the vowels here marked are, of course, polite fictions. There are two classical forms: Greek *Istros*, ē'-strōs [ee'-stros]; Latin *Danuvius*, dā-nōō'-wē-ōōs [dah-noo'-wee-ōos] and *Ister* or *Hister*, (h)ē'-stēr [(h)ee'-stehr].

Danzig	<i>Eng.</i> dăn'-sīg	dan'-sig
	<i>Ger.</i> dăn'-tsīk(h)	dahn'-tsik(h)

Polish *Gdańsk*, gdăn(y)sk' [gdahn(y)sk'].

Dapitan (P.I.)	dā-pē'-tān	dah-pee'-tahn
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Dar For Arabic names with *Dar*, see *Deir*.

Đaravica (Yugosl., mt.)	dyă'-ră'-vī-tsă	dyah'-rah'-vi-tsah
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Darband (Iran)	dār-bānd'	dahr-band'
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Darbénai (Lith.)	dār-bă'-nī	dahr-bay'-nai
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Darda (Yugosl.)	dār'-dă	dahr'-dah
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Dardanelles (Turk., strait)	<i>Eng.</i> dār'-də-nělz'	dahr'-duh-nelz'
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Turkish *Çanakkale Boğazı*, chă-nāk'-kă-lě' bô-ă'-zī [chah-nahk'-kah-leh' bo-ah'-zī]. Also called the *Hellespont*, (Eng.) hēl'-əs-pōnt [hel'-uhs-pont].

Dardha (Alb.) See *Dardhē*.

Dardhē (Alb.)	dār'-thə	dahr'-thuh
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Darial (Rus., pass)	dār-yāl'	dahr-yahl'
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Darjeeling (India)	dār-jē'-līng	dahr-jee'-ling
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Darlan, Jean François	dār-lāN', zhāN'	dahr-lahN', zhahN'
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(Fr. leader) frāN-swā' frahN-swah'

Darmstadt (Ger.)	<i>Eng.</i> dārm'-stāt	dahrm'-stat
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Ger. dārm'-shtāt dahrm'-shtaht

Daru (New Guinea)	dā'-rōō	dah'-roo
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Daruvar (Yugosl.)	dā'-rōō-vār	dah'-roo-vahr
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Daryal (Rus.)	dār-yāl'	dahr-yahl'
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Also spelled *Darial*, q.v.

dasht	dāsht'	dahsht'
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An element, meaning *desert*, in Persian place names.

Dasht-i-Kavir (Iran)	dāsht'-ē-kə-vēr'	dahsht'-ee-kuh-veer'
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Dasht-i-Lut (Iran)	dāsht'-ē-lōōt'	dahsht'-ee-loot'
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Datteln (Ger.)	dät'-əlŋ	daht'-uhln
Daugava (Latvia, Rus., riv.)	dou'-gä-vă	dau'-gah-vah
Russian <i>Dvina</i> , q.v. German <i>Düna</i> , q.v.		
Daugavgrīva (Latvia)	dou'-gäf-grē-vă	dau'-gahf-gree-vah
German <i>Dünamünde</i> , q.v. Russian <i>Ust Dvinsk</i> , q.v.		
Daugavpils (Latvia)	dou'-gäf-pēls	dau'-gahf-peels
Russian <i>Dvinsk</i> , q.v. German <i>Dünaburg</i> , q.v.		
Dauphin, Port (Madag.)	Eng. dô'-fīn Fr. dô-făN'	do'-fin doh-faN'
Davao (P.I.)	dă-vou'	dah-vau'
Daventry (Eng.)	dăv'-ən-trī or dān'-trī	dav'-uhn-tri dayn'-tri
David Gorodok (Pol.)	See <i>Dawidgródek</i> .	
Dávila (Sp.)	dă'-vê-lă	dah'-vee-lah
Dawidgródek (Pol.)	dă-vid-grōō'-dĕk	dah-vid-gru'-dek
Russian <i>David Gorodok</i> ,	dă-vēd' gō-rō-dōk' [dah-veed' go-ro-dok']	
Deakin, Arthur (Brit. leader)	dē'-kīn	dee'-kin
Déat, Marcel (Fr. leader)	dĕ-ă', măr-sĕl'	deh-ah', mahr-sel'
Deauville (Fr.)	Eng. dô'-vil Fr. dô-vĕl'	doh'-vil doh-veel'
Debaltsevo (Rus.)	dĕ-băl'(y)-tsĕ-vō	deh-bahl'(y)-tseh-vo
Debar (Yugosl.)	dĕ'-bār	deh'-bahr
Albanian <i>Dibër</i> , q.v.		
Debeljača (Yugosl.)	dĕ'-bĕ'-lyă-chă	deh'-beh'-lyah-chah
Dębica (Pol.)	dăN-bĕ'-tsă	daN-bee'-tsah
De Bilt (Neth.)	də bilt'	duh bilt'
Dęblin (Pol.)	dăN'-blīn	daN'-blin
Russian <i>Ivangorod</i> , ē-vān'-gō-rōt [ee-vahn'-go-rot].		
Debrc (Yugosl.)	dĕ'-barts	deh'-buhrts
Debrecen (Hung.)	dĕ'-brĕ-tsĕn	deh'-breh-tsen
Debussy (Fr. composer)	də-bū-sĕ'	duh-bū-see'
Dictionaries do not list the usual American pronunciation, də-bū-sĕ [duh-byoo'-see], although the French pronunciation (above) is very difficult, almost impossible, for us to say in the cadence of an American sentence. Most announcers compromise between the two in order to avoid fluffs. The first syllable should contain schwa (ə), not ā.		
debut or début	Eng. dă'-bū or dĕ-bū'	day'-byoo or deh-byoo'
	Fr. dĕ-bū'	deh-bū'
Dečani (Yugosl.)	dĕ'-chă-nī	deh'-chah-ni
Dečanska Bistrica (Yugosl.)	dĕ'-chăn-skă bĕ'-stri-tsă	deh'-chahn-skah bee'-stri-tsah

De Cheigné, Pierre (Fr. officer)	də shə-vē-nyě', pyěhr'	duh shuh-vee-nyeh', pyehhr'
Decies (Eng. baron)	dě'-shēz	dee'-sheez
Decimomannu (Sard.)	dě'-chē-mô-mā'-nōō	deh'-chee-mo-mah'- noo
Děčín (Cz.)	dyě'-chēn	dyeh'-cheen
German <i>Tetschen</i> , q.v.		
Decoux, J. (Fr. admiral)	də-kōō'	duh-koo'
Dede Agach (Gr.)	See <i>Alexandroupolis</i> .	
Dedeli (Yugosl.)	dě'-dě-lī	deh'-deh-li
De Gaulle, Charles (Fr. leader)	də gōl', shārl'	duh gohl', shahrl'
Dehibat, el (Tun.)	dě-hī-bāt', ăd	deh-hi-bat', ed
Deir el Munassib (Egypt)	dār' ăl mōō-nās'-sīb	dayr' el moo-nas'-sib
Deir el Rahil (Egypt)	dār' ăl ră'-hīl	dayr' el ra'-hil
Also spelled <i>Dar</i> and <i>Ragil</i> .		
Dej (Rum.)	dězh'	dezh'
Hungarian <i>Dés</i> , dāsh' [daysh'].		
Delden (Neth.)	děl'-dēn	del'-duhn
De Lemmer (Neth.)	də lēm'-ər	duh lem'-uhr
Also called <i>Lemmer</i> , q.v.		
Delft (Neth.)	dělft'	delft'
Delfzijl (Neth.)	dělf-zīl'	delf-zail'
Delhi (India)	děl'-ī	del'-i
Our correspondents agree upon this pronunciation of the Indian city, <i>New Delhi</i> . In India, the English approximation "Dilly" is frequently heard. Of course the American place name is děl'-hī [del'-hai].		
De Lier (Neth.)	də lēr'	duh leer'
Deligrad (Yugosl.)	dě'-lī-grād	deh'-li-grahd
Deli Jovan (Yugosl., mts.)	dě'-lī yō'-vān	deh'-li yo'-vahn
Dellys (Alg.)	dě-lēs'	deh-lees'
Delmenhorst (Ger.)	děl'-mēn-hōrst'	del'-muhn-horst'
Delnice (Yugosl.)	děl'-nī-tsě	del'-ni-tseh
Delphi (Gr.)	Eng. děl'-fī	del'-fai
Greek <i>Delphoi</i> , thěl-fē' [thel-fee'].		
Delvina (Alb.)	See <i>Delvinë</i> .	
Delvinë (Alb.)	děl'-vē'-nə	del-vee'-nuh
Italian <i>Delvino</i> .		
Demavend (Iran, mt.)	dě-mə-vënd'	deh-muh-vend'
Demetrakakis, Stylianos (Gr. leader)	thē-mē-trā-kā'-kēs, stō-lyā-nōs'	thee-mee-trah-kah'- kees, stee-lyah-nos'
Demir Hissar (Gr.)	thē-mēr' hē-sār'	theh-meer' hee-sahr'
The official name is <i>Siderokastron</i> , q.v.		

Demir Kapija (Yugosl.)	dě'-mīr kā'-pī-yā	deh'-mīhr kah'-pi-yah
Demotika (Gr.)	thē-mō-tē-kā'	thee-mo-tee-kah'
Officially called <i>Didymoteikhon</i> , q.v.		
Demta (NEI)	dēm'-tā	dem'-tah
Demyansk (Rus.)	dēm-yānsk'	dem-yahnsk'
Denali (Alaska)	dī-nā'-lī	di-nah'-li
	sometimes dī'-nā-lī	dī'-nah-li
Den Bos (Neth.)	dən bōs'	duhn bos'
The full name is 's <i>Hertogenbosch</i> , q.v. French <i>Bois le Duc</i> , bwā lə dük' [bwah luh dük'].		
Den Briel (Neth.)	dən brēl'	duhn breel'
Also called <i>Brielle</i> , q.v.		
Den Burg (Neth.)	dən būrk(h)'	duhn bœrk(h)'
Den Haag (Neth.)	dən hāk(h)'	duhn hahk(h)'
English <i>The Hague</i> , q.v. The full name is 's <i>Gravenhage</i> , q.v.		
Den Helder (Neth.)	dən hēl'-dēr	duhn hel'-dehr
Denia (Sp.)	dē'-nyā	deh'-nyah
Đenovići (Yugosl.)	dyě'-nō'-vī-chī	dye'h'-no'-vi-chi
Denpasar (NEI)	děn-pā'-sār	den-pah'-sahr
D'Entrecasteaux (Oc.)	dāN-trə-kās-tō'	dahN-truh-kahs-toh'
deportation	dē'-pōr-tā'-shən	dee'-pohr-tay'-shuhn
Not dē'-pōr-tā'-shən [deh'-pohr-tay'-shuhn].		
depot	dēp'-ō	dep'-oh
	or dē'-pō	dee'-poh
The first is military usage; the second is more common in civilian usage.		
depravity	dī-prāv'-ī-tī	di-prav'-i-ti
The second syllable should not have the ā of <i>deprave</i> .		
Dera Ismail Khan (India)	dā'-rā īs-mā-ēl' kān'	day'-rah is-mah-eel' kahn'
Derbent (Rus.)	dēr-bēnt'	dehr-bent'
Derby (Conn., Vt., and also Austral.)	dūr'-bī	duhr'-bi
Derby	<i>Am. race</i> dūr'-bī	duhr'-bi
	<i>Eng. race</i> dār'-bī	dahr'-bi
Derbyshire (Eng.)	dār'-bī-shīr or dūr'-	dahr'-bi-shihr or duhr'-
Dereva (Rus.)	dē'-rē-vā	deh'-reh-vah
Derg (Libya)	dērg'	dehrg'
Đerlap (Yugosl., Rum., gorge) See <i>Iron Gates</i> .		
Derna (Libya)	dēr'-nā	dehr'-nah
Derventa (Yugosl.)	dēr'-vén-tā	dehr'-ven-tah
Dés (Rum.) See <i>Dej</i> .		
Dešat (Yugosl., mts.)	dē'-shāt	deh'-shaht
Despoto planina (Balkan mts.) See <i>Rhodope</i> .		

Despotovac (Yugosl.)	dě'-spô'-tô-väts	deh'-spo'-to-vahts
Dessau (Ger.)	dës'-ou	des'-au
Dessie (Ethiopia)	dě'-syě	deh'-syeh
Desterro (Brazil)	dës-tě'-röö	des-teh'-ru
Officially called <i>Florianópolis</i> , q.v.		
Detinja (Yugosl., riv.)	dě'-tĭ-nyä	deh'-ti-nyah
detonator	dět'-ô-nä'-tər	det'-oh-nay'-tuhɹ
Possible but uncommon is dě'-tô-nä'-tər [dee'-toh-nay'-tuhɹ].		
Detskoe Selo (Rus.)	dět'-skô-yě sě-lô'	det'-sko-yeh seh-lo'
Deva (Rum.)	dě'-vā	deh'-vah
Hungarian <i>Déva</i> , dā'-vö [day'-vo].		
De Valera, Eamon	dě vā-lěr'-ə, ā'-mən	deh vah-lehr'-uh, ay'-muhn
	or Irish dě vā-lā'-rə	deh vah-lay'-ruh
There are other pronunciations but these are probably the best.		
Đevdeliĭa (Yugosl.)	dyěv'-dyě'-lĭ-yā	dyev'-dyeh'-li-yah
Deve Bajir (Yugosl., mt.)	dě'-vě bā'-yĭr	deh'-veh bah'-yihɹ
Deventer (Neth.)	dā'-vən-tər	day'-vuhn-tuhɹ
Devers, Jacob L. (U.S. general)	děv'-ərz	dev'-uhrz
Devica (Yugosl., mts.)	dě'-vĭ-tsä	deh'-vi-tsah
Devoll (Alb.)	dě'-völ	deh'-vol
Devolli (Alb.)	See <i>Devoll</i> .	
Dia (Crete, isl.)	thē'-ā	thee'-ah
Also called <i>Standia</i> , stān-dē'-ā [stahn-dee'-ah].		
Diamantina (Austral., riv.)	dĭ'-ə-mən-tē'-nə	dai'-uh-muhn-tee'- nuh
Diário da Noite (Braz. newspaper)	dē-ār'-yöö də noi'-tĭ	dee-ahr'-yu duh noi'-ti
Diário de Notícias (Braz. newspaper)	dē-ār'-yöö dĭ nō-tēs'-yəs	dee-ahr'-yu di no-tees'-yuhs
Dibër or Dibra (Alb., Yugosl.)	Alb. dě'-bər or dē'-brā	dee'-buhr or dee'-brah
Serb-Croat <i>Debar</i> , q.v.		
Dičina (Yugosl., riv.)	dē'-chĭ-nā	dee'-chi-nah
Dicioșân-mărtin (Rum.)	dē'-chô-sûn-mûr'-tĭn	dee'-cho-suhn-muhr'- tĭn

Also called *Târnava* (q.v.) *Sân-mărtin*.

Dickstein, Samuel (U.S. representative)	dĭk'-stĕn or dĭk'-stĭn	dik'-steen dik'-stain
dictionary	dĭk'-shən-ēr'-ĭ	dik'-shuhn-ehr'-i

In American dictionaries the pronunciation dĭk'-shən-ər-ĭ [dik'-shuhn-uhɹ-i], if given at all, is an alternative and marked, or especially *British*. It is unsuitable for American radio.

Didymoteikhon (Gr.)	<i>thē-thē-mô'-tē-hô(n)</i>	<i>thee-thee-mo'-tee-ho(n)</i>
Commonly called <i>Demotika</i> , q.v.		
Diego Suarez (Madag.)	<i>dyē'-gô swā'-rēs</i>	<i>dyeh'-go swah'-res</i>
Diember (NEI)	<i>jēm-bûr'</i>	<i>jem-buhr'</i>
Diepholz (Ger.)	<i>dēp'-hólts</i>	<i>deep'-holts</i>
Dieppe (Fr.)	<i>Eng. dī-ēp'</i> <i>Fr. dyēp'</i>	<i>di-ep'</i> <i>dyep'</i>
Dieren (Neth.)	<i>dē'-rən</i>	<i>dee'-ruhn</i>
Dies, Martin (U.S. representative)	<i>diz'</i>	<i>daiz'</i>
Dilasac (P.I., bay)	<i>dē-lā'-sāk</i>	<i>dee-lah'-sahk</i>
Dili or Dilli (Port. Timor)	<i>dīl'-ē</i>	<i>dil'-ee</i>
Dilweg, LaVern R. (U.S. representative)	<i>dīl'-wīg</i>	<i>dil'-wig</i>
Dimitsana (Gr.)	<i>thē-mē-tsā'-nā</i>	<i>thee-mee-tsah'-nah</i>
Dimond, Antony J. (Alaskan Delegate)	<i>dī'-mēnd</i>	<i>dai'-muhnd</i>
Dinagat (P.I.)	<i>dē-nā'-gāt</i>	<i>dee-nah'-gaht</i>
Dinan (Fr.)	<i>dē-nāN'</i>	<i>dee-nahN'</i>
Dinant (Belg.)	<i>dē-nāN'</i>	<i>dee-nahN'</i>
Dinard (Fr.)	<i>dē-nār'</i>	<i>dee-nahr'</i>
Dinaric Alps (Yugosl.)	<i>Eng. dī-nār'-īk</i>	<i>di-nehr'-ik</i>
Serb-Croat <i>Dinarske Planine</i> , <i>dē'-nār-skē plā'-nē'-nē</i> [dee'-nahr-skeh plah'-nee'-neh].		
Dingalan (P.I., bay)	<i>dēng-(n)gā'-lān</i>	<i>deeng-(n)gah'-lahn</i>
Dingell, John D. (U.S. representative)	<i>dīng'-gēl</i>	<i>ding'-gel</i>
dinghy or dingy	<i>dīng'-gī or dīng'-ī</i> <i>sometimes dēngk'-ī</i> <i>or dēnk'</i>	<i>ding'-gi or ding'-i</i> <i>deengk'-i or deenk'</i>
This is another fighting word. The local yachtsmen seem to prefer the second pronunciation. Producers leave <i>dinghy</i> in the script at their own risk.		
Diosgyőr (Hung.)	<i>dī'-ôsh-dyûr</i>	<i>di'-osh-dyoer</i>
Diphrys (Gr., mt.)	<i>thē'-frēs</i>	<i>thee'-frees</i>
Diredawa (Ethiopia)	<i>dē'-rē-dā'-wā</i>	<i>dee'-reh-dah'-wah</i>
Dirksen, Everett M. (U.S. representative)	<i>dûrk'-sən</i>	<i>duhrk'-suhn</i>
Dirschau (Pol.) See <i>Tczew</i> .		
Disenka (Pol., riv.) See <i>Dzisna</i> .	<i>Rus. dī-syôn'-kā</i>	<i>di-syon'-kah</i>
Disko (Greenl., isl.)	<i>dīs'-kō</i>	<i>dis'-koh</i>
Disna (Pol., village, riv., lake)	See <i>Dzisna</i> .	

Di Tremiti (It., isls.)	dē trē'-mē-tē	dee treh'-mee-tee
Dittaino (Sicily, riv.)	dēt-tī'-nō	deet-tai'-no
Diu (Port. India)	dē'-ōō	dee'-u
Divnoe (Rus.)	dēv'-nō-yē	deev'-no-yeh
Dixmude (Belg.)	<i>Fr.</i> dēks-mūd'	deeks-mūd'

Flemish *Dixmuiden*, dēks-mūt'-dē(n) [deeks-mœi'-duh(n)].

Dizful (Iran)	dīz-fōōl'	diz-fool'
Dj- See also Đ, an alternative spelling in Yugoslav place names.		
Djailolo (NEI)	jī-lō'-lō	jai-lo'-lo
Djakovica (Yugosl.)	dyā'-kō'-vī-tsā	dyah'-ko'-vi-tsah
Djakovo (Yugosl.)	<i>Alb.</i> dyā'-kō-vō	dyah'-ko-vo

Serb-Croat *Đakovica*, q.v.

Djambi or Dyambi (NEI)	jām'-bē	jahm'-bee
Djanet (Alg.)	jā'-nēt	ja'-net
djebel or jebel	jēb'-əl	jeb'-uhl

These are alternative spellings for an element, meaning *hill*, in Arabic place names. The former is to be expected in French territory. It may be necessary to look up both.

Djebel Abiod (Tun.)	jēb'-əl āb-yōd'	jeb'-uhl ahb-yod'
Djebel Ainchouna (Tun.)	jēb'-əl ān-shōō'-nā	jeb'-uhl ayn-shoo'- nāh
Djebel Ajred (Tun.)	jēb'-əl āzh'-rēd	jeb'-uhl ahzh'-red
Djebel Antra (Tun.)	jēb'-əl ān'-trā	jeb'-uhl ahn'-trah
Djebel Artoug el Hanech (Tun.)	jēb'-əl ār-tōōg' ēl hā'-nēsh	jeb'-uhl ahr-toog' el hah'-nesh
Djebel Azag (Tun.)	jēb'-əl ā'-zāg	jeb'-uhl ah'-zahg
Djebel Berda (Tun., mt.)	jēb'-əl bēr'-dā	jeb'-uhl behr'-dah
Djebel Bou Aoukaz (Tun.)	jēb'-əl bōō' ou-kāz'	jeb'-uhl boo' au-kaz'
Djebel Bou Hadjar (Tun.)	jēb'-əl bōō' hā'-jār	jeb'-uhl boo' hah'- jāhr
Djebel Bou Kournine (Tun.)	jēb'-əl bōō' kōōr-nēn'	jeb'-uhl boo' kur- neen'
Djebel Bou Kril (Tun.)	jēb'-əl bōō' krēl'	jeb'-uhl boo' kreel'
Djebel Chirich (Tun.)	jēb'-əl shī-rēsh'	jeb'-uhl shi-reesh'
Djebel Dardys (Tun.)	jēb'-əl dār-dēs'	jeb'-uhl dahr-dees'
Djebel Edjahaf (Tun.)	jēb'-əl ēd-jā-hāf'	jeb'-uhl ed-juh-haf'
Also spelled <i>El Djehaf</i> .		
Djebel el Ahmera (Tun.)	jēb'-əl ēl ā'-mā-rā	jeb'-uhl el ah'-muh- rah

Also called *Long Stop Hill*.

Djebel el Ang (Tun.)	jēb'-əl ēl āng'	jeb'-uhl el ahng'
Djebel el Bacouala (Tun.)	jēb'-əl ēl bā-kwā'-lā	jeb'-uhl el bah- kwah'-lah

Djebel el Menassir (Tun.)	jěb'-əl əl mə-nās'-sīr	jeb'-uhl el muh- nas'-sihr
Djebel el Sema (Tun.)	jěb'-əl əs sə'-mä	jeb'-uhl es seh'-mah
Djebel Garci (Tun.)	jěb'-əl gār'-sē	jeb'-uhl gahr'-see
Djebel Kalaat el Senani (Tun.)	jěb'-əl kā-lāt' əs sə-nām'	jeb'-uhl kah-laht' es seh-nam'
Djebel Mansour (Tun.)	jěb'-əl măn-sōōr'	jeb'-uhl mahn-soor'
Djebel Menobab (Tun.)	jěb'-əl mē-nô-băb'	jeb'-uhl meh-no-bab'
Djebel Mrata (Tun.)	jěb'-əl mə-ră'-tā	jeb'-uhl muh-ra'-tah
Djebel Nechat el Maza (Tun.)	jěb'-əl nə-shăt' əl mă'-zā	jeb'-uhl nuh-shat' el mah'-zah
Djebel Orbata (Tun., mt.)	jěb'-əl ôr-bă'-tā	jeb'-uhl or-bah'-tah
Djebel Rmel (Tun.)	jěb'-əl rə-māl'	jeb'-uhl ruh-mayl'
Djebel Sidi Meftah (Tun.)	jěb'-əl sē'-dē məf-tā'	jeb'-uhl see'-dee muhf-tah'
Djebel Tahent (Tun.)	jěb'-əl tă-hěnt'	jeb'-uhl tah-hent'
Djebel Tangouch (Tun.)	jěb'-əl tăn-gōōsh' Also called <i>Tangoucha</i> , tăn-gōō'-shā [tahn-goo'-shah].	jeb'-uhl tahn-goosh'
Djebel Tobaga (Tun., mt.)	jěb'-əl tô-bă'-gā	jeb'-uhl to-bah'-gah
Djebel Zaghouan (Tun.)	Ar. jěb'-əl zăg-wăn' Fr. zăg-wăN'	jeb'-uhl zahg-wan' zahg-wahN'
Djebibina (Tun.)	jě-bi-bē'-nā	jeh-bi-bee'-nah
Djebiniana (Tun.)	jě-bin-yă'-nā	jeh-bin-ya'-nah
Djedeida (Tun.)	jə-dă'-dā	juh-day'-dah
Djefna (Tun.)	jěf'-nā	jef'-nah
Also spelled <i>Jefna</i> , q.v.		
Djem, el (Tun.)	jēm', əd	jem', ed
Djeradou (Tun.)	jě-ră-dōō'	jeh-rah-doo'
Djerba (Tun., isl.)	jěr'-bā	jehr'-bah
Djibouti (Fr. Som.)	jě-bōō'-tē	jee-boo'-tee
Also spelled <i>Jibuti</i> . French jě-bōō'-tē [jee-boo-tee].		
Djidjelli (Alg.)	jě-jě-lě'	jee-jeh-lee'
Also spelled <i>Jijelli</i> .		
Djoumine (Tun., riv.)	jōō-mēn'	joo-meen'
Dmitrievsk (Rus.)	dmě'-trī-yěfsk	dmee'-tri-yefsk
Dmitrov (Rus.)	dmě-trôf'	dmee-trof'
Dmitrovsk (Rus.)	dmě-trôfsk'	dmee-trofsk'
Dnepr (Rus., riv.)	Eng. nē'-pər Rus. dně'-pər	nee'-puhr dneh'-puhr
Dneprodzerzhinsk (Rus.)	dně'-prō-jěr-zīnsk' or Eng. nē'-pər-	dneh'-pro-jehr-zinsk' nee'-puhr-

Dnepropetrovsk (Rus.)	dně'-prō-pě-trōfsk' or Eng. nē'-pær-	dneh'-pro-peh-trofsk' nee'-puhr-
Dnestr (Europ. riv.)	See <i>Dniester</i> .	
Dnieper (Rus., riv.)	Eng. nē'-pær	nee'-puhr
Russian <i>Dnepr</i> , q.v.		
Dniester (Europ. riv.)	Eng. nē'-stær	nee'-stuh
Polish <i>Dniestr</i> , Russian <i>Dnestr</i> , dně'str [dne'str]. Rumanian <i>Nistru</i> , nē'-strōō [nee'-stru].		
Dno (Rus.)	dnó'	dno'
Dnyeprovsko-Bugski, Kanal (Pol.)	See <i>Królewski, Kanal</i> .	
Döbeln (Ger.)	dû'-bəl'n	dœ'-buhln
Dobodura (Oc.)	dô-bô-dōō'-rā	do-bo-doo'-rah
Dobra (Yugosl.)	dô'-brā	do'-brah
Dobrič (Yugosl.)	dô'-brīch	do'-brich
Dobrici (Rum.)	dô'-brēch'	do'-breech'
Also called <i>Bazargic</i> , q.v.		
Dobrogea (Rum.)	Rum. dô'-brô-jā	do'-bro-jah
English and Bulgarian <i>Dobruja</i> , q.v.		
Dobro Polje (Yugosl., mt.)	dô'-brô pô'-lyě	do'-bro po'-lyeh
Dobrostatica (Yugosl., mt.)	dô'-brô'-stī-tsā	do'-bro'-sti-tsah
Dobruja (Rum.)	Eng. dô'-brōō-jə Bulg. dô'-brōō-jā	doh'-broo-juh do'-bru-jah
Rumanian <i>Dobrogea</i> , q.v.		
Dobruševo (Yugosl.)	dô'-brōō'-shě-vô	do'-broo'-sheh-vo
Dodecanese (Aegean isls.)	Eng. dô-děk'-ə-nēs'	doh-dek'-uh-nees'
The second and last syllables should be accented, not the first and last. The adjective, however, is <i>Dodecanesian</i> —dô'-děk'-ə-nē'-shen [doh'-dek-uh-nee'-shuhn]. Greek <i>Dodekanesos</i> , q.v., and <i>Dodekanesa</i> , thô-thě-kā'-nē-sā [tho-theh-kah'-nee-sah].		
Dodekanesos (Aegean isls.)	thô-thě-kā'-nē-sô(s)	tho-theh-kah'-nee-so(s)
Dodo Oninskoe (Rus.)	dō'-dō ô-nīn'-skō-yě	doh'-doh o-nin'-sko-yeh
Dodsworth, Henrique (Braz. leader)	dădz'-wûrth, ěN-rě'-kī	dahdz'-wuhrth, eN-ree'-ki
Doebeln (Ger.)	dû'-bəl'n	dœ'-buhln
Doenitz, Karl (Ger. admiral)	dû'-nīts	dœ'-nits
Doerane (Balkan lake)	Gr. dô-ē-rā'-nē	do-ee-rah'-nee
Also called <i>Limne Doeranes</i> , lēm'-nē dô-ē-rā'-nēs [leem'-nee do-ee-rah'-nees]. Serb-Croat <i>Dojran</i> , q.v.		
Doganica (Yugosl., mts.)	dô'-gā'-nī-tsā	do'-gah'-ni-tsah

Dogra (India)	dō-grā'	doh-grah'
Dojran (Balkan lake)	S.-C. doi'-rān	doi'-rahn
Also called <i>Dojransko jezero</i> , doi'-rān-skō yě'-zě-rō [doi'-rahn-sko yeh'-zeh-ro]. Greek <i>Doerane</i> , q.v.		
Dokkum (Neth.)	dōk'-əm	dok'-uhm
Dolban (Rus.)	dōl'-bān(y)	dohl'-bahn(y)
Dôle (Fr.)	dōl'	dohl'
Dolenji Logatec (Yugosl.)	dō'-lē-nyī lō'-gā-těts	do'-leh-nyi lo'-gah-tets
Dolgintsevo (Rus.)	dōl-gēn'-tsě-vō	dol-geen'-tseh-vo
Dolina (Pol.)	dō-lē'-nā	do-lee'-nah
Dolinovka (Rus.)	dō-lē'-nōf-kā	do-lee'-nof-kah
Doljevac (Yugosl.)	dō'-lyě-vāts	do'-lyeh-vahts
Dolon (Ch., Chahar)	Eng. dō'-lōn'	doh'-lon'
Dolon Nor (Ch., Hopeh)	Eng. dō'-lōn nōr'	doh'-lon nor'
Dolovo (Yugosl.)	dō'-lō-vō	do'-lo-vo
Dolya (Rus.)	dōl'-yā	dol'-yah
Dolzhik (Rus.)	dōl'-zhīk	dol'-zhik
Domažlice (Cz.)	dō'-māzh-lī-tsě	do'-mahzh-li-tseh
German <i>Taus</i> .		
Dombaas (Nor.)	dōm'-bōs	dum'-bos
Dombrova (Pol.)	See <i>Dąbrowa Górnicza</i> .	
Dombrovitsa (Pol.)	See <i>Dąbrowica</i> .	
Domburg (Neth.)	dōm'-būr(k)h	dom'-boerk(h)
Domei (Jap. News Agency)	dō-mā	doh-may
Domengeaux, James (U.S. representative)	dō-māN-zhō'	doh-mahN-zhoh'
Dommel (Neth., riv.)	dōm'-əl	dom'-uhl
Domodossola (It.)	dō-mō-dōs'-sō-lā	do-mo-dos'-so-lah
Domozhirov (Rus.)	dō-mō-zhī'-rōf	do-mo-zhi'-rof
Don (Rus., riv.)	dōn' or Eng. dōn'	don'
Donau (Europ. riv.)	See <i>Danube</i> .	
Donbaik (Burma)	dōn'-bīk'	dohn'-baik'
Dondero, George A. (U.S. representative)	dōn-dēr'-ō	don-dehr'-oh
Dondon (Rus., riv.)	dōn-dōn'	don-don'
Donets (Rus., riv.)	dō-něts'	do-nets'
Dongara (Austral.)	dōn-gā'-rə	don-gah'-ruh
Donggala (NEI)	dōng-gā'-lā	dong-gah'-lah
Donghoi (Indo-Ch.)	dōng-hoi'	dong-hoi'
Donja Lendava (Yugosl.)	dō'-nyā lēn'-dā-vā	do'-nyah len'-dah-vah
German <i>Unter-Limbach</i> .		

Donji Lapac (Yugosl.)	dô'-nyî lâ'-päts	do'-nyi lah'-pahts
Donji Vakuf (Yugosl.)	See <i>Vakuf</i> , <i>Donji</i> .	
Donskaya (Rus., riv.)	dôn-skä'-yâ	don-skah'-yah
Dordogne (Fr., riv.)	dôr-dôn'(y)	dor-don'(y)
Dordrecht (Neth.)	dôr'-drëk(h)t	dor'-drek(h)t
English <i>Dort</i> .		
D'Orlando (Sicily, cape)	dôr-län'-dô	dor-lahn'-do
Dorlobos (Yugosl.)	dôr'-lô-bôs	dor'-lo-bos
Dorogobuzh (Pol.)	See <i>Drohobycz</i> .	
Dorohoi (Rum.)	dô-rô-hoi'	do-ro-hoi'
Dorozsma (Hung.)	dô'-rôzh-mô	do'-rozh-mo
Also called <i>Kiskundorozsma</i> , q.v.		
Dorpat (Est.)	Ger. dôr'-pät	dor'-paht
Estonian <i>Tartu</i> , q.v. Russian <i>Jurjev</i> , q.v.		
Dortmund (Ger.)	Eng. dôrt'-möönd Ger. dôrt'-möönt	dort'-mund dort'-munt
Došnica (Yugosl., riv.)	dô'-shni-tsâ	do'-shni-tsah
Dostoevski, Feodor	dô-stô-yëf'-skî,	do-sto-yef'-ski,
Mikhailovich	fyô'-dôr	fyo'-dor
(Rus. author)	mi-hî'-lô-vîch	mi-hai'-lo-vich
Douai (Fr.)	Eng. dōō-ä' Fr. dwë'	doo-ay' dweh'
Douala (W. Afr.)	dōō-ä'-lâ	du-ah'-lah
Also spelled <i>Duala</i> , q.v.		
Douarnenez (Fr.)	dwär-nə-nëz' or -në'	dwahr-nuh-nez' or -neh'
Douaumont (Fr.)	dwō-môN'	dwoh-moN'
Doubs (Fr., riv.)	dōō'	doo'
Doughton, Robert L.	dout'n	daut'n
(U.S. representative)		
Dourat (Tun.)	dōō-î-rât'	doo-i-rat'
Dounabis (Europ. riv.)	See <i>Danube</i> .	
Douro (Port., Sp., riv.)	Port. dô'-rôô	doh'-ru
Spanish <i>Duera</i> , q.v.		
Douz (Tun.)	dōōz'	dooz'
Dovezenca (Yugosl.)	dô'-vë'-zën-tsë	do'-veh'-zen-tseh
Dovrefjell (Nor., mts.)	dô'-vrë-fyël	do'-vruh-fyel
Downey, Sheridan	dou'-ni	dau'-ni
(U.S. senator)		
Dozulé (Fr.)	dô-zü-lë'	do-zü-leh'
Dračvo (Yugosl.)	drä'-chë-vô	drah'-cheh-vo
Draginac (Yugosl.)	drä'-gi-näts	drah'-gi-nahts
Drajinci (Yugosl.)	drä'-yîn-tsi	drah'-yin-tsi

Drama (Gr.)	<i>thrā'-mā</i>	<i>thrah'-mah</i>
Drammen (Nor.)	<i>drām'-ən</i>	<i>drahm'-uhn</i>
Dramonara (Crete, isl.)	<i>thrā-mô-nā'-rā</i>	<i>thrah-mo-nah'-rah</i>
Drangedal (Nor.)	<i>drāng'-ə-dāl</i>	<i>drahng'-uh-dahl</i>
Drapani (Crete, point)	<i>thrā-pā'-nē</i>	<i>thrah-pah'-nee</i>
Drava (Yugosl., riv.)	<i>drā'-vā</i>	<i>drah'-vah</i>
German <i>Drau</i> .		
Dravina (Yugosl., riv.)	<i>drā'-vī-nā</i>	<i>drah'-vi-nah</i>
German <i>Drann</i> .		
Dravograd (Yugosl.)	<i>drā'-vô-grād</i>	<i>drah'-vo-grahd</i>
Drawski Młyn (Pol.)	<i>drāf'-skī mlin'</i>	<i>drahf'-ski mlin'</i>
Dren (Yugosl.)	<i>drēn'</i>	<i>dren'</i>
Drenica (Yugosl.)	<i>drē'-nī-tsā</i>	<i>dreh'-ni-tsah</i>
Drenova, Velika (Yugosl.)	<i>drē'-nô-vā, vē'-lī-kā</i>	<i>dreh'-no-vah, veh'-li-kah</i>
Drente (Neth.)	<i>drēn'-tə</i>	<i>dren'-tuh</i>
Drepanon, Ak. (Crete, point)	<i>thrē'-pā-nô(n)</i>	<i>threh'-pah-no(n)</i>
Dresden (Ger.)	<i>Eng. drēz'-dən</i> <i>Ger. drās'-dèn</i>	<i>drez'-duhn</i> <i>drays'-duhn</i>
Drewenz (Pol., riv.)	See <i>Drwęca</i> .	
Drewry, Patrick H. (U.S. representative)	<i>drōōr'-ī</i>	<i>drur'-i</i>
Drina (Yugosl., riv.)	<i>drē'-nā</i>	<i>dree'-nah</i>
Drini (Balkan rivs.)	See <i>Drin</i> . . .	
Drin i Bardhë (Balkan riv.)	<i>Alb. drēn' ē bār'-thə</i>	<i>dreen' ee bahr'-thuh</i>
Serb-Croat <i>Beli Drim</i> , q.v. English <i>White Drin</i> , <i>drēn'</i> [dreen'].		
Drin i Math (Alb., riv.)	<i>drēn' ē māth'</i>	<i>dreen' ee mahth'</i>
Italian <i>Drinasa</i> , <i>drē'-nā-sā</i> [dree'-nah-sah].		
Drin i Zi (Balkan riv.)	<i>Alb. drēn' ē zē'</i>	<i>dreen' ee zee'</i>
Serb-Croat <i>Crni Drim</i> , q.v. English <i>Black Drin</i> , <i>drēn'</i> [dreen'].		
Drinska (Yugosl.)	<i>drēn'-skā</i>	<i>dreen'-skah</i>
Drissa (Rus.)	<i>drēs'-sā</i>	<i>drees'-sah</i>
Drivyati (Pol., lake)	See <i>Drywiaty</i> .	
Dröbak (Nor.)	<i>drû'-bāk</i>	<i>droe'-bahk</i>
Drobnjaci (Yugosl.)	<i>drôb'-nyā'-tsī</i>	<i>drob'-nyah'-tsi</i>
Droebak (Nor.)	<i>drû'-bāk</i>	<i>droe'-bahk</i>
Drogichin (Pol.)	See <i>Drohiczyn</i> .	
Drohiczyn (Pol.)	<i>drô-hē'-chīn</i>	<i>dro-hee'-chin</i>
Russian <i>Drogichin</i> , <i>drô-gē'-chīn</i> [dro-gee'-chin].		
Drohobycz (Pol.)	<i>drô-hô'-bīch</i>	<i>dro-ho'-bich</i>
Russian <i>Dorogobuzh</i> , <i>dô-rô-gô-bôōsh'</i> [do-ro-go-boosh'].		

Drôme (Fr.)	drôm'	drohm'
Drottningholm (Sw.)	drôt'-ning-hôlm'	drot'-ning-holm'
Druja (Pol.)	drôô'-yă	dru'-yah
Russian spelling <i>Druya</i> .		
Druskieniki (Pol.)	drôô-skyě-ně'-kî	dru-skyeh-nee'-ki
Russian spelling <i>Druskeniki</i> .		
Druya (Pol.)	See <i>Druja</i> .	
Drvenik (Yugosl.)	dər'-vě-nĭk	duhr'-veh-nik
Italian <i>Zirona</i> , q.v.		
Drventsa (Pol., riv.)	See <i>Drwęca</i> .	
Drwęca (Pol., riv.)	dər-văN'-tsă	duhr-vaN'-tsah
Russian <i>Drventsa</i> , drvĕn'-tsă [drven'-tsah].		
German <i>Drewenz</i> , dră'-vĕnts [dray'-vents].		
Drywiaty (Pol., lake)	dri-vyă'-tĭ	dri-vyah'-ti
Russian spelling <i>Drivyati</i> .		
Duala (W. Afr.)	dôô-ă'-lă	du-ah'-lah
Dubbo (Austral.)	dŭb'-ō	duhb'-oh
Dubiecko (Pol.)	dôô-byě'-tskô	du-byeh'-tsko
Dublin (Eire)	dŭb'-lĭn	duhb'-lin
Gaelic <i>Baile Átha Cliath</i> , q.v.		
Dublje (Yugosl.)	dôôb'-lyě	doob'-lyeh
Dubossary (Rus.)	dôô-bô-să'-rĭ	doo-bo-sah'-rĭ
Dubravica (Yugosl.)	dôô'-bră'-vĭ-tsă	doo'-brah'-vi-tsah
Dubrovačka (Yugosl.)	dôô'-brô-văch-kă	doo'-bro-vahch-kah
Dubrovnik (Yugosl.)	dôô'-brôv-nĭk	doo'-brov-nik
Italian <i>Ragusa</i> , q.v.		
Duce, il (It.)	dôô'-chĕ, ĕl	doo'-cheh, eel
Italian for <i>the leader</i> . Cf. <i>der Fuehrer</i> and <i>el Caudillo</i> .		
Duda, el (Libya)	dôô'-dă, ĕd	doo'-dah, ed
Dudica (Yugosl., Gr., mt.)	dôô'-dĭ-tsă	doo'-di-tsah
Due (Rus.)	dôô'-ĕ	doo'-eh
Duena or Dūna (Rus., Latvia, riv.)	Ger. dŭ'-nă	dŭ'-nah
Russian <i>Dvina</i> , q.v. Latvian <i>Daugava</i> , q.v.		
Duenamuende (Latvia)	Ger. dŭ'-nă-mŭn'-dē	dŭ'-nah-mŭn'-duh
Latvian <i>Daugavgrīva</i> , q.v.		
Duera (Sp., Port., riv.)	Sp. dwĕ'-ră	dweh'-rah
Dueren or Dŭren (Ger.)	dŭ'-rĕn	dŭ'-ruhn
Duesseldorf or Düsseldorf	Eng. dôôs'-əl-dôrf Ger. dŭs'-əl-dôrf	dus'-uhl-dorf dŭs'-uhl-dorf
Dugi Otok (Yugosl., isl.)	dôô'-gĭ ô'-tôk	doo'-gi o'-tok
Italian <i>Isola Lunga</i> , q.v., or <i>Isola Grossa</i> .		
Dugiri (Oc.)	dôô-gĕ'-rĕ	doo-gee'-ree
Dugo Selo (Yugosl.)	dôô'-gô sĕ'-lô	doo'-go seh'-lo

Duisburg (Ger.)	<i>Eng.</i> dūz'-bûrg <i>Ger.</i> dūs'-böörk(h)	dyooz'-buhrg dūs'-burk(h)
Duizend (NEI)	dûŷ'-zənt	dœi'-zuhnt
Dukat (Alb.)	dōō'-kāt	doo'-kaht
Dukati (Alb.)	See <i>Dukat</i> .	
Dukhovshchina (Rus.)	dōō-hōf-shchē'-nā	doo-hof-shchee'-nah
Dulcigno (Yugosl.)	<i>It.</i> dōōl-chē'-nyō	dool-chee'-nyo
Serb-Croat <i>Ulcinj</i> .		
Đulica (Yugosl., mt.)	dū'-li-tsā	dyoo'-li-tsah
Dulles (family name)	dūl'-əs	duhl'-uhs
Dum Dum (India)	dūm dūm	duhm duhm
Dumaguete (P.I.)	dōō-mā-gē'-tě	doo-mah-geh'-teh
Dumyat (Egypt)	dōōm-yāt'	dum-yaht'
Also spelled <i>Dumiat</i> . Also called <i>Damietta</i> , q.v.		
Duna (Europ. riv.)	See <i>Danube</i> .	
Dūna (Rus., Latvia, riv.)	<i>Ger.</i> dū'-nā	dū'-nah
Russian <i>Dvina</i> , q.v. Latvian <i>Daugava</i> , q.v.		
Dūnaburg (Latvia)	<i>Ger.</i> dū'-nā-böörk(h)	dū'-nah-burk(h)
Latvian <i>Daugavpils</i> , q.v. Russian <i>Dvinsk</i> , q.v.		
Dunaföldvár (Hung.)	dōō'-nō-fūld'-vār	du'-no-föld'-vahr
Dunai and Dunaj (Europ. riv.)	See <i>Danube</i> .	
Dunajec (Pol., riv.)	dōō-nā'-yěts	du-nah'-yets
Dūnamünde (Latvia)	<i>Ger.</i> dū'-nā-mūn'-de	dū'-nah-mūn'-duh
Latvian <i>Daugavgrīva</i> , q.v.		
Dunărea (Europ. riv.)	See <i>Danube</i> .	
Dunav (Europ. riv.)	See <i>Danube</i> .	
Dunavska (Yugosl.)	dōō'-nāv-skā	doo'-nahv-skah
Dunedin (N.Z.)	dūn-ē'-dīn	duhn-ee'-din
Dungeness (Eng.)	dūnj'-nēs'	duhnj'-nes'
Đunis (Yugosl.)	dū'-nīs	dyoo'-nis
Dunkerque (Fr.)	dūN-kēr'k'	dœN-kehrk'
English <i>Dunkirk</i> , dūn'-kærk [duhn'-kuhrk].		
Dupnitsa (Bulg.)	dōōp'-nī-tsā	dup'-ni-tsah
Durakova (Rus.)	dōō-rā-kō'-vā	du-rah-ko'-vah
Durazzo (Alb.)	<i>It.</i> dōō-rāt'-sō	doo-raht'-so
Albanian <i>Durrës</i> , q.v.		
Durban (U. of S. Af.)	dūr'-bən	duhr'-buhn
Düren (Ger.)	dū'-rən	dū'-ruhn
Durfuli (Yugosl.)	dōōr'-fōō-lī	door'-foo-li
Durham, Carl T.	dūr'-əm	duhr'-uhm
(U.S. representative)		
Durham (N.C.)	dūr'-əm	duhr'-uhm
Not dōōr'-əm [dur'-uhm].		
Durmitor (Yugosl., mts.)	dōōr'-mī-tōr	door'-mi-tor
Durostor (Rum.)	dōō-rō-stōr'	du-ro-stor'

Durovo (Rus.)	dōō'-rō-vō	doo'-ro-vo
Durrēs (Alb.)	dōōr'-rēs	door'-ruhs
Italian <i>Durazzo</i> , q.v.		
Durrēsi (Alb.)	See <i>Durrēs</i> .	
Dušanovac (Yugosl.)	dōō'-shā'-nō-vāts	doo'-shah'-no-vahts
Düsseldorf (Ger.)	See <i>Duesseldorf</i> .	
Dutra, Gaspar	dōō'-trə, gās-pār'	doo'-truh, gahs-pahr'
(Braz. general)		
Dvina (Rus., Latvia, riv.)	dvī-nā'	dvi-nah'
Latvian <i>Daugava</i> , q.v. German <i>Duena</i> , q.v.		
Dvinsk (Latvia)	Rus. dvēnsk'	dveensk'
Latvian <i>Daugavpils</i> , q.v. German <i>Dünaburg</i> , q.v.		
Dwedat (Libya)	dōō'-ē-dār'	du'-eh-dahr'
Dworshak, Henry C.	dwōr'-shāk	dwohr'-shak
(U.S. representative)		
Dy-	See also <i>Dj-</i> and <i>Đ</i> , alternative spellings in Yugoslav place names.	
Dyambi (NEI)	See <i>Djambi</i> .	
Dyatkovovo (Rus.)	dyāt-kō'-vō	dyaht-ko'-vo
Dyaul (Oc.)	joul'	jaul'
Džep (Yugosl.)	jěp'	jep'
Dzhankoi (Rus.)	jān-koi'	jahn-koi'
Dzherzinsk (Rus.)	jěr-zīnsk'	jehr-zīnsk'
Dzhida (Rus., riv.)	jě'-dā	jee'-dah
Dzhulfa (Rus.)	jōōl-fā'	jul-fah'
Działdówka (Pol., Ger., riv.)	jāl-dōōf'-kā	jahl-duf'-kah
German <i>Soldau</i> , q.v. Also called <i>Wkra</i> , q.v.		
Działdowo (Pol.)	jāl-dō'-vō	jahl-do'-vo
German <i>Soldau</i> , q.v.		
Działoszyce (Pol.)	jā-lō-shī'-tsě	jah-lo-shi'-tseh
Dzisna (Pol.)	jēs'-nā	jees'-nah
Russian <i>Disna</i> , dīs-nā' [dis-nah']. See also <i>Disenka</i> .		
Džuma Obasi (Yugosl.)	jōō'-mā ō'-bā-sī	joo'-mah o'-bah-si
Dzungaria (Ch., Sinkiang)	Eng. zōōn-gār'-ī-ə	zun-gehr'-i-uh
Also spelled <i>Sungaria</i> and <i>Zungaria</i> .		
Eaker, Ira C.	ā'-kər	ay'-kuhr
(U.S. general)		
Eauripik (Oc.)	ě-ou'-rē-pēk	eh-au'-ree-peek
Ebadon (Oc.)	ě'-bā-dōn	eh'-bah-don
Ebeye (Oc.)	ě'-bě-yě	eh'-beh-yeh
Eboli (It.)	ě'-bō-lē	eh'-bo-lee
Ebon (Oc.)	ě'-bōn	eh'-bon
Also called <i>Boston Isl.</i>		

Ebro (Sp., riv.)	ě'-brô	eh'-bro
Écija (Sp.)	ě'-thē-hā or -sē-	eh'-thee-hah or -see-
economics	ě'-kə-nō'-mīks or ěk'-ə-nō'-mīks	ee'-kuh-no'-miks ek'-uh-no'-miks

Of nine authoritative dictionaries, eight list the pronunciation with ē before that with ěk-. While the order of placement is not decisive, it suggests the pronunciation ě'-kə-nō'-mīks [ee'-kuh-no'-miks] for a program where agreement on the pronunciation is called for.

Edam (Neth.)	<i>Eng.</i> ē'-dām	ee'-dam
	<i>Du.</i> ā-dām'	ay-dahm'
Eddekhila (Tun.)	ěd-dě-kē'-lā	ed-deh-kee'-lah

Also spelled *El Dekhila*.

Ede (Neth.)	ā'-də	ay'-duh
Eder (Ger., riv.)	ā'-dər	ay'-duhr
Edessa (Gr.)	ě'-thě-sā	eh'-theh-sah
Edinburgh (Scot.)	ěd'-in-bŭ'-rŭ	ed'-in-buh'-ruh

As an American place name, *Edinburg* is pronounced ěd'-in-bŭrg [ed'-in-buhrg].

Edirne (Turk.)	ě-dēr'-ně	eh-deer'-neh
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Also called *Adrianople*, q.v.

Edjehan (Tun.)	ěd-jə-hān'	ed-juh-han'
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Also spelled *El Djehan*, q.v.

Eduskunta	ě'-dōös-kōön-tā	eh'-dus-kun-tah
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Finnish parliament.

Eecloo (Belg.)	āk'-lō	ayk'-loh
Eem (Neth., riv.)	ām'	aym'
Efogi (Oc.)	ě-fō'-gē	eh-foh'-gee
Egadi, Isole (Sicily)	ě'-gā-dē, ě'-zō-lě	eh'-gah-dee, ee'-zo-leh

English the *Aegadian Isles*, ĭ-gā'-dĭ-ən [i-gay'-di-uhn], or the *Aegates*, ĭ-gā'-tēz [i-gay'-teez].

Eger (Ger., Cz., riv.; Cz., town)	<i>Ger.</i> ā'-gər	ay'-guhr
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See *Ohře* and *Cheb*.

Eger (Hung.)	ě'-gěr	eh'-gehr
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German *Erlau*, ěr'-lou [ehr'-lau].

Egersund (Nor.)	āg-ər-sōön'	ayg-uh-rsun'
Eggedal (Nor.)	ĕg'-ə-dāl	eg'-uh-dahl
Egmond Binnen (Neth.)	ĕk(h)('-mōnt bĭn'-ən	ek(h)('-mont bin'-uhn
Ehrenburg, Пля (Rus. writer)	ĕ-rĕn-bōōrk(h)', ĭl-yā'	eh-ren-boork(h)', il-yah'

ei

In Dutch *ei* is interchangeable with *ij* and *y*, though *y* is usually preferred when initial. A consultant may have to look for all three forms before he finds his word. Dutch and German *ei* is pronounced

approximately *ī* [ai]. In other languages, including Arabic, the pronunciation *ā* [ay] is usually required or preferable.

Eidanger (Nor.)	ā-dāng'-ər	ay-dahng'-uhr
Eide (Nor.)	ā'-də	ay'-duh
Eidsbugaren (Nor.)	āds-bōō-gā'-rən	ayds-boo-gah'-ruhn
Eidsfoss (Nor.)	āds'-fōs	ayds'-fos
Eidsoera <i>or</i>	āds'-ū-rə	ayds'-œ-ruh
Eidsöra (Nor.)		
Eidsvold (Nor.)	āds'-vōl	ayds'-vol
Eikesdal (Nor.)	ā'-kəs-dāl	ay'-kuhs-dahl
Eil Malk (Oc.)	āl' māl'k'	ayl' mahl'k'
Eina (Nor.)	ā'-nā	ay'-nah
Eindhoven (Neth.)	int'-hō-vən	aint'-hoh-vuhn
Eire (= Ireland)	ēr'-ə	ehr'-uh
	<i>or Irish ā'-rə</i>	ay'-ruh

The analogy should be *Erin* not *Ireland*.

Eirene, Agia (Crete)	ē-rē'-nē, ī'-yā	ee-ree'-nee, ai'-yah
Eisernes Tor (Rum., Yugosl., gorge)	See <i>Iron Gates</i> .	
Eisk (Rus.)	āsk'	aysk'
Ekimchan (Rus.)	ē-kīm-chān'	eh-kim-chahn'
Ela (Burma, riv.)	ā'-lā	ay'-lah
El Adem (Libya)	əl ā'-dēm	el ā'-dem
El Agelat (Libya)	əl ā-gē-lāt'	el ah-geh-lat'
El Agheila (Libya)	əl ā-gā'-lā	el ah-gay'-lah
El Akarit (Tun.)	əl ā-kā-rēt'	el ah-kah-reet'
El Alamein (Egypt)	əl ā-lā-mān'	el ah-lah-mayn'
El Alia (Tun.)	əl ā'-lī-ā	el ah'-li-ah
El Amine, Sidi	əl ā-mēn', sē'-dē	el ah-meen', see'-dee
Mohammed (Arab leader)	mō-hām'-ēd	moh-ham'-ed
El Aouana (Tun.)	əl ā-wā'-nā	el ah-wa'-nah
El Aouaria (Tun.)	əl ā-wā-rē'-yā	el ah-wah-ree'-yah
Elaphonesi (Crete, isl.)	ē-lā-fō-nē-sē	eh-lah-fo-nee'-see
Elaphonesos (Gr., isl.)	ē-lā-fō'-nē-sōs	eh-lah-fo'-nee-sos
El Arima (Tun.)	əl ā-rē'-mā	el ah-ree'-mah
El Arish (Egypt)	əl ā-rēsh'	el ah-reesh'
El Aroussa (Tun.)	əl ā-rōō'-sā	el ah-roo'-sah
Elasa (Crete, isl.)	ē'-lā-sā	eh'-lah-sah
Elason (Gr.)	ē-lā-sōn'	eh-lah-son'
Elato (Oc.)	ē-lā'-tō	eh-lah'-to
El Azib (Tun.)	əl ā'-zīb	el ah'-zib
El Azizia (Libya)	əl ā-zī-zē'-ā	el a-zi-zee'-ah
Elbasan (Alb.)	əl-bā-sān'	el-bah-sahn'
Elbasani (Alb.)	See <i>Elbasan</i> .	

Elbe (Europ. riv.)	Ger. ěl'-bä	el'-buh
Czech <i>Labe</i> , lä'-bě [lah'-beh].		
Elborus (Rus., mt.)	ěl-bō-rōōs'	el-bo-rus'
English <i>Elbrus</i> , ěl'-brōōs [el'-brus], or āl'-brōōs' [ayl'-broos'].		
Elburg (Neth.)	ěl'-bûrk(h)	el'-bcœrk(h)
Elburz (Iran, mts.)	āl'-bōōrz'	al'-burz'
El Caudillo (Sp.)	ěl kou-dē'-lyô or -yô	el kau-dee'-lyo or -yo
Spanish for <i>the leader</i> . Cf. <i>il Duce</i> and <i>der Fuehrer</i> .		
El Daba (Libya)	ěd dāb'-ā	ed dahb'-ah
El Dehibat (Tun.)	ěd dē-hī-bāt'	ed deh-hi-bat'
El Dekhila (Tun.)	See <i>Eddekhila</i> .	
El Djehaf (Tun.)	See <i>Djebel Edjehaf</i> .	
El Djehan (Tun.)	ěd ja-hān'	ed juh-han'
Also spelled <i>Edjehan</i> , q.v.		
El Djem (Tun.)	ěd jēm'	ed jem'
El Duda (Libya)	ěd dōō'-dā	ed doo'-dah
Elelo (Oc.)	ě-lē'-lô	eh-leh'-lo
Elena (Bulg.)	yě'-lē-nā	yeh'-leh-nah
El Erg (Alg., Tun.)	ěl ěrg'	el ehrg'
Eleusis (Gr.)	Eng. ē-lū'-sis	ee-lyoo'-sis
Greek <i>Eleusis</i> , ě-lēf-sēs' [eh-lef-sees'].		
El Faiyum (Egypt)	ěl fi-yōōm'	el fai-yoom'
El Faregh (Libya)	ěl fā'-rēg	el fah'-reg
El Ferrol (Sp.)	ěl fē-rôl'	el feh-rol'
Elgar, Sir Edward	ěl'-gær	el'-guhr
The pronunciation ěl'-gär is inferior to ěl'-gær.		
El Gazala (Libya)	ěl gā-zā'-lā	el gah-zah'-lah
El Giza (Egypt)	ěl gē'-zə	el gee'-zuh
Also spelled <i>Gizeh</i> .		
El Gubbi (Libya)	ěl gōō'-bē or kō'-bā	el gu'-bee or ko'-bah
El Guettar (Tun.)	ěl gē-tār'	el geh-tahr'
El Gusbat (Libya)	ěl gōōs-bāt'	el gus-bat'
El Hamma (Tun.)	ěl hām'-mā	el hahm'-mah
El Haouaria (Tun.)	ěl hā-wā-rē'-ā	el hah-wah-ree'-ah
Elia (Gr.)	ě-lyā'	eh-lyah'
Elia (Essays of Elia)	ē'-li-ə	ee'-li-uh
Pseudonym of Charles Lamb.		
Elika (Gr.)	ě-lē'-kā	eh-lee'-kah
El Imayid Station (Egypt)	ěl ē-mā'-yid	el ee-ma'-yid
Elis (Gr.)	See <i>Achaia</i> and <i>Elis</i> .	
Elisenvaara (Fin.)	ě'-li-sēn-vā'-rā	eh'-li-sen-vah'-rah
Elista (Rus.)	ě'-lis-tā	eh'-lis-tah
Elizalde, Joaquín M.	ě-lē-sāl'-dē,	eh-lee-sahl'-deh,
(Fil. leader)	hwā-kēn'	hwah-keen'

El Kharita (Egypt)	əl kā'-rē-tə	el kah'-ree-tuh
Elkhotovo (Rus.)	əl-hō'-tō-vō	el-ho'-to-vo
Elkhovo (Bulg.)	yəl'-kō-vō	yel'-ko-vo
Ellenikon (Gr.)	ē-lē-nē-kō(n)'	eh-lee-nee-ko(n)'
Ellice (Oc.)	əl'-īs	el'-is
El Mabtouha (Tun.)	əl məb-tōō'-hə	el muhb-too'-huh
El Maou (Tun.)	əl mou'	el mau'
Elmas (Sard.)	əl'-mās	el'-mahs
El Mekhili (Libya)	əl mē-kē'-lē	el meh-kee'-lee
El Miteiriya (Egypt)	əl mī-tā-rē'-yā	el mi-tay-ree'-yah
Elmshorn (Ger.)	əlms'-hōrn	elms'-horn
Elne (Fr.)	eln'	eln'
El Paso (Tex.)	əl pās'-ō	el pas'-oh
El Rharsa (Tun.)	ēr rār'-sā	ehr rahr'-sah
Elsene (Belg.)	<i>Flem.</i> əl'-sə-nə	el'-suh-nuh
French <i>Ixelles</i> , ĭk-səl' [ik-sel'].		
El Taqa (Egypt)	ət tā'-kā	et tah'-kah
Eltegen (Rus.)	əl-tě'-gĕn	el-teh'-gen
Eltonskaya (Rus.)	əl-tōn'-skā-yā	el-ton'-skah-yah
Elvedalen (Nor.)	əl'-və-dā-lən	el'-vuh-dah-luhn
Elverum (Nor.)	əl'-və-rōōm	el'-vuh-rum
Elveseter (Nor.)	əl'-və-sā-tər	el'-vuh-say-tuhr
Emba (Rus.)	ēm'-bā	em'-bah
Emirau (Oc.)	ē-mē-rou'	eh-mee-rau'
Empedocle (It.)	ēm-pě'-dō-klĕ	em-peh'-do-kleh
Also called <i>Porto Empedocle</i> , q.v.		
Empoli (It.)	ēm'-pō-lē	em'-po-lee
Ems (Ger., riv.)	<i>Eng.</i> ěmz' <i>Ger.</i> ěms'	emz' ems'
Enez (Turk.)	ĕ'-něz	eh'-nez
Greek <i>Ainos</i> , ĕ'-nōs [eh'-nos]. Bulgarian <i>Enos</i> , ĕ'-nōs [eh'-nos].		
Enfidaville (Tun.)	ĕn-fē-dā-vēl' or <i>Fr.</i> āN-fē-dā-vēl'	en-fee-dah-veel' ahN-fee-dah-veel'
Engaño (P.I., cape)	ĕn-gā'-nyō	en-gah'-nyo
Engebi (Oc.)	ĕng'-gĕ'-bē	eng'-geh'-bee
Engelhardt, V. A. (Rus. scientist)	ĕn-gĕl-gārt'	en-gel-gahrt'
Engels (Pokrovsk) (Rus.)	ĕng'-gĕls (pōk-rōfsk')	eng'-gels (pok-rofsk')
Enggano (NEI)	ĕng-gā'-nō	eng-gah'-no
Englebright, Harry L. (Late U. S. representative)	ĕng'-gĕl-brīt	eng'-guhl-brait
Enguinegatte (Fr.)	āN-gĕn-gāt'	ahN-geen-gaht'
Eniwetok (Oc.)	ĕ'-nē'-wĕ-tōk	eh'-nee'-weh-tok
Enkhuizen (Neth.)	ĕnk-hūy'-zĕn	enk-hœi'-zuhn
Enna (Sicily)	ĕn'-nā	en'-nah

En Nofilia (Libya)	ən nō-fē'-lyā	en no-fee'-lyah
Enogai (Oc.)	ě-nō-gī'	eh-no-gai'
Enos (Turk.)	See <i>Enez</i> .	
Enschede (Neth.)	ən'-sk(h)ə-dā'	en'-sk(h)uh-day'
ensemble	<i>Eng.</i> ən-səm'-bəl <i>Fr.</i> āN-sāN'bl	ahn-som'-buhl ahN-sahN'bl

The English pronunciation is preferable for American radio because the final *l* of our French pronunciation is usually lost in transmission.

entire	ən-tīr'	en-tair'
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For emphasis the accent may occasionally shift to the first syllable; normally it should be placed on the final syllable.

Enubuj (Oc.)	ě'-nōō-bōōj	eh'-noo-boo-j
envoy	ən'-voi	en'-voi

The first syllable should not be pronounced like the first syllable of French *enfant*, but like that of English *envy*.

Eolie, Isole (Sicily)	ě-ō'-lyě, ē'-zō-lě	eh-o'-lyeh, ee'-zo-leh
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The *Aeolian Isls.*, usually called in English the *Lipari Isls.*, q.v.

Épernay (Fr.)	ě-pěr-ně'	eh-pehr-neh'
Épinal (Fr.)	ě-pē-nāl'	eh-pee-nahl'
Epirus or Epiros (Gr.)	<i>Eng.</i> ē-pī-rēs <i>Gr.</i> ē'-pē-rōs	ee-pai'-ruhs ee'-pee-ros
Erakleion (Crete)	ē-rā'-klē-ō(n)	ee-rah'-klee-o(n)

Also spelled *Herakleion*, q.v.

Ercegnovi (Yugosl.)	ěr'-tsěg-nō'-vī	ehr'-tseg-no'-vi
Erciyas (Turk., mt.)	ěr-jě'-ās	ehr-jee'-ahs

Also called *Erceyiş*, ěr-jā'-ish [ehr-jay'-ish].

Erdželiija (Yugosl.)	ěr'-jě-lě'-yā	ehr'-jeh-lee'-yah
Ereğli (Turk.)	ě-rā'-lě	eh-ray'-lee

Greek *Herakleia*, ē-rā'-klē-ā [ee-rah'-klee-ah].

Erenik (Yugosl., riv.)	ě'-rě-nīk	eh'-reh-nik
Eretria (Gr.)	<i>Eng.</i> ĩ-rē'-trī-ə	i-ree'-tri-uh
Erg, el (Alg., Tun.)	ěrg', ěl	ehrg', el
Ericussa (Gr., isl.)	ě-rē-kōōs'-sā	eh-ree-koos'-sah

Also called *Merlera*.

Erikub (Oc.)	ě-rē-kōōb'	eh-ree-koob'
Éritrea (Ethiopia)	<i>It.</i> ě-rē-trě'-ā <i>Eng.</i> ě-rī-trě'-ə	eh-ree-treh'-ah eh-ri-tree'-uh
Erivan (Rus.)	ě'-rī-vān'(y)	eh'-ri-vahn'(y)

Also called *Yerevan*, q.v.

Erlau (Hung.)	See <i>Eger</i> .	
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Erma (Balkan riv.)	<i>Bulg.</i> yěr'-mā	yehr'-mah
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Serb-Croat *Jerma*, q.v.

Eromanga (Austral.)	ěr'-ō-māng'-gə	ehr'-oh-mang'-guh
Erseka (Alb.)	See <i>Ersekë</i> .	

Ersekë (Alb.)	ër-sě'-kə	ehr-seh'-kuh
Ěrsekújvár (Cz.)	See <i>Nové Zámky</i> .	
Erzen (Alb., riv.)	ër-zěn'	ehr-zen'
Greek <i>Arzten</i> . Italian <i>Arzen</i> .		
Erzeni (Alb., riv.)	See <i>Erzen</i> .	
Erzerum (Turk.)	ër'-zə-rööm	ehr'-zuh-rum
Esbjærg or Esbjerg (Den.)	ēs'-byěr	es'-byeher
Esel (Est., isl.)	Rus. ě'-zěl(y)	eh'-zel(y)
Estonian <i>Saare</i> , q.v., or <i>Saaremaa</i> . German <i>Oesel</i> , q.v.		
Eskişehir (Turk.)	ēs-kě'-shě-hār	es-kee'-sheh-heer
Eso (Yugos., isl.)	It. ě'-sô	eh'-so
Serb-Croat <i>Iž</i> , q.v.		
España	ēs-pā'-nyā	es-pah'-nyah
English <i>Spain</i> .		
Espedal (Nor., lake)	ēs'-pə-dāl	es'-puh-dahl
Esperance (Austral.)	ēs'-pə-rəns	es'-puh-ruhns
Esperia (It.)	ēs-pě'-ryā	es-peh'-ryah
Espínola, Eduardo	(ĭ)spě'-nô-lə,	(i)spee'-no-luh,
(Braz. leader)	ě-dwār'-dōō	eh-dwahr'-du
The initial <i>e</i> is practically silent.		
Espírito Santo (Brazil)	(ĭ)spě'-rě-tōō sān'-tōō	(i)spee'-ree-tu sahn'-tu
Essen (Ger.)	ēs'-ən	es'-uhn
Estado de São Paulo, O	(ĭ)stā'-dōō dī souN	(i)stah'-du di sauN
(Braz. newspaper)	pou'-lōō, ōō	pau'-lu, u
Estremadura (Sp., Port., prov.)	Sp. ěs-trě-mā- thōō'-rā Port. ěsh-trə-mə- dōō'-rə	es-treh-mah- thoo'-rah esh-truh-muh- doo'-ruh
Esztergom (Hung.)	ēs'-těr-gôm	es'-tehr-gom
German <i>Gran</i> , grān' [grahn'].		
Etal (Oc.)	ě-tāl'	eh-tahl'
Étapes (Fr.)	ě-tā'pl	eh-tah'pl
Etchegoyen, Alcides	ě-cha-gó'-yən,	eh-chuh-go'-yuhn,
(Braz. leader)	āl-sě'-dīs	ahl-see'-dis
Eten (Oc.)	ě'-těn	eh'-ten
Etienne (Alaska, Attu)	ě-tyěn'	eh-tyen'
Etna (Sicily)	Eng. ět'-nə It. ět'-nā	et'-nuh et'-nah
<i>Etna</i> (Crete) is pronounced ět-nā' [et-nah'].		
Étretat (Fr.)	ě-trə-tā'	eh-truh-tah'
Eu (Gr.)	ū'	œ'
Euboea (Gr., isl.)	See <i>Envoia</i> .	
Eucla (Austral.)	ū'-klə	yoo'-kluh

Euganean Hills (It.)	ū-gā'-nĭ-ən	yoo-gay'-ni-uhn
Italian <i>Colli Euganei</i> , kôl'-lē ě-ōō-gā'-nā [kol'-lee eh-oo-gah'-nay].		
Eugen, Prince (Ger.)	oi-gān' or oi'-gān	oi-gayn' or oi'-gayn
Speakers of German would be inclined to use the first and older pronunciation in the phrase <i>Prince Eugen</i> , although the modern family name is the latter. The usual radio pronunciation has been oi'-gĕn [oi'-gen].		
Eupen (Belg.)	oi'-pən	oi'-puhn
Eure (Fr., riv.)	ûr'	œr'
Eureka (Calif.)	ū-rĕ'-kə	yoo-ree'-kuh
Eutaw (Ala., S.C.)	ū'-tô	yoo'-taw
Eutin (Ger.)	oi-tĕn'	oi-teen'
evacuee	ĭ-văk'-ū-ē'	i-vak'-yoo-ee'
Webster's (1934) gives only the French word and pronunciation, but the word has since been Englished.		
Évora (Port.)	ě'-vô-rə	eh'-vo-ruh
Evoron (Rus., lake)	ě'-vô-rŏn	eh'-vo-ron
Evreux (Fr.)	ě-vrú'	eh-vrœ'
Evripos (Gr., strait)	ě'-vrĕ-pôs	eh'-vree-pos
See <i>Khalkis</i> .		
Evros (Balkan riv.)	ě'-vrôs	eh'-vros
Also called <i>Maritsa</i> , q.v.		
Evrotas (Gr., riv.)	ě-vrô'-tās	eh-vro'-tahs
Evstratios, Agios	ěf-stră'-tĕ-ôs,	ef-strah'-tee-os,
(Gr., isl.)	ĭ'-yôs	ai'-yos
Commonly called <i>Aĭstrates</i> , ĭ-stră'-tĕs [ai-strah'-tees].		
Evvoia (Gr., isl.)	ě'-vĕ-ă	eh'-vee-ah
English <i>Euboea</i> , ū-bĕ'-ə [yoo-bee'-uh].		
evzone	Eng. ěv'-zŏn	ev'-zohn
Plural <i>evzones</i> , ěv'-zŏnz [ev'-zohnz]. Greek <i>evzonos</i> , ěv'-zô-nôs [ev'-zo-nos]; plural <i>evzoni</i> , ěv'-zô-nĕ [ev'-zo-nee].		
Exintaris, Georgios	ě-ksĕn-dă'-rĕs,	eh-kseen-dah'-rees,
(Gr. leader)	yôr'-yôs	yor'-yos
extremist	ěks-trĕm'-ĭst	eks-treem'-ist
Short <i>e</i> in the second syllable is a mistake. The analogy should be <i>extreme</i> , not <i>extremity</i> .		
Eya (Burma)	ă'-yă	ay'-yah
Eya (Rus., riv.)	ă'-yă	ay'-yah
Also spelled <i>Yeya</i> , q.v.		
Eydtkuhnén (Ger.)	ĭt'-kôō-nĕn	ait'-koo-nuhn
Eyre (Austral.)	ĕr'	ehr'
Eziorka (Pol., riv.)	See <i>Jezierna</i> .	
Ez Zauia (Libya)	ĕz ză'-wĭ-ă	ez zah'-wi-ah
Ez Zuetina (Libya)	ĕz zôō-ĕ-tĕ'-nă	ez zu-eh-tee'-nah

Faaberg (Nor.)	fô'-bër	fo'-behr
Faaborg (Den.)	fô'-bôr	fo'-bor
Fabbriche (It.)	fäb'-brä-kë	fahb'-bree-keh
Fabbricia (It.)	fäb-brë'-chä	fahb-bree'-chah
Fabriano (It.)	fä-bryä'-nô	fah-bryah'-no
Faenza (It.)	fä-ën'-tsä	fah-en'-tsah
Færoeerne or Færøerne (Den., isls.)	fër-û'-er-na	fehr-œ'-uhr-nuh
English the <i>Faeroes</i> , făr'-ōz [fehr'-ohz].		
Făgăraş (Rum.)	fə-gə-răsh'	fuh-guh-rahsh'
Hungarian <i>Fogaras</i> , fô'-gö-rösh [fo'-go-rosh].		
Fagernes (Nor.)	fä'-gar-nës	fah'-guhr-nes
Făget (Rum.)	fə-jët'	fuh-jet'
Faid (Tun., pass)	fä'-äd	fah'-eed
Faifo (Indo-Ch.)	fä-fô'	fay-foh'
Fais (Oc.)	fis'	fais'
Faisi (Oc.)	fä-ë'-së	fah-ee'-see
Faiyum, el (Egypt)	fi-yōōm', ël	fai-yoom', el
Fakfak (NEI)	fäk'-fäk	fahk'-fahk
Falam (Burma)	fə-läm'	fuh-lahm'
Falange	<i>Eng.</i> fä'-länj' <i>Sp.</i> fä-län'-hë	fay'-lanj' fah-lahn'-heh
Spanish political party.		
falangist	<i>Eng.</i> fä-län'-jüst	fay-lan'-jist
Falangista	<i>Sp.</i> fä-län-hës'-tä	fah-lahn-hees'-tah
See <i>Falange</i> .		
Falster (Den., isl.)	fäl'-stër	fahl'-stuhr
Falsterbo (Sw.)	fäl'-stër-bōō	fahl'-stuhr-boo
Fălticeni (Rum.)	fəl-të-chën'	fuhl-tee-chen'
Famagusta (Cyprus)	fä-mä-gōōs'-tä	fah-mah-goos'-tah
Fano (It.)	fä'-nô	fah'-no
Fanò (Gr., isl.)	<i>It.</i> fä-nô'	fah-no'
Also called <i>Othonoi</i> , ô'-thô-në [o'-tho-nee].		
Fara (Oc.)	fä'-ra	fah'-rah
Farafra (Egypt)	fə-rä'-frä	fuh-rah'-frah
Farallon de Medinilla (Oc.)	<i>Sp.</i> fä-rä-lyôn' dë më-thë-në'-lyä	fah-rah-lyon' deh meh-thee-nee'-lyah
— de Pájaros (Oc.)	— dë pä'-hā-rôs	— deh pah'-hah- ros
Faraulep (Oc.)	fä-rou'-lëp	fah-rau'-lep
Faregh, el (Libya)	fä'-rëg, ël	fah'-reg, el
Faria, Gustavo Cordeiro de (Braz. leader)	fə-rë'-ə, gōōs-tä'-vōō kôr-dä'-rōō dĩ	fuh-ree'-uh, goos- tah'-vu kor-day'- ru dĩ

Faria, Oswaldo Cordeiro de (Braz. general)	fə-rē'-ə, ôz-vāl'-dōō kôr-dā'-rōō dĩ	fuh-ree'-uh, oz-vahl'- du kor-day'-ru dĩ
Farinacci, Roberto (It. fascist)	fā-rē-nāt'-chē, rô-bēr'-tô	fah-ree-naht'-chee, ro-behr'-to
Faro (Port.)	fā'-rōō	fah'-ru
Farouk (King of Egypt)	fā-rōōk'	fah-rook'
Farrington, Joseph (U.S. representative)	fār'-īng-tən	fehr'-ing-tuhn
Fars (Iran)	fārs'	fahrs'
Farsund (Nor.)	fār'-sōōn	fahr'-sun
Fas (Mor.)	fās'	fahs'
English <i>Fez</i> , q.v.		
fascismo (It.)	fā-shēs'-mô	fah-shees'-mo
fascist	Eng. fāsh'-ist	fash'-ist
Italian <i>fascista</i> , -i, fā-shē'-stā, -ē [fah-shee'-stah, -ee].		
Fastov (Rus.)	fās'-tōf	fahs'-tof
Fatezh (Rus.)	fā'-tēsh	fah'-tesh
Fauconnerie, la (Tun., airfield)	fō-kôn-rē', lā	foh-kon-ree', lah
Făurei (Rum.)	fə-ōō-rā'	fuh-u-ray'
Fauro (Oc.)	fā-ōō'-rô	fah-oo'-ro
Fauske (Nor.)	fou'-skə	fau'-skuh
Fauzieh (Queen of Iran)	fou-zē'-ə	fau-zee'-uh
Favignana (Sicily, isl.)	fā-vē-nyā'-nā	fah-vee-nyah'-nah
Fay, James H. (U.S. representative)	fā'	fay'
Fayal (Azores)	fā-yāl'	fah-yahl'
Fayu (Oc.)	fā'-yōō	fah'-yoo
Fécamp (Fr.)	fě-kāN'	feh-kahN'
Fedhala (Mor.)	fə-dā'-lā	fuh-dah'-lah
Also spelled <i>Fdala</i> .		
Fedorovka (Rus.)	fyô'-dō-rōf-kā	fyo'-do-rof-kah
Feighan, Michael A. (U.S. representative)	fē'-ăn	fee'-an
Félegyháza (Hung.)	fā'-lēt(y)-hā'-zō	fay'-let(y)-hah'-zo
Also called <i>Kiskunfélegyháza</i> , q.v.		
Fellin (Est.)	Rus. fěil'-līn	fel'-lin
Estonian <i>Viljandi</i> , q.v.		
Femund (Nor., lake)	fě'-mōōn	feh'-mun
Fên (Ch., Shansi, riv.)	fūn	fuhn
Fêng-ch'êng (Ch., Kiangsi, Manchu.)	fūng-chūng	fuhng-chuhng
Fêng-hsin (Ch., Kiangsi)	fūng-shīn	fuhng-shin

Fêng-shun (Ch., Kwangtung)	fûng-shōon	fuhng-shun
Fêng-t'ien (Manchu., prov. and city)	fûng-tyên	fuhng-tyen
Also called <i>Mukden</i> , q.v.		
Fên-i (Ch., Kiangsi)	fün-ē	fuhn-ee
Feni (Oc.)	fě'-nē	feh'-nee
Also called <i>Anir</i> , q.v.		
Fenny (India)	fěn'-nī	fen'-ni
Fên-shui (Ch., Chekiang)	fün-shwā	fuhn-shway
Feodor (Alaska, Attu)	fyô'-dör	fyo'-dor
English <i>Theodore</i> , q.v.		
Feodosiya (Rus.)	fě-ô-dô'-sī-yā	feh-o-do'-si-yah
Feriana (Tun.)	fě-rī-ă'-nā	feh-ri-a'-nah
Ferigh (Libya)	fě-rēg'	feh-reeg'
Fernana (Tun.)	fěr-nā'-nā	fehr-nah'-nah
Fernandez, Antonio M. (U.S. representative)	fěr-nān'-dēs, ān-tô'-nyô	fehr-nahn'-des, ahn-to'-nyo
Ferrara (It.)	fěr-rā'-rā	fehr-rah'-rah
Ferrol, el (Sp.)	fě-ról', ěl	feh-rol', el
Ferryville (Tun.)	fě-rē-věl'	feh-ree-veel'
Named after the French leader.		
Fetești (Rum.)	fě-tēsht'	feh-tesht'
Fez (Mor.)	Eng. fěz'	fez'
Arabic <i>Fas</i> , q.v.		
Fezzan (Libya)	fěz-zān'	fez-zan'
Fianarantsoa (Madag.)	fyē-nā'-rən-tsô'-ə	fyuh-nah'-ruhn-tso'- uh
Fier (Alb.)	fyēr'	fyehr'
Figeac (Fr.)	fě-zhāk'	fee-zhahk'
Figueiredo, Assís de (Braz. leader)	fě-gě-rě'-dōō, ā-sēs' dī	fee-geh-reh'-du, ah-sees' di
Both names should be used, thus: <i>Assís de Figueiredo</i> , not <i>Figueiredo</i> alone.		
Figuerola, Manuel Mora (Sp. leader). See <i>Mora Figuerola, Manuel</i> .		
Filatov (Rus. scientist)	fī-lā'-tōf	fī-lah'-tof
Filefjell (Nor., mt.)	fě'-lə-fyěl	fee'-luh-fyel
Filene's (Boston)	fī-lēnz'	fai-leenz'
filho	fě'-lyôō	fee'-lyu
An element, meaning <i>son</i> or <i>junior</i> , in Portuguese names. Look up the other part of the name.		
Filiași (Rum.)	fě-lyāsh'	fee-lyahsh'
Filicudi (It., isl.)	fě-lē-kōō'-dē	fee-lee-koo'-dee
Filyas (Turk.)	fěl'-yās'	feel'-yahs'

Finale (Sicily)	fē-nā'-lě	fee-nah'-leh
Finistère (Fr.)	fē-nē-stēr'	fee-nee-stehr'
Finisterre (Sp., point)	Eng. fin'-is-tēr' Sp. fē-nēs-tě'-rě	fin'-is-tehr' fee-nees-teh'-reh
Finland	Eng. fin'-lænd	fin'-luhnd
Finnish <i>Suomi</i> , sōō'-ō'-mē [su'-o'-mee].		
Finschhafen (Oc.)	Eng. finch'-hā-fən Ger. finsh'-hā-fən	finch'-hah-fuhn finsh'-hah-fuhn
Finse (Nor.)	fin'-sə	fin'-suh
Firdausi (Per. poet)	Eng. fər-dou'-sē Pers. fər-dō-sē'	fuhr-dau'-see fuhr-doh-see'
Firenze (It.)	fē-rěn'-dzě	fee-ren'-dzeh
English <i>Florence</i> , q.v.		
Firuzkuh (Iran)	fē-rōōz'-kōō	fee-rooz'-koo
Fischsee (Pol., lake)	Ger. fish'-zā	fish'-zay
Polish <i>Morskie Oko</i> , q.v.		
Fiuggi (It.)	fyōōd'-jē	fyood'-jee
fiume	fyōō'-mě	fyoo'-meh
An element, meaning <i>river</i> , in Italian place names. It may be necessary to look up the other part of the name.		
Fiume (It.)	fyōō'-mě	fyoo'-meh
Fiume Torto (Sicily)	fyōō'-mě tōr'-tō	fyoo'-meh tor'-to
Fjærland (Nor.)	fyār'-lān	fyehr'-lahn
fjell	fyəl'	fyel'
An element, meaning <i>mountain</i> , in Norwegian place names.		
Fjelstad, Anders	fyəl'-stā, ān'-ərs	fyel'-stah, ahn'-uhrs
(Nor. minister)	or ān'-dərs	or ahn'-duhrs
Fjerland (Nor.)	fyār'-lān	fyehr'-lahn
fjord (Nor.)	fyōr' or fyōōr'	fyohr' or fyur'
An element in Norwegian place names. The English variant is <i>fjord</i> , pronounced <i>fyōrd</i> [fyord].		
Flaam (Nor.)	flōm'	flom'
Flaminian Way (It., road)	Eng. flā-mīn'-ī-ən	fluh-min'-i-uhn
Flandin, Pierre Étienne	flāN-dāN', pyēr' ě-tyěn'	flahN-daN', pyehr' eh-tyen'
Flekkefjord (Nor.)	flēk'-ə-fyōr	flek'-uh-fyohr
Flensburg (Ger.)	Eng. flēnz'-bûrg Ger. flēns'-bōōrk(h)	flenz'-buhrg flens'-burk(h)
Flinders (Austral., bay and mts.)	flīn'-dərz	flin'-duhrz
Florence (It.)	Eng. flōr'-əns	flor'-uhns
Italian <i>Firenze</i> , q.v.		
Flores (Azores)	flō'-rīsh	flo'-rish

Flores (NEI)	fłô'-rěs	fłô'-res
Florianópolis (Brazil)	fłôr-yə-nô'-pồ-lēs	fłor-yuh-no'-pu-lees
Also called, unofficially, <i>Desterro</i> , q.v.		
Florina (Gr.)	See <i>Phlorina</i> .	
Florøe or Flørø or	fłô'-rû or fłô'-rûi	fłoh'-rœ or fłoh'-rœi
Floroey or Flørøy (Nor.)		
flotsam	fłôt'-səm	fłot'-suhm
Flushing (Neth.)	Eng. flūsh'-īng	fłuhsh'-īng
Dutch <i>Vlissingen</i> , q.v.		
Fly (New Guinea riv.)	fłi'	fłai'
Foča (Yugosl.)	fô'-chā	fo'-chah
Focke, Heinrich	fôk'-ə	fok'-uh
German designer of the airplane Focke-Wulf, fôk'-ə-vồlf' [fok'-uh-vulf'].		
Focșani (Rum.)	fôk-shān'	fok-shahn'
Foerde (Nor.)	fôr'-də	fœr'-duh
Fogaras (Rum.)	See <i>Făgăraș</i> .	
Foggia (It.)	fôd'-jā	fod'-jah
Foix (Fr.)	fwā'	fwah'
Fojnica (Yugosl.)	foi'-ni-tsā	foi'-ni-tsah
Folgefonna (Nor.)	fôl'-gə-fôn-ən	fôl'-guh-fon-uhn
A variant is <i>Folgefonna</i> .		
Fondouk el	fôn'-dồk ăl	fon'-dook el
Aouareb (Tun.)	ā-wā'-rěb	ah-wa'-reb
Foo-chow (Ch., Fukien)	Eng. fôo-chou	foo-chau
	Ch. fôo-jô	foo-joh
Also called <i>Min-how</i> , q.v.		
Foo-chow (Ch., Yünnan)	fôo-jô	foo-joh
Forand, Aime J.	fôr'-ănd', ā'-mī	fohr'-and', ay'-mi
(U.S. representative)		
Förde (Nor.)	fôr'-də	fœr'-duh
Fordon (Pol.)	fôr'-dôn	for'-don
Forlì (It.)	fôr'-lē'	for-lee'
Formia (It.)	fôr'-myā	for'-myah
Formicola (It.)	fôr-mě'-kô-lā	for-mee'-ko-lah
formidable	fôr'-mī-də-bəl	for'-mi-duh-buhl
A stress on the second syllable is not recommended.		
Formigny (Fr.)	fôr-mě-nyē'	for-mee-nyee'
Formosa (isl.)	fôr-mô'-sə	for-moh'-suh
Chinese <i>T'ai-wan</i> , tī-wān [tai-wahn].		
Fornebu (Nor.)	fôr'-nə-bồ	for'-nuh-boo
Fortaleza (Brazil)	fôr-tā-lě'-zə	for-tah-leh'-zuh
Also called <i>Ceará</i> , q.v.		
Fort Bayard (Ch., Kwangtung, Fr. colony)	See <i>Bayard</i> .	
Fort Lamy (Fr. Eq. Afr.)	See <i>Lamy</i> .	

Foscari (It.)	fô'-skā-rē	fo'-skah-ree
Fosna (Nor.)	fōs'-nā	fohs'-nah
foss	fōs'	fos'
An element, meaning <i>waterfall</i> or <i>rapids</i> , in Norwegian place names.		
Fossheim (Nor.)	fōs'-hām	fos'-haym
Fossli (Nor.)	fōs'-lē	fos'-lee
Fougères (Fr.)	fōō-zhēr'	foo-zhehr'
Fou-liang (Ch., Kiangsi)	fō-lyāng	foh-lyahng
Foum Tatahouine (Tun.)	fōom tā-tā-hwēn'	foom tah-tah-hween'
Fouquières lès Lens (Fr.)	fōō-kyēr' lē lāN'	foo-kyehr' leh lahN'
Franeker (Neth.)	frā'-nə-kər	frah'-nuh-kuhr
Frankfort on Main;	<i>Eng.</i> frānk'-fərt	frank'-fuhr
on Oder (Ger.)	ōn mān;	on mayn;
	ōn ō'-dər	on oh'-duhr
Frankfurt am Main;	frānk'-fōōrt	frahnk'-furt
an der Oder (Ger.)	ām mīn';	ahm main';
	ān dər ō'-dər	ahn duhr oh'-duhr

English *Frankfort*, q.v.

Frascati (It.)	frā-skā'-tē	frah-skah'-tee
Frashër (Alb.)	frā'-shər	frah'-shühr

Greek *Phrasare*, frā'-sā-rē [frah'-sah-ree].

Frashëri (Alb.) See *Frashër*.

Fredericia (Den.)	<i>Eng.</i> frēd'-ə-rīsh'-yə	fred'-uh-rish'-yuh
	<i>Dan.</i> frē-thə-rē'-tsī-ä	freh-thuh-ree'-tsi-ah
Frederikshaap (Greenl.)	frēth'-ē-rēks-hōp'	frehth'-eh-reeks-hop'
Frederikshavn (Den.)	frēth'-ə-rēks-houn'	frehth'-uh-reeks-haun'
Fredrikshamn (Fin.)	<i>Sw.</i> frā'-drēks-hāmn'	fray'-dreeks-hahmn'

Finnish *Hamina*, q.v.

Fredrikstad (Nor.)	frēd'-rēk-stā	fred'-reek-stah
Freiberg (Ger.)	frī'-bērk(h)	frai'-behrk(h)
Freiburg (Ger.)	frī'-bōōrk(h)	frai'-burk(h)

An English pronunciation of both *Freiberg* and *Freiburg* is frī'-bûrg [frai'-buhrg].

Freistadt (Austria)	frī'-shtāt	frai'-shtaht
Fréjus, Col de (Fr., mt.)	frē-zhūs', kōl də	freh-zhūs', kol duh
Fremantle (Austral.)	frē'-mān-tl	free'-man-tl
Friedenshütte (Pol.)	<i>Ger.</i> frē'-dāns-hüt'-ə	free'-duhns-hüt'-uh

Polish *Nowy Bytom*, q.v.

Friedrichshaven (Ger.)	frē'-drīk(h)s-hā'-fən	free'-drik(h)s-hah'-fuhn
Friedrichstadt (Latvia)	<i>Ger.</i> frē'-drīk(h)-shtāt	free'-drik(h)-shtaht

Latvian *Jaunjelgava*, q.v.

Friesche Meeren (Neth.)	frē'-sə mā'-rən	free'-suh may'-ruhn
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Friesland (Neth., prov.)	<i>Eng.</i> frēz'-lənd <i>Du.</i> frēs'-lānt	freez'-luhnd frees'-lahnt
Friezenveen (Neth.)	frē'-zən-vān'	free'-zuhn-vayn'
Frihagen, Anders (Nor. leader)	frē'-hā-gən, ān'-ərs or ān'-dərs	free'-hah-guhn, ahn'- uhrs or ahn'-duhrs
Frisches Haff (Ger., lagoon)	frīsh'-əs hāf'	frish'-uhs hahf'
Frome	<i>Austral.</i> frōm' <i>Eng.</i> frōom'	froh'm' froom'
Frosinone (It.)	frô-sē-nô'-ně	fro-see-no'-neh
Frunze (Rus.)	frōon'-zě	froon'-zeh
Fuad (Former King of Egypt)	fōo-ād'	foo-ad'
Fucine (It.)	fōo-chē'-ně	foo-chee'-neh
Fucino (It.)	fōo'-chē-nô	foo'-chee-no
Fuehrer, der (Ger.)	fū'-rər, dər	fū'-ruhr, duhr
German for <i>the leader</i> . Cf. <i>il Duce</i> and <i>el Caudillo</i> .		
Fuenen (Den., isl.)	See <i>Fyn</i> .	
Fuenterrabía (Sp.)	fwën-tě-rā-bē'-ā	fwen-teh-rah-bee'-ah
Fuerstenwalde (Ger.)	für'-stən-vāl'-də	für'-stuhn-vahl'-duh
Note that the second syllable is -stən, not -shtən.		
Fuka (Egypt)	fōo'-kā	foo'-kah
Fukien (Ch., prov.)	fōo-kyën	foo-kyen
Fukui (Jap.)	fōo-kōō-ē	foo-koo-ee
Fukuoka (Jap.)	fōo-kōō-ô-kā	foo-koo-o-kah
Fulbright, J. W. (U.S. representative)	fōöl'-brīt	ful'-brait
Fulda (Ger.)	fōöl'-dä	ful'-dah
Fulmer, Hampton P. (U.S. representative)	fōöl'-mər	ful'-muhr
Fu-min (Ch., Yünnan)	fōo-mīn	foo-min
Fum Tatavin (Tun.)	See <i>Foum Tatahouine</i> .	
Funafuti (Oc.)	fōo-nā-fōo'-tē	foo-nah-foo'-tee
Furka (Yugosl.)	fōor'-kā	foor'-kah
Furlong, Grant (U.S. representative)	fūr-lông'	fuhr-long'
Furneaux (Austral., isls.)	fūr'-nō	fuhr'-noh
Furnes (Belg.)	<i>Fr.</i> fūr'n'	fūr'n'
Flemish <i>Veurne</i> , q.v. If <i>Furnes</i> comes into the news, it will probably be Anglicized to fūr'-nīs [fuhr'-nis].		
Fürstenfeld (Austria)	für'-stən-fělt	für'-stuhn-felt
Fürstenwalde (Ger.)	für'-stən-vāl'-də	für'-stuhn-vahl'-duh
Note that the second syllable is -stən, not -shtən.		
Fusan (Korea)	fōo-sān	foo-sahn
fusha (Alb.)	See <i>pushë</i> .	

fushë (Alb.)	fōō'-shə	foo'-shuh
An element, meaning <i>plain</i> , in Albanian place names. Look up the other part of the name.		
Futog (Yugosl.)	fōō'-tôg	foo'-tog
Fu-t'u (Ch., Fukien, isl.)	fōō-tōō	foo-too
Fuyang (Ch., Chekiang)	fōō-yāng	foo-yahng
Fyn (Den., isl.)	fün'	fün'
German <i>Fünen</i> , fū'-nən [fū'-nuhn].		
Gabès (Tun.)	gä'-bës	gah'-bes
Gablonz (Cz.)	Ger. Gä'-blōnts	gah'-blonts
Czech <i>Jablonec</i> , q.v.		
Gabrovo (Bulg.)	gä'-brō-vō	gah'-bro-vo
Gacko (Yugosl.)	gäts'-kō	gahts'-ko
Gadames or Gedames (Libya)	See <i>Ghadames</i> .	
Gadaronesi (Dodec.)	See <i>Gaidaro</i> .	
Gadd el Ahmar (Libya)	gād ēl ā'-mār or āk(h)('-mār	gahd el ah'-mahr or ahk(h)('-mahr
Gaasterland (Neth.)	k(h)ās'-tər-lānt	k(h)ahs'-tuhr-lahnt
Gadyach (Rus.)	gä'-dyāch	gah'-dyahch
Gaeta (It.)	gä'-ē-tā	gah-eh'-tah
Gaeta (Oc.)	gä'-ē-tā	gah'-eh-tah
Gaetano (Italian name)	gä'-ē-tā'-nō	gah-eh-tah'-no
Gaferut (Oc.)	gä'-fē-rōōt	gah'-feh-root
Gafsa (Tun.)	gäf'-sā	gaf'-sah
Gagliano (It.)	gä-lyā'-nō	gah-lyah'-no
Gagi (Oc.)	gä'-gē	gah'-gee
Both <i>g's</i> as in <i>get</i> .		
Gaidaro (Dodec.)	It. gī-dā'-rō	gai-dah'-ro
Greek <i>Gaidouronesi</i> , gī-thōō-rō-nē'-sē [gai-thoo-ro-nee'-see]; <i>Gaidaronesi</i> , gī-thā-rō-nē'-sē [gai-thah-ro-nee'-see], and <i>Gadaronesi</i> , gä-thā-rō-nē'-sē [gah-thah-ro-nee'-see].		
Gaidaronesi (Crete, isl.)	gī-thā-rō-nē'-sē	gai-thah-ro-nee'-see
Gaidouronesi (Gr., isl.; Dodec.)	See <i>Gaidaro</i> .	
Gaillard (Am. name)	gīl-yārd'	gil-yahrd'
Gainasch (Latvia)	Rus. gī'-nāsh	gai'-nahsh
Latvian <i>Ainaži</i> , q.v.		
Gainovka (Pol.)	See <i>Hajnowka</i> .	
Galați (Rum.)	gä-lāts'	gah-lahts'
Also spelled <i>Galatz</i> .		
Galato (Dodec., Rh.)	gä-lā'-tō	gah-lah'-to
Galdhoepiggen or	gāl'-hû-pīg-en	gahl'-hce-pig-uhn
Galdhöpiggen (Nor., mt.)		

Galicia (Pol., dist.)	<i>Eng.</i> gə-lish'-yə <i>Rus.</i> gä-lē'-tsī-yä	guh-lish'-yuh gah-lee'-tsi-yah
Polish <i>Galicja</i> , gä-lē'-chā [gah-lee'-chah].		
Galicia (Sp., dist.)	<i>Eng.</i> gə-lish'-ə <i>Sp.</i> gä-lē'-thyä or -syä	guh-lish'-uh gah-lee'-thyah or -syah
Galičica (Yugosl., mts.)	gä'-lē'-chī-tsä	gah'-lee'-chi-tsah
Galičnik (Yugosl.)	gä'-lich-nik	gah'-lich-nik
Galle (Ceylon)	gäl'	gahl'
Gallipoli (It.)	gäl-lē'-pô-lē	gahl-lee'-po-lee
Gallipoli (Turk., pen., town)	<i>Eng.</i> gə-lip'-ə-li	guh-lip'-uh-li
Turkish <i>Gelibolu</i> , gə-lē'-bô-lö [guh-lee'-bo-lu]. The peninsula is also called the <i>Chersonese</i> , q.v.		
Gallipolis (Ohio)	gäl'-i-pō-lēs'	gal'-i-poh-lees'
Gallo (Gr., cape) See <i>Akritas</i> .		
Gallo (Sicily, cape)	gäl'-lô	gahl'-lo
Gambier (Austral., mt.)	gām'-bī-ər	gam'-bi-uhr
Gambut (Libya)	gām'-bōōt'	gahm'-but'
Gamvik (Nor.)	gām'-væk	gahm'-veek
Gandhi, Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand	gän'-dē, mə-hāt'-mə mō-hən-dās'	gahn'-dee, muh-haht'- muh moh-huhn-
(Indian leader)	kə-rəm-chünd'	dahs' kuh-ruhm- chuhnd'
Gangaro (Yugosl., isl.)	<i>It.</i> gäng'-gä-rô	gahng'-gah-ro
Serb-Croat <i>Kankar</i> , q.v.		
Ganges (India, riv.)	gän'-jēz	gan'-jeez
Sanskrit <i>Ganga</i> , gūng'-gä [guhng'-gah].		
Gangi (Sicily)	gän'-jē	gahn'-jee
Ganjam (India)	gün'-jām'	guhñ-jahm'
Ganongga (Oc.)	gä-nōng'-gä	gah-nong'-gah
Gantsevichi (Pol.) See <i>Hancewicze</i> .		
Gap (Fr.)	gäp'	gahp'
Gapsal (Est.)	<i>Rus.</i> gäp'-säl(y)	gahp'-sahl(y)
Estonian <i>Haapsalu</i> , q.v.		
Garaet Achkel (Tun., lake)	gä-rä'-ət äsh'-käl	gah-rah'-uht ahsh'-kel
Garam (Hung., Cz., riv.)	<i>Hung.</i> gő'-röm	go'-rom
Czech <i>Hron</i> , q.v.		
Garand, John C.	gär'-ənd	gehr'-uhnd
The inventor of the Garand rifle writes: "I have given different pronunciations of my name at various times but, right or wrong, I		

must live with it." These include gə-ränd' [guh-rand'] and gä-rāN' [gah-rahN'], but gār'-ənd [gehr'-uhnd] is the pronunciation he prefers.

Gardemoen (Nor.)	gār'-də-mōn	gahr'-duh-mohn
Garešnica (Yugosl.)	gä'-rësh'-nī-tsā	gah'-resh'-ni-tsah
Gargaliani (or -noi) (Gr.)	gār-gä-lyä'-nē	gahr-gah-lyah'-nee
Garian (Libya)	gä-rē-yān'	gah-ree-yan'
Garigliano (It.)	gä-rē-lyä'-nō	gah-ree-lyah'-no
Garitsa (Corfu)	gä-rē'-tsā	gah-ree'-tsah
Garnes (Nor.)	gār'-nēs	gahr'-nes
Garonne (Fr., riv.)	gä-rōn'	gah-ron'
Garove (Oc.)	gä-rō'-vē	gah-ro'-veh
Gartok (India)	gār-tōk'	gahr-tok'
Garwolin (Pol.)	gār-vō'-līn	gahr-vo'-lin

Russian spelling *Garvolin*.

Gasenpot (Latvia)	Rus. gä'-zēn-pōt	gah'-zen-pot
Latvian <i>Aizpute</i> , q.v. German <i>Hasenpoth</i> , q.v.		
Gasmata (Oc.)	gäs-mā'-tā	gahs-mah'-tah
Gasr	gäs'r'	gahsr'

An element, meaning *castle*, in Arabic place names.

Gastein (Austria)	gä'-stīn	gah'-stain
Gastouni (Gr.)	gä-stōō'-nē	gah-stoo'-nee
Gathings, E. C. (U.S. representative)	gāth'-īngz	gath'-ingz
Gatnya (Rus.)	gāt'-nyā	gaht'-nyah
Gatukai (Oc.)	gä-tōō-kī'	gah-too-kai'
Gauhati (India)	gou-hā'-tē	gau-hah'-tee
Gauja (Latvia, riv.)	gou'-yā	gau'-yah
Gaulle, Charles de (Fr. leader)	gōl', shārl' də	gohl', shahr'l' duh

Gausta (Nor., mt.)	gou'-stā	gau'-stah
Gavagan, Joseph A. (Former U.S. representative)	gāv'-ə-gēn	gav'-uh-gen

Gavdos (Crete, isl.)	gāv'-thō(s)	gahv'-tho(s)
Gavin, L. H. (U.S. representative)	gāv'-īn	gav'-in

Gävle (Sw.)	yēv'-lə	yev'-luh
Gavrilovo (Rus.)	gä-vrē'-lō-vō	gah-vree'-lo-vo
Gavrilovski Posad (Rus.)	gä-vrē'-lōf-skī pō-sād'	gah-vree'-lof-ski

	po-sahd'	
Gavutu (Oc.)	gä-vōō'-tōō	gah-voo'-too
Gaya (India)	gī'-ə	gai'-uh
Gazala, el (Libya)	gä-zā'-lā, ʔl	gah-zah'-lah, el
Gazi (Crete)	gä'-zē	gah'-zee

Gaziköy (Turk.)	gä-zē'-kûi	gah-zee'-kœi
Gaziman (Rus., riv.)	gä-zē-mān'	gah-zee-mahn'
Gdańsk See <i>Danzig</i> .		
Gdov (Rus.)	gdôf'	gdof'
Gdynia (Pol.)	gdî'-nyā	gdi'-nyah
Gearhart, Bertrand W. (U.S. representative)	gîr'-hārt	gihr'-hahrt

Mr. Gearhart writes, "With a hard G and an e-a-r as in 'ear' . . . In other words, Gear is pronounced like the gears you shift in your automobile."

Gedames (Libya) See <i>Ghadames</i> .		
Geelong (Austral.)	jī-lōng'	ji-long'
Geelvink (NEI)	k(h)āl'-vīngk	k(h)ayl'-vingk
Geg (Alb.)	Eng. gëg'	geg'
North Albanian. Albanian <i>Gegë</i> , gë'-gə [geh'-guh], and <i>Gega</i> .		
Geilo (Nor.)	yā'-lō	yay'-loh
Geiranger (Nor.)	gā'-rāng-ər	gay'-rahng-uhr
Gela (Sicily)	It. jě'-lā	jeh'-lah
	Eng. jē'-lə	jee'-luh
Gelati (Sicily)	jě-lā'-tē	jeh-lah'-tee
Gelderland (Neth., prov.)	Eng. gēl'-dər-lānd	gel'-duhr-land
	Du. k(h)ēl'-dər-lānt	k(h)el'-duhr-lahnt
Geldermalsen (Neth.)	k(h)ēl'-dər-māl'-sən	k(h)el'-duhr-mahl'-suhn
Geleen (Neth.)	k(h)ə-lān'	k(h)uh-layn'
Gelendzhik (Rus.)	gě-lěn'-jīk'	geh-len-jik'
Gelibolu (Turk., pen., town)	See <i>Gallipoli</i> .	
Gelsenkirchen (Ger.)	gěl'-zən-kīr'-k(h)ən	gel'-zuhn-kihr'-k(h)uhn
Genichesk (Rus.)	gě-nī-chěsk'	geh-ni-chesk'
Genitsa or Gianitsa (Gr.)	yě-nē-tsā'	yeh-nee-tsah'
	or yā-nē-tsā'	yah-nee-tsah'
Serb-Croat <i>Janica</i> , yā'-nī-tsā [yah'-ni-tsah].		
Gennargentu (Sard., mts.)	jěn'-nār-jěn'-tōō	jen'-nahr-jen'-too
Gennep (Neth.)	k(h)ěn'-əp	k(h)en'-uhp
Genoa (It.)	Eng. jěn'-ō-ə	jen'-oh-uh
Genova (It.)	jě'-nō-vā	jeh'-no-vah
English <i>Genoa</i> , q.v.		
Gensan (Korea)	gěn-sān	gen-sahn
Genusus (Alb., riv.)	See <i>Shkumbi</i> .	
Genzano (It.)	jěn'-tsā'-nō	jen-tsah'-no
Georgatos (Gr. collab.)	yôr-gā'-tôs	yor-gah'-tos

George, Alphonse Joseph (Fr. general)	zhôrz'h', âl-fôNs' zhô-zêf'	zhorz'h', ahl-foNs' zho-zef'
Georgioupolis (Crete) Also called <i>Al nyros</i> , âl-mê-rôs' [ahl-mee-ros'] or âr-mê-rôs' [ahr-mee-ros'].	yôr-yôô'-pô-lê(s)	yor-yoo'-po-lee(s)
Geographe (Austral., bay) Pronounced as if spelled <i>geography</i> .	jÿ-ôg'-rə-fÿ	ji-og'-ruh-fi
Georgievsk (Rus.)	gě-ôr'-gÿ-yěfsk	geh-or'-gi-yefsk
Gerace (It.)	jě-rā'-chě	jeh-rah'-cheh
Gerbini (Sicily)	jěr-bě'-nē	jehr-bee'-nee
Gerlach, Charles L. (U.S. representative)	gûr'-lāk(h)'	guhr'-lahk(h)'
Gerona (Sp.)	hě-rô'-nā	heh-ro'-nah
Gerry, Peter G. (U.S. senator)	gěr'-i	gehr'-i
Gesso (Sicily)	jěs'-sô	jes'-so
Gestapo	gə-stă'-pō or gə-shtă'-pō	guh-stah'-poh guh-shtah'-poh
Getulio Vargas See <i>Vargas</i> , <i>Getulio</i> .		
Ghadames (Libya) Also spelled <i>Gadames</i> and <i>Gedames</i> .	gə-dă'-mēs	guh-dah'-mes
Ghardimaou (Tun.)	gār-dĭ-mă'-ôo	gahr-di-ma'-oo
ghat	gôt' or gât'	gawt' or gaht'
Ghats (India, mts.)	gôts' or gäts'	gawts' or gahts'
Ghazni (Afghan.)	gŭz'-nē	guh-z'-nee
Gheel (Belg.)	k(h)āl'	k(h)ayl'
Ghent (Belg.) Flemish <i>Gent</i> , k(h)ěnt' [k(h)ent']. French <i>Gand</i> , gāN' [gahN'].	Eng. gěnt'	gent'
Gheorgheni (Rum.) Hungarian <i>Gyergyószentmiklós</i> , dyěr'-dyô-sěnt'-mĭk-lôsh [dyehr'-dyo-sent'-mik-losh].	gyôr-gěn'	gyor-gen'
Gherla (Rum.)	gěr'-lā	gehr'-lah
Ghilan or Gilan (Iran)	gē-lān'	gee-lahn'
Ghisonaccia (Corsica)	gē-sô-năt'-chā	gee-so-naht'-chah
Giacomo Italian form of <i>Jacob</i> and <i>James</i> . It should not be stressed on the second syllable.	jă'-kô-mô	jah'-ko-mo
Giadalla (Libya)	jă-dāl'-lā	jah-dahl'-lah
Gialam (Indo-Ch.)	zhā-lŭm'	zhah-luhm'
Gialo (Libya)	jă'-lō	jah'-loh
Gialomonokhoron (Crete)	yā-lô-mô-nô'-hō-rô(n)	yah-lo-mo-no'-ho-ro(n)
Giannesada (Crete, isl.)	yā-nē-să'-thā	yah-nee-sah'-thah

Giarabub (Libya)	jä'-rā-bōōb'	jah'-rah-boob'
Also spelled <i>Jarabub</i> .		
Giarre (Sicily)	jār'-rē	jahr'-reh
gibber	jīb'-ər	jib'-uhr
An Australian word meaning <i>rock</i> or <i>stone</i> .		
Gibstad (Nor.)	gē'-bō-stā	gee'-boh-stah
Giglio (It., isls.)	jē'-lyō	jee'-lyo
Gijón (Sp.)	hē-hôn'	hee-hon'
Gijunabena (Oc.)	gē-jōō-nā-bē'-nā	gee-joo-nah-beh'-nah
Gilan or Ghilan (Iran)	gē-lān'	gee-lahn'
Gilgit (India)	gīl'-gīt	gil'-git
Giljevo (Yugosl.)	gē'-lyě-vō	gee'-lyeh-vo
Gillette, Guy M. (U.S. senator)	jī-lēt'	ji-let'
Gillie, George W. (U.S. representative)	gīl'-i	gil'-i
Gilze en Reijen (Neth.)	k(h)īl'-zə ɛn rī'-ən	k(h)il'-zuh en rai'-uhn
Ginneken (Neth.)	k(h)īn'-ə-kən	k(h)in'-uh-kuhn
Ginza (Jap.)	gīn-zā	gin-zah
Gioia di Tauro (It.)	jō'-yā də tou'-rō	jo'-yah dee tau'-ro
Gioiosa Ionica or Jonica (It.)	jō-yō'-sā yō'-nē-kā	jo-yo'-sah yo'-nee- kah
Gioja (It.)	jō'-yā	jo'-yah
Giojosa (It.)	jō-yō'-zā	jo-yo'-zah
Gioumoultzina (Gr.)	See <i>Komotine</i> .	
Gioura (Gr., isl.)	yōō'-rā	yoo'-rah
giovanezza (It.)	jō-vā-nēt'-sā	jo-vah-net'-sah
Giraud, Henri Honoré (Fr. general)	zhē-rō', āN-rē' ō-nō-rē'	zhee-roh', ahN-ree' o-no-reh'
Girgenti (It.)	jēr-jěn'-tē	jeer-jen'-tee
Officially <i>Agrigento</i> , q.v.		
Gissi (It.)	jēs'-sē	jees'-see
Giupana (Yugosl., isl.)	It. jōō-pā'-nā	joo-pah'-nah
Serb-Croat <i>Šipan</i> , q.v.		
Giurgiu (Rum.)	jōōr'-jōō	jur'-ju
Giza, el (Egypt)	gē'-zə, ɛl	gee'-zuh, el
Also spelled <i>Gizeh</i> .		
gizmo	gīz'-mō	giz'-moh
A word meaning <i>gadget</i> , used in the Navy air force; perhaps derived from the Arabic <i>gism</i> , gīsm' [gism'], meaning <i>body, stature, strength</i> .		
Gizo (Oc.)	gē'-zō	gee'-zo
Gj-	For names of Yugoslavia in <i>Gj</i> -, see also <i>D</i> -, <i>Đ</i> , and <i>Dj</i> -. Gjalica (Alb., mt.) See <i>Gjalicē</i> .	

Gjalicë (Alb., int.)	gyä'-lë-tsə	gyah'-lee-tsuh
Also called <i>Mal i Gjalicës</i> . Serb-Croat <i>Đalica</i> , dyä'-lë-tsä [dyah'-li-tsah].		
Gjendesheim (Nor.)	yën'-dəs-hām	yen'-duhs-haym
Gjinokastër (Alb.)	gyë-nô-kä'-stər	gyee-no-kah'-stuh
Italian <i>Argirocastro</i> , är-jë-rô-kä'-strô [ahr-jee-ro-kah'-stro]. Greek <i>Argyrokastron</i> , q.v.		
Gjinokastra (Alb.)	See <i>Gjinokastër</i> .	
Gjoevik or Gjövik (Nor.)	yü'-vëk	yœ'-veek
Gjuhëzës, Kep i (Alb., cape)	English <i>Glossa</i> , q.v.	
Gjurgjevac (Yugosl.)	dür'-dyë-väts	dyoor'-dyeh-vahts
Gjusevo (Bulg.)	gü'-së-vö	gyoo'-seh-vo
Gladbach-Rheydt (Ger.)	glät'-bäk(h)-rīt'	glah't'-bahk(h)-rait'
Glamoč (Yugosl.)	glä'-môch	glah'-moch
Glasgow (Scot.)	<i>Am.</i> gläs'-gō or -kō <i>Scot.</i> gläs'-gō or -kō	glas'-goh or -koh glahs'-goh or -koh
Głębokie (Pol.)	gläN-bô'-kyë	glaN-bo'-kyeh
Russian <i>Glubokoe</i> , glöb'-bô'-kö-yë [glu-bo'-ko-yeh].		
Gledičke planine (Yugosl., mts.)	glë'-dich-skë plä'-në'-në	gleh'-dich-skeh plah'-nee'-neh
Gleiwitz (Ger.)	glī'-vīts	glai'-vits
Glibovac (Yugosl.)	glë'-bô-väts	glee'-bo-vahts
Glière, Reinhold (Rus. composer)	glī-yër', rān'-gölt	gli-yehr', rayn'-golt
Glittertind (Nor.)	glīt'-ər-tīn	glit'-uhr-tin
Globo, O (Braz. newspaper)	glô'-böö, öö	glo'-bu, u
Glomfjord (Nor.)	glôm'-fyör	glom'-fyohr
Glomma (Nor., riv.)	glôm'-ä	glom'-ah
Gloška (Yugosl., mt.)	glôsh'-kă	glosh'-kah
Glossa (Alb., cape)	<i>Eng.</i> glôs'-ə	glos'-uh
Albanian <i>Kep i Gjuhëzës</i> , këp' ë gū-hə'-zəs [kep' ee gyoo-huh'-zuhs], and <i>Karaburun</i> , q.v.		
Gloucester	glös'-tər or glôs'-tər	glos'-tuh glos'-tuh
Glusk (Rus.)	glōsk'	gloosk'
Glukhov (Rus.)	glōö'-höf	gloo'-hof
Gneisenau (Ger.)	gnī'-zə-nou	gnai'-zuh-nau
Gniew (Pol.)	gnyëf'	gnyef'
Gnieszna (Pol., riv.)	gnyëz'-nä	gnyez'-nah
Gnieszno (Pol.)	gnyëz'-nô	gnyez'-no
Gnjilane (Yugosl.)	gnyë'-lä-në	gnyee'-lah-neh
Gnome et Rhône (Fr., Le Mans)	gnöm ë rôn'	gnohm eh rohn'
Goa or Gôa (Port. India)	gō'-ə	goh'-uh
Godavari (India, riv.)	gō-dä'-və-rë	goh-dah'-vuh-ree

Godhavn (Greenl.)	<i>gôh'-houn</i>	<i>goth'-haun</i>
Godolesh (Alb.)	<i>gô-dô'-lësh</i>	<i>go-do'-lesh</i>
Godoleshi (Alb.)	See <i>Godolesh</i> .	
Gödöllő (Hung.)	<i>gû'-dûl-lû</i>	<i>gœ'-doel-lœ</i>
Godthaab (Greenl.)	<i>gôt'-hōp'</i>	<i>got'-hop'</i>
Goedereede (Neth., isl.)	<i>k(h)ōō'-dē-rā'-dē</i>	<i>k(h)oo'-duh-ray'-duh</i>

The island is divided into *Goeree*, q.v., and *Overflakkee*, q.v.

Goeding (Cz.) See *Hodonin*.

Goeree (Neth., isl.)	<i>k(h)ōō'-rā</i>	<i>k(h)oo'-ray</i>
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See *Goedereede*.

Goerlitz (Ger.)	<i>gûr'-līts</i>	<i>goer'-lits</i>
Gogra (India, riv.)	<i>gō'-grā</i>	<i>goh'-grah</i>
Goiânia (Brazil)	<i>gô-yā'-nyā</i>	<i>go-yah'-nyuh</i>
Goiaz (Brazil)	<i>gô-yās'</i>	<i>go-yahs'</i>
Gokteik (Burma)	<i>gōk'-tāk'</i>	<i>gohk'-tayk'</i>
Gol (Nor.)	<i>gōl'</i>	<i>gohl'</i>
Goldingen (Latvia)	<i>Ger. gōl'-ding-ən</i>	<i>gol'-ding-uhn</i>
	<i>Rus. gōl(y)'-dīn-gēn</i>	<i>gol(y)'-din-gen</i>

Latvian *Kuldīga*, q.v.

Golema Rudina (Balkan mt.)	<i>gô'-lē-mā rōō'-dī-nā</i>	<i>go'-leh-mah roo'-di-nah</i>
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Goleš (Yugosl., mt.)	<i>gô'-lēsh</i>	<i>go'-lesh</i>
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Golešnica (Yugosl.)	<i>gô'-lēsh'-nī-tsā</i>	<i>go'-lesh'-ni-tsah</i>
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golfo (It.) *Golfo* or *gulf* is often ignored in the alphabetical listing.

Look for the name itself.

Golija (Yugosl., mts.)	<i>gô'-lī-yā</i>	<i>go'-li-yah</i>
Golikov, Filip (Rus. general)	<i>gô'-lī-kōf, fī-lēp'</i>	<i>go'-li-kof, fi-leep'</i>

Goljak planina (Yugosl., mts.)	<i>gô'-lyāk plā'-nē'-nā</i>	<i>go'-lyahk plah'-nee'-nah</i>
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Golova (Rus.)	<i>gō-lō-vā'</i>	<i>go-lo-vah'</i>
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Goltva (Rus.)	<i>gōl'-tvā</i>	<i>gol'-tvah</i>
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Golub (Pol.)	<i>gô'-lōōp</i>	<i>go'-lup</i>
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Golubac (Yugosl.)	<i>gô'-lōō'-bāts</i>	<i>go'-loo'-bahts</i>
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Gomel (Rus.)	<i>gô'-mēl(y)</i>	<i>go'-mel(y)</i>
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Gómes, Eduardo (Braz. general)	<i>gô'-mīs, ē-dwār'-dōō</i>	<i>go'-mis, eh-dwahr'-du</i>
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Gómez de Jordana (Sp. leader)	<i>gô'-mēth (or -mēs) dē hōr-dā'-nā</i>	<i>go'-meth (or -mes) deh hor-dah'-nah</i>
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Gómez Pérez, Blas (Sp. leader)	<i>gô'-mēth (or -mēs) pē'-rēth (or -rēs), blās'</i>	<i>go'-meth (or -mes) peh'-reth (or -res), blahs'</i>
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Gona (New Guinea)	<i>gō'-nā</i>	<i>goh'-nah</i>
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Goodenough (Oc.)	<i>gōōd'-ī-nūf</i>	<i>gud'-i-nuhf</i>
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An English family name.

Gopło (Pol., lake)	gô'-plô	go'-plo
Gora (Rus., mt.)	gô'-râ'	go-rah'
Góra Kalwarja (Pol.)	gôô'-râ kâl-vâr'-yâ	gu'-rah kahl-vahr'-yah
Russian <i>Gora Kalwaria</i> , gô'-râ' kâl(y)-vâ'-rĭ-yâ [go-rah' kahl(y)-vah'-ri-yah].		
Goransko (Yugosl.)	gô'-rân-skô	go'-rahn-sko
Goražde (Yugosl.)	gô'-râzh-dě	go'-rahzh-deh
Gorbachovo (Rus.)	gôr-bâ-chô'-vô	gor-bah-cho'-vo
Gorbatov (Rus.)	gôr-bâ'-tôf	gor-bah'-tof
Gorbitsa (Rus.)	gôr'-bĭ-tsâ	gor'-bi-tsah
Goreloe (Rus.)	gô-rě'-lô-yě	go-reh'-lo-yeh
Gorgany (Pol., mts.)	gôr-gâ'-nĭ	gor-gah'-ni
Gorgona (It., isl.)	gôr-gô'-nâ	gor-go'-nah
Gori (Rus.)	gô'-rē	go'-ree
Gorica (Alb.)	See <i>Goricē</i> .	
Gorica, Velika (Yugosl.)	gô'-rĭ-tsâ, vĕ'-lĭ-kâ	go'-ri-tsah, veh'-li-kah
Goricē (Alb.)	gô-rē'-tsə	go-ree'-tsuh
Gorin (Pol., riv.)	See <i>Horyń</i> .	
Gorinchem (Neth.)	k(h)ô'-rĭ-kəm	k(h)oh'-ri-kuhm
Another form and the usual pronunciation is <i>Gorkum</i> , q.v.		
Gorizia (It.)	gô-rē'-tsyâ	go-ree'-tsyah
Gorjanci (Yugosl., mts.)	gôr'-yân-tsi	gor'-yahn-tsi
Gorki (Rus.)	gôr'-kĭ	gor'-ki
Gorkum (Neth.)	k(h)ô'-r-kəm	k(h)or'-kuhm
Another form is <i>Gorinchem</i> , q.v.		
Görlitz (Ger.)	gûr'-lĭts	goer'-lits
Gorna Dzhumaya (Bulg.)	gôr'-nâ jôô'-mâ-yâ'	gor'-nah ju'-mah-yah'
Gorna Orehovitsa (Bulg.)	gôr'-nâ ô-rě-hô'-vĭ-tsâ	gor'-nah o-reh-ho'-vi-tsah
Gorodlo (Pol.)	See <i>Horodło</i> .	
Gorodnitsa (Rus.)	gô-rôd-nĕ'-tsâ	go-rod-nee'-tsah
Gorodno (Pol.)	See <i>Horodno</i> .	
Gorontalo (NEI)	gô-rôn-tâ'-lô	go-ron-tah'-lo
Gospicé (Yugosl.)	gô'-spĭch	go'-spich
Gossett, Ed (U.S. representative)	gôs'-ĭt	gos'-it
Gostivar (Yugosl.)	gô'-stĭ-vâr	gô'-sti-vahr
Gostyn (Pol.)	gô'-stĭn(y)	go'-stin(y)
Gostynin (Pol.)	gô-stĭ'-nĭn	go-stĭ'-nin
Russian <i>Gostinin</i> , gô-stĕ'-nĭn [go-stee'-nin].		
Göteborg (Sw.)	yû'-tâ-bôr'(y)	ye'-tuh-bor'(y)
Often Englished as <i>Gothenburg</i> , q.v., especially in radio usage.		
Gotha (Ger.)	gô'-tâ	goh'-tah

Gothenburg (Sw.)	Eng. göt'-ən-bûrg'	got'-n-buhrg'
Swedish <i>Göteborg</i> , q.v.		
Gotnya (Rus.)	göt'-nyä	got'-nyah
Gotovuše (Yugosl.)	gô'-tô'-vôo-shě	go'-to'-voo-sheh
Got(t)land (Sw., isl.)	göt'-länd	got'-lahnd
Goubellat (Tun.)	gôo-bəl-lăt'	goo-buhl-lat'
Gouda (Neth.)	k(h)ou'-dä	k(h)au'-dah
Goulburn (Austral.)	göl'-børn	gohl'-buhrn
Goulette, la (Tun.)	gôo-lët', lä	goo-let', lah
Goumenitsa (Gr.)	gôo-mě'-nē-tsā	goo-meh'-nee-tsah
Goumiers	gôo-myě'	goo-myeh'
French Moroccan troops organized into units of 160 men called a <i>goum</i> , gôom [goom], Arabic meaning <i>tribe</i> or <i>family</i> .		
Goura (Gr.)	gôo'-rā	goo'-rah
gourd	gôrd' or gôörd'	gohrd' or gurd'
Goussev, Fedor (Rus. leader)	gôo'-sěf, fyô'-dör	goo'-sef, fyô'-dor
Gouvais (Crete)	gôo'-vës	goo'-ves
Govarljevo (Yugosl.)	gô'-vār'-lyě-vô	go'-vahr'-lyeh-vo
Govorov, Leonid (Rus. general)	gô'-vô-rôf, lě-ô-něd'	go'-vo-rof, leh-o-need'
Grabovica (Yugosl.)	grā'-bô-vĩ-tsā	grah'-bo-vi-tsah
Grabovnica (Yugosl.)	grā'-bôv-nĩ-tsā	grah'-bov-ni-tsah
Grabski, Stanislaw (Pol. leader)	grāp'-skĩ, stā-nē'-slāf	grahp'-ski, stah-nee'-slahf
Gračac (Yugosl.)	grā'-chäts	grah'-chahts
Gračanica (Yugosl.)	grā'-chā'-nĩ-tsā	grah'-chah'-ni-tsah
Gračanka (Yugosl., riv.)	grā'-chān-kā	grah'-chahn-kah
Grad (Yugosl.)	grād'	grahd'
Gradačac (Yugosl.)	grā'-dā'-chäts	grah'-dah'-chahts
Gradec (Yugosl.)	grā'-děts	grah'-dets
Gradešnica (Yugosl.)	grā'-děsh'-nĩ-tsā	grah'-desh'-ni-tsah
Gradiška, Stara (Yugosl.)	grā'-dĩ-shkā, stā'-rā	grah'-di-shkah, stah'-rah
Gradište (Yugosl.)	grā'-dĩ-shtě	grah'-di-shteh
Gradizhsk (Rus.)	grā'-dĩshk'	grah-dishk'
Graevo (Pol.)	See <i>Grajewo</i> .	
Graham, Louis E. (U.S. representative)	grā'-əm	greh'-uhm
Grahovo (Yugosl.)	grā'-hô-vô	grah'-ho-vo
Graiba (Tun.)	grā'-ē'-bā	grah-ee'-bah
Graivoron (Rus.)	grĩ'-vô-rôn	grai'-vo-ron
Grajewo (Pol.)	grā'-yě'-vô	grah-yeh'-vo
Russian <i>Graevo</i> , grā'-yě-vô [grah'-yeh-vo].		

Gramada (Yugosl.)	grä'-mä-dä	grah'-mah-dah
Grambouza (Crete, isl.)	gräm-bōō'-zä	grahm-boo'-zah
Gramsh (Alb.)	grämsh'	grahmsh'
Gramshi (Alb.)	See <i>Gramsh</i> .	
Gran (Hung.)	See <i>Esztergom</i> .	
Granada (Sp.)	Eng. grə-nä'-də or -nä'- Sp. grä-nä'-thä	gruh-nah'-duh or -nay'- grah-nah'-thah
Grand Dorsal (Tun., mts.)	Eng. gränd dôr'-səl Fr. gräN dôr-säl'	grand dor'-suhl grahN dor-sahl'
Grandjean (Fr. leader)	gräN-zhāN'	grahN-zhahN'
Granitola (Sicily, cape)	grä-nē'-tô-lä	grah-nee'-to-lah
Granvin (Nor.)	grän'-vin	grahn'-vin
Gratang (Nor.)	grä'-täng	grah'-tahng
Gratangen (Nor.)	grä'-täng-ən	grah'-tahng-uhn
Graudenz (Pol.)	See <i>Grudziądz</i> .	
Gravehals (Nor., tunnel)	grä'-və-häls	grah'-vuh-hahls
Gravelines (Fr.)	gräv-lēn'	grahv-leen'
's Gravenhage (Neth.)	sk(h)rä'-vən-hä'- k(h)ə	sk(h)rah'-vuhn-hah'- k(h)uh

An abbreviated form and the common pronunciation is *Den Haag*,
dän häk(h)' [duhn hahk(h)']. English *The Hague*, q.v.

Graz (Austria)	gräts'	grahts'
Graziani, Rodolfo (It. general)	grä-tsyä'-nē, rô-dôl'-fô	grah-tsyah'-nee, ro-dol'-fo
Grazzanise (It.)	grät-sä-nē'-zē	graht-sah-nee'-zeh
Grbalj (Yugosl.)	gər'-bäl(y)	guhr'-bahl(y)
Grčište (Yugosl.)	gər'-chī-shtë	guhr'-chi-shteh
Grdelica (Yugosl.)	gər'-dě'-lī-tsā	guhr'-deh'-li-tsah
Greiben, Veliki (Yugosl., mts.)	grē'-bēn, vē'-lī-kī	greh'-ben, veh'-li-ki
Grefsen (Nor.)	grēfs'n	grefts'n
Grejač (Yugosl.)	grē'-yāch	greh'-yahch
Grenaa (Den.)	grēn'-ô	gren'-o
Grenoble (Fr.)	Eng. grə-nō'-bəl Fr. grə-nô'bl	gruh-noh'-buhl gruh-no'bl
Gretchaninoff (Rus. composer)	grē-chā-nē'-nōf	greh-chah-nee'-nof
Grevena (Gr.)	grē-vē-nä'	greh-veh-nah'
Gridino (Rus.)	grē'-dī-nō	gree'-di-no
grievous	grēv'-əs	greev'-uhs

There is no such word as *grievious*. Cf. the erroneous forms *mischievius* for *mischievous*, *portentious* for *portentous*, *tremendious* for *tremendous*.

Grigoriopol (Rus.)	grĭ-gŏ-rĭ-ô'-pŏl(y)	gri-go-ri-o'-pol(y)
grimace	grĭ-mās'	gri-mays'
	or grĭm'-ĭs	grim'-is

If this somewhat literary word is uttered, the second pronunciation, though without dictionary authority, occurs more often than the first.

Grimstad (Nor.)	grĭm'-stă	grim'-stah
Grini (Nor.)	grē'-nē	gree'-nee
Gris Nez (Fr., cape)	grē nē'	gree neh'
Grīva (Latvia)	grē'-vā	gree'-vah

Russian *Kalkuny*, q.v.

Grljan (Yugosl.)	gar'-lyăn	guhr'-lyahn
Grocka (Yugosl.)	gar'-ô-tskā	guhr'-o-tskah
Gródek Jagielloński	grŏŏ'-dĕk yā-gyĕl-	gru'-dek yah-gyel-
(Pol.)	lôn'(y)-skĭ	lon'(y)-ski

Grodisk (Pol.) See *Grodzisk*.

Grodno (Pol.)	grôd'-nô	grod'-no
Russian <i>Grodna</i> , grôd'-nă	[grod'-nah].	

Grodzisk (Pol.)	grô'-jĭsk	gro'-jisk
Russian <i>Grodisk</i> , grô'-disk	[gro'-disk].	

Grodzyanka (Rus.)	grôd-zyăn'-kă	grod-zyahn'-kah
Groenoeŷ (Nor.)	grûn'-ûĭ	groen'-œi

Groitsi (Pol.) See *Grójec*.

Grójec (Pol.)	grŏŏ'-yĕts	gru'-yets
Russian <i>Groitsi</i> , groi'-tsĭ	[groi'-tsi].	

Grombalia (Tun.)	grŏm-bă'-lĭ-ă	grom-bah'-li-ah
Grong (Nor.)	grông'	grong'
Groningen (Neth.)	<i>Eng.</i> grŏ'-ning-ən	groh'-ning-uhn
	<i>Du.</i> k(h)rŏ'-ning-ən	k(h)roh'-ning-uhn
Groningen Diep	<i>Eng.</i> grŏ'-ning-ən	groh'-ning-uhn deep'
(Neth.)	dĕp'	
	<i>Du.</i> k(h)rŏ'-ning-ən	k(h)roh'-ning-uhn
	dĕp'	deep'

Also called *Reit Diep*, q.v.

Grönöŷ (Nor.)	grûn'-ûĭ	groen'-œi
Groote Eylandt (Austral.)	grŏŏt ĭ'-lănd	groot ai'-luhnd

The earlier pronunciation was grŏ'-tə ĭ'-lănt [groh'-tuh ai'-lahnt], but the name has been Englished.

Grosny (Rus.)	grôz'-nĭ	groz'-ni
Grosseto (It.)	grôs-sĕ'-tô	gros-seh'-to

This name (among others) strains the phonetic system, for the *e* is close. However it should not be pronounced a diphthong.

Grotli (Nor.)	grôt'-lĕ	groht'-lee
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Groton (Mass., school)	gröt'-ən	grot'-uhn
The analogy of <i>Croton</i> is misleading. However, <i>Groton</i> , Conn., is often pronounced gröt'n [groht'n].		
Grottaglie (It.)	grôt-tä'-lyě	grot-tah'-lyeh
Grotteria (It., Calab.)	grôt-tě-rě'-ä	grot-teh-ree'-ah
Grubeshov (Pol.)	See <i>Hrubieszów</i> .	
Grubišno Polje (Yugosl.)	grōō'-bish-nô pôl'-yě	groo'-bish-no pol'-yeh
Grudziądz (Pol.)	grōō'-jôNts	gru'-joNts
German <i>Graudenz</i> , grou'-děnts [grau'-dents].		
Grunau (Rus.)	grōō'-nou	groo'-nau
Gruž (Yugosl.)	grōōzh'	groozh'
Gruža (Yugosl.)	grōō'-zhä	groo'-zhah
Gryazi (Rus.)	gryä'-zě	gryah'-zee
Grytviken (So. Georgia isl.)	grüt'-věk-ən	grüt'-veek-uhn
Guadalajara (Sp., Mex.)	gwā-thā-lā-hā'-rā	gwah-thah-lah-hah'-rah
Guadalcanal (Oc.)	gwā-dāl-kā-nāl'	gwah-dahl-kah-nahl'
According to the Royal Geographical Society pamphlets the local pronunciation is kā-lā-kā'-nā [kah-lah-kah'-nah]. Another form is <i>Guadalcanaar</i> .		
Guadalquivir (Sp., riv.)	gwā-thāl-kē-vēr'	gwah-thahl-kee-veer'
Guadalupe	<i>Sp.</i> gwā-thā-lōō'-pě	gwah-thah-loo'-peh
	<i>Eng.</i> gwā'-dā-lōōp'	gwah'-duh-loop'
	or gō'-dā-lōōp'	go'-duh-loop'
Guadarrama (Sp., mts.)	gwā-thā-rā'-mā	gwah-thah-rah'-mah
Guadeloupe (Fr. W. Indies)	<i>Eng.</i> gō'-dā-lōōp'	go'-duh-loop'
	<i>Fr.</i> gwā-dā-lōōp'	gwah-duh-loop'
Guadiana (Port., Sp., riv.)	<i>Port.</i> gwā-dyā'-nē	gwah-dyah'-nuh
	<i>Sp.</i> gwā-thyā'-nā	gwah-thyah'-nah
Guadix (Sp.)	gwā'-thēsh	gwah'-theesh
Guam (Oc.)	gwām'	gwahm'
Guanahuato (Mex.)	gwā-nā-hwā'-tō	gwah-nah-hwah'-to
Guani, Alberto (Urug. leader)	gwā'-nē, āl-běr'-tō	gwah'-nee, ahl-behr'-to
Guarcino (It.)	gwār-chě'-nō	gwahr-chee'-no
Guariglia, Raffaele (It. leader)	gwā-rě'-lyā,	gwah-ree'-lyah,
	rāf-fā-ě'-lē	rahf-fah-eh'-leh
guayule (Sp.)	gwā-yōō'-lē	gwah-yoo'-leh
Gubbi, el (Libya)	gōō'-bē or kō'-bā, ēl	gu'-bee or ko'-bah, el
Gubbio (It.)	gōō'-byō	goo'-byo
Guča (Yugosl.)	gōō'-chā	goo'-chah
Gudbrandsdalen (Nor.)	gōōd'-brāns-dāln	gud'-brahns-dahln

Gudermes (Rus.)	gōō-dēr-mēs'	goo-dehr-mes'
Gudjakovo (Yugosl.)	gōō'-dyā'-kō-vō	goo'-dyah'-ko-vo
Gudvangen (Nor.)	gōōd'-vāng-ən	gud'-vahng-uhn
Guebwiller (Fr.)	gēb-vē-lēr'	geb-vee-lehr'
Guelman (Alg.)	gēl-mān'	gel-man'
Guernica (Sp.)	gēr-nē'-kā	gehr-nee'-kah
Guetaria Pass (Tun.)	gē-tā-rē'-ā	geh-tah-ree'-ah
Guettar, el (Tun.)	gē-tār', ēl	geh-tahr', el
Guglionesi (It.)	gōō-lyō-nē'-zē	goo-lyo-neh'-zee
Guguan (Oc.)	gōō-gwān'	goo-gwahn'
Guidonia (It.)	gwē-dō'-nyā	gwee-do'-nyah
Guilhem, Aristides (Braz. admiral)	gē'-lyəm ā-rēs-tē'-dis	gee'-lyuhm ah-rees- tee'-dis
Guiñazú, Enrique Ruiz (Arg. leader)	gē-nyā-sōō', ěn-rē'- kē rōō-ēs'	gee-nyah-soo', en- ree'-keh roo-ees'
Correctly <i>Ruiz Guiñazú</i> rather than simply <i>Guiñazú</i> . However the latter has been the usage of our radio and press.		
Guînes (Fr.)	gēn'	geen'
Guingamp (Fr.)	gāN-gāN'	gaN-gahN'
Guipúzcoa (Sp., prov.)	gē-pōōth'-kō-ā or -pōōs'-	gee-pooth'-ko-ah or -poos'-
Guixols (Sp.)	See <i>San Feliú de Guixols</i> .	
Gulbene (Latvia)	gōōl'-bē-nē	gul'-beh-neh
German <i>Schwanenburg</i> , q.v.		
Gulijanska planina (Yugosl. mts.)	gōō'-lē'-yān-skā plā'-nē-nā	goo'-lee'-yahn-skah plah'-nee'-nah
Gulsvik (Nor.)	gōōls'-vēk	guls'-veek
Gulyui (Rus.)	gōō-lū'ī	gu-lyoo'ī
Gumbinnen (Ger.)	gōōm'-bīn-ən	gum'-bin-uhn
Gümüljene (Gr.)	<i>Turk.</i> gū-mül'-jə-nē	gū-mül'-juh-neh
Greek <i>Komotine</i> , q.v.		
Gümüřhane (Turk.)	gū-müşh'-hā'-nē	gū-müşh'-hah'-neh
Gura Humorului (Rum.)	gōō'-rā hōō-mō'-rōō-lwī	gu'-rah hu-mo'-ru-lwi
Gurev (Rus.)	gōōr'-yēf	goor'-yef
Gurevsk (Rus.)	gōōr'-yēfsk	goor'-yefsk
Gurgan (Iran)	gōōr-gān'	goor-gahn'
Formerly <i>Asterabad</i> , ās-tə-rā-bād' [ahs-tuh-rah-bahd'].		
Gurkha (India)	gōōr'-kā	gur'-kah
Gurney, Chan (U.S. senator)	gūr'-nē	guhr'-nee
Gus (Rus.)	gōōs'	goos'
Gusbat, el (Libya)	gōōs-bāt', ēl	gus-bat', el

Gusiatyn (Rus.)	gōō-syā'-tīn	goo-syah'-tin
Gusinja (Yugosl.)	gōō'-sē'-nyě	goo'-see'-nyeh
Gussef, Fedor (Rus. leader)	gōō'-sěf, fyó'-dör	goo'-sef, fyo'-dor
Guštanj (Yugosl.)	gōō'-shtän(y)	goo'-shtahn(y)
Guyer, U.S. (Late U.S. representative)	gī'-ər	gai'-uhr
Guyos (P.I.)	gōō'-yōs	goo'-yos
Gwa (Burma)	gwā'	gwah'
Gwadar (Baluch.)	gwā'-dər	gwah'-duhr
Gyaing (Burma)	jīng'	jaing'
Gyergyószentmiklós (Rum.)	See <i>Gheorgheni</i> .	
Gympie (Austral.)	gīm'-pī	gim'-pi
Gyöngyös (Hung.)	dyûn'-dyûsh	dycen'-dycesh
Győr' (Hung.)	dyûr'	dycer'
Gytheion (Gr.)	yē'-thē-ô(n)	yee'-thee-o(n)
Gyula (Hung.)	dyōō'-lō	dyu'-lo
Gyulaféhvár (Rum.)	See <i>Alba Julia</i> .	
Gzhatsk (Rus.)	gzhätsk'	gzhahtsk'

H- In Greek names initial *H-* is often omitted from the spelling. For example, it might be necessary to look up *Erakleion* instead of *Herakleion*. Also, instead of *H-*, one may find *Kh-* or *Ch-*.

Häädemeeste (Est.) hä'-dē-mēs-tě ha'-deh-mes-teh

Haag, den (Neth.) dən häk(h)' duhn hahk(h)'

English *The Hague*, q.v. The full name is 's *Gravenhage*, q.v.

Haakon VII hó'-kōōn ho'-kun

(King of Norway)

Haamstede (Neth.) hām'-stā-dē hahm'-stay-duh

Haapasaari (Fin., isl.) hä'-pä-sä-rē hah'-pah-sah-ree

Haapsalu (Est.) häp'-sä-lōō hahp'-sah-loo

Russian *Gapsal*, q.v.

Haarlem (Neth.) hār'-lēm hahr'-luhm

Habanero, -a (Sp.) ā-bā-ně'-rō, -ā ah-bah-neh'-ro, -ah

Adjective of *Habana*. Not *Habañero*.

Habanniya (Iraq) hä'-bā-nē'-yā ha-ba-nee'-yah

Hacha, Emil hä'-hā, ě'-mīl hah'-hah, eh'-mil

(Czechosl. leader)

A possible Englishing is hä'-chā [hah'-chah].

Hachinohe (Jap.) hā'-chē-nō-hě hah-chee-no-heh

Hadeland (Nor.) hā'-dē-lān hah'-duh-lahn

Hadjeb el Aioun (Tun.) hä'-jēb ěl i-yōōn' hah'-jeb el ai-yoon'

Hadjes el Aiouth (Tun.) hä'-jēz ěl ā-yōōt' hah'-jez el ah-yoot'

Haft Kel (Iran)	hăft' kēl'	haft' kel'
Hagen (Ger.)	hă'-gən	hah'-guhñ
Hagen, Harold C. (U.S. representative)	hă'-gən	hay'-guhñ
hagios, hagioi (Gr.)	ī'-yôs, ī'-yē	ai'-yos, ai'-yee
An element, meaning <i>saint(s)</i> , in Greek place names. Look up the other part of the name.		
Hagnides (Gr. leader)	ă-gnē'-thēs	ah-gnee'-thees
Hague, la (Fr., cape)	ăg', lă	ahg', lah
Hague, The (Neth.)	Eng. hăg'	hayg'
Dutch 's <i>Gravenhage</i> , q.v., commonly abbreviated to <i>Den Haag</i> , q.v.		
Haguenau (Fr.)	ăg-nō'	ahg-noh'
Hai-fêng (Ch., Kwangtung)	hī-füngr	hai-fuhng
Hailar (Manchu.)	hī-lār	hai-lahr
Hailuoto (Fin., isl.)	hī'-lōō-ô-tô	hai'-lu-o-to
Swedish <i>Karloe</i> , kărl'-û' [kahrl'-œ'].		
Hai-mên (Ch., Kwangtung, bay)	hī-mŭn	hai-muhn
Hainan (Ch. Kwangtung, isl.)	hī-năn	hai-nahn
Hainburg (Austria)	hīn'-bōōrk(h)	hain'-burk(h)
Haiphong (Indo-Ch.)	Eng. hī-fōng'	hai-fong'
Chinese <i>Hai-fang</i> .		
Haiti	hă'-tī	hay'-ti
Haitian	hă'-shən or hă'-tī-ən	hay'-shuhn hay'-ti-uhn
Hajduböszörmény (Hung.)	hoi'-dōō-bû'-sûr- măn(y)	hoi'-du-bœ'-scer- mayn(y)
Hajdunánás (Hung.)	hoi'-dōō-nă'-năsh	hoi'-du-nah'-nahsh
Hajduszoboszló (Hung.)	hoi'-dōō-sô'-bôs-lô	hoi'-du-so'-bos-lo
Hajla (Yugosl., mts.)	hī'-lă	hai'-lah
Hajnówka (Pol.)	hī-nōōf'-kă	hai-nuf'-kah
Russian <i>Gainovka</i> , gī-nôf'-kă [gai-nof'-kah].		
Hakadal (Nor.)	hă'-kă-dāl	hah'-kah-dahl
Hakodate (Jap.)	hă-kô-dă-tě	hah-ko-dah-teh
Halas (Hung.)	hō'-lōsh	ho'-losh
Also called <i>Kiskunhalas</i> , q.v.		
Halberstadt (Ger.)	hăl'-bər-shtăt	hahl'-buhr-shtaht
Halden (Nor.)	hăld'n	hahld'n
Halfaya (Libya)	hăl-fă'-yă	hahl-fah'-yah
Halicz (Pol.)	hă'-lich	hah'-lich
Hallein (Austria)	hăl'-īn	hahl'-ain
Hallingdal (Nor.)	hăl'-līng-dăl	hahl'-ling-dahl

Hallouf (Tun.)	hāl-lōōf'	hahl-loof'
Hallugh (Libya)	hāl-lōōg'	hahl-loog'
Halluin (Fr.)	āl-wāN'	ahl-waN'
Halmahera (NEI)	hāl-mā-hě'-rā	hahl-mah-heh'-rah

Also called *Djailolo*, q.v.

Halovo (Yugosl., mts.)	hā'-lō-vō	hah'-lo-vo
Hälsingborg (Sw.)	hēl'-sīng-bôr'(y)	hel'-sing-bor'(y)
Hamadan (Iran)	<i>Per.</i> hă-mə-dān'	ha-muh-dahn'
	<i>Eng.</i> hām'-ə-dān	ham'-uh-dan
Hamamatsu (Jap.)	hā-mā-mā-tsōō	hah-mah-mah-tsoo
Hamar (Nor.)	hā'-mār	hah'-mahr
Hamaröy or Hamaröey (Nor.)	hā'-mār-ûi	hah'-mahr-œi

Hamborn (Ger.)	hām'-bôrn	hahm'-born
Hambro, Carl (Nor. leader)	<i>Nor.</i> hām'-bröö <i>Eng.</i> hām'-brō	hahm'-bru hahm'-broh
Hamburg (Ger.)	<i>Eng.</i> hām'-bûrg <i>Ger.</i> hām'-bōōrk(h)	ham'-buhrg hahm'-burk(h)
Hämeenlinna (Fin.)	hā'-mān-līn-nā	ha'-mayn-lin-nah
Ha-mi (Ch., Sinkiang)	hā-mē	hah-mee
Hamila (Tun.)	hā-mē'-lā	hah-mee'-lah
Hamina (Fin.)	hā'-mē-nā	hah'-mee-nah

Swedish *Fredrikshamn*, frā'-drēks-hām'n' [fray'-dreeks-hahmn']. *Hamina* is an element, meaning *harbor* or *haven*, in Finnish place names.

Hamm (Ger.)	hām'	hahm'
Hamma, el (Tun.)	hām'-mā, ɛl	hahm'-mah, el
Hamman (Egypt)	See <i>Al Hammam</i> .	
Hammamet (Tun.)	hām-mā-mēt'	hahm-mah-met'
Hamman Lif (Tun.)	hām-mām' lēf'	hahm-mam' leef'
Hammerfest (Nor.)	hā'-mər-fēst	hah'-mubr-fest
Hancewicze (Pol.)	hān-tsě-vě'-chě	hahn-tseh-vee'-ch eh

Russian *Gantsevichi*, gān-tsě'-vī-chī [gahn-tseh'-vi-chi].

Hang-chow (Ch., Chekiang)	<i>Eng.</i> hāng-chou <i>Ch.</i> hāng-jō	hang-chau hahng-joh
Hangō (Fin.)	<i>Sw.</i> hāng'-û	hahng'-œ

Finnish *Hanko*, q.v.

Hanko (Fin.)	hāng'-kō	hahng'-ko
Hankoe or Hankō (Nor.)	hāng'-kū	hahng'-koe
Han-kow (Ch., Hupeh)	<i>Eng.</i> hān-kou <i>Ch.</i> hān-kō	han-kau hahn-koh
Hannover (Ger.)	hān-ō'-vər or hān-ō'-fər	hahn-oh'-vuhr hahn-oh'-fuhr

English *Hanover*, q.v.

Hanoi (Indo-Ch.)	hā'-noi'	hah'-noi'
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Hanover (Ger.)	Eng. hăn'-ō-vər	han'-oh-vuhr
German <i>Hannover</i> , q.v.		
Hansteen, Wilhelm	hăn'-stăn, vil'-hělm	hahn'-stayn, vil'-helm
(Nor. general)		
Hanthawaddy (Burma, riv.)	hăn-thə-wōd'-ī	han-thuh-wod'-i
Han-yang (Ch., Hupeh)	hăn-yāng	hahn-yahng
Han-yüan (Ch., Sikang)	hăn-yüān	hahn-yü-ahn
Haouaria, el (Tun.)	hă-wā-rē'-ā, ăl	hah-wah-ree'-ah, el
hara-kiri	hă'-rā-kē'-rī	hah'-rah-kee'-ri
Variants are <i>hari-kari</i> and <i>hara-kari</i> .		
Harald (Nor. prince)	hă'-rāl	hah'-rahl
English <i>Harold</i> .		
Harar (Ethiopia)	hă'-rər	hah'-ruhr
Harasztos (Rum.)	See <i>Călărași</i> .	
Harbin (Manchu.)	hăr'-bēn' or hăr'-bīn	hahr'-been' or hahr'-bin
Hardanger (Nor.)	hăr-dāng'-ər	hahr-dahng'-uhr
Hardangerfjord (Nor.)	hăr-dāng'-ər-fyör	hahr-dahng'-uhr-fyohr
Hardangerjoklen or Hardangerjöklen (Nor.)	hăr-dāng'-ər-yûk-lən	hahr-dahng'-uhr-yök-luhn
Hardangervidda (Nor.)	hăr-dāng'-ər-vīd-dā	hahr-dahng'-uhr-vid-dah
Hardelet (Fr.)	ărd-lō'	ahrd-loh'
Harderwijk (Neth.)	hăr'-dər-wīk	hahr'-duhr-waik
Harewood (Eng. earl)	hăr'-wōōd	hahr'-wud
Harfleur (Fr.)	ăr-flūr'	ahr-flœr'
Harijan (Gandhi's news-paper)	hŭ'-rī-jən	huh'-ri-juhn
Hari Rud (India, riv.)	hŭ'-rī rōōd'	huh'-ri rood'
Hărălu (Rum.)	hŭr'-lŭ'-dō	huhr'-luh'-u
Harlingen (Neth.)	hăr'-līng-ən	hahr'-ling-uhn
Harpefoss (Nor.)	hăr'-pə-fôs	hahr'-puh-fos
Hărșova (Rum.)	hŭr'-shô-vă	huhr'-sho-vah
Harstad (Nor.)	hăr'-stă or hăsh'-tă	hahr'-stah or hahsh'-tah
Hartman, Paul	hărt'-măn, pouł'	hahrt'-mahn, paul'
(Nor. minister)		
Hasani (Gr.)	hă-să'-nē	hah-sah'-nee
Hasanli (Yugosl.)	hă'-săn-lē	hah'-sahn-lee
Hasenpoth (Latvia)	Ger. hă'-zən-pôt	hah'-zuhn-pot
Latvian <i>Aizpute</i> , q.v. Russian <i>Gasenpot</i> , q.v.		
Hasselt (Belg.)	hăs'-əlt	hahs'-uhlt

Hatvan (Hung.)	höt'-vön	hot'-von
Haubourdin (Fr.)	ō-bōōr-dāN'	oh-boor-daN'
Haugastoel or Haugastøl (Nor.)	hou'-gā-stūl	hau'-gah-stoel
Haugesund (Nor.)	hou'-gə-sōōn	hau'-guh-sun
Haukeliseter (Nor.)	hou'-kə-lē-sā-tər	hau'-kuh-lee-say-tuhr
Hauketo (Nor.)	hou'-kə-tō	hau'-kuh-toh
Haute Saône (Fr., dept.)	ōt sōn'	oht sohn'
Haute Savoie (Fr., dept.)	ōt sā-vwā'	oht sah-vwah'
Hautmont (Fr.)	ō-mōN'	oh-moN'
Haut Rhin (Fr., dept.)	ō rāN'	oh raN'
Havre, le (Fr.)	<i>Eng.</i> hāvr', lə <i>Fr.</i> āvr', lə	hahvr', luh ahvr', luh
Haye, Henry- (Fr. ambassador)	ě', āN-rē'	eh', ahN-ree'
Hazebrouck (Fr.)	āz-brōōk'	ahz-brook'
Hebert, F. Edward (U.S. representative)	ā-bēr'	ay-behr'
This name is often misspelled <i>Herbert</i> .		
Hedmark (Nor.)	hēd'-mārk	hed'-mahrk
Heemstede (Neth.)	hām'-stā-də	haym'-stay-duh
Heerde (Neth.)	hār'-də	hayr'-duh
Heerenveen (Neth.)	hā'-rən-vān'	hay'-ruhn-vayn'
Heerlen (Neth.)	hār'-lən	hayr'-luhn
Heffernan, James J. (U.S. representative)	hēf'-ər-nān	hef'-uhr nan
Hegoumenitsa (Gr.)	ē-gōō-mē-nē'-tsā	ee-goo-meh-nee'-tsah
Heho (Burma)	hā'-hō'	hay'-hoh'
Hei-an (Korea)	hā-ān	hay-ahn
Heide (Ger.)	hī'-də	hai'-duh
Heidinger, J. V. (U.S. representative)	hī'-ding-ər	hai'-ding-uhr
Heidous (Tun.)	hā-dōōs'	hay-dooos'
Hei-jo (Korea)	hā-jō or -rō	hay-jo or -ro
Hei-lung-kiang (Manchu., prov.)	hā-lōōng-jyāng	hay-lung-jyahng
Also called <i>Amur</i> , q.v.		
Heinkel (Ger.)	hīng'-kəl	haing'-kuhl
Hejaz (Arabia)	hē-jāz'	hee-jaz'
Hekmat (Per. leader)	hēk'-māt'	hek'-mat'
Hel (Pol.)	hěl'	hel'
Helder, den (Neth.)	<i>Eng.</i> hēl'-dər, dən <i>Du.</i> hēl'-dər, dən	hel'-duhr, duhn hel'-duhr, duhn

Helena	Ark., Mont. hĕl'-ə-nə	hel'-uh-nuh
	Ohio hĕ-lĕ'-nə	heh-lee'-nuh

As a personal name *Helena* is usually stressed on the first syllable.

Helgoland (Ger.)	hĕl'-gô-lănt	hel'-go-lahnt
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English *Heligoland*, q.v.

helicopter	hĕl'-i-köp'-tər	hel'-i-kop'-tuhr
	or hĕ'-li-köp'-tər	hee'-li-kop'-tuhr

The second pronunciation, though without dictionary authority, is favored by aeronautical engineers. (Avoid *heliocopter*. *Helio-* [the sun] has no part in this word, which is made from *helico-pter*[on], spiral-wing.) So with many compounds of *helic(o)-*, meaning *spiral-*. Except perhaps in *helical*, engineers prefer hĕ'-li- [hee'-li-], the dictionary recommendation to the contrary notwithstanding. In technical copy the engineers' preference should probably be followed. Although the *e* of Greek *helic-* is short, there is warrant for lengthening in an English stressed open syllable. In long words one expects short vowels (compare *penal*, *penalty*; *holy*, *holiday*); nevertheless long words are often pronounced as if they were two or more short words. Compare the several correct pronunciations of *genealogy*, *hegemony*, *hemoglobin*, *ideology*, *bivalent*, *dictionary*, *necessary*.

Heligoland (Ger.)	Eng. hĕl'-i-gô-lănd'	hel'-i-goh-land'
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Hell (Nor.)	hĕl'	hel'
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Hellenikon (Gr.) See *Ellenikon*.

Hellespont (Turk., strait) See *Dardanelles*.

Hellesylt (Nor.)	hĕl'-ə-sült	hel'-uh-sült
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Hellevoetsluis (Neth.)	hĕl'-ə-vōōt-slūtīs'	hel'-uh-voot-slœis'
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Helmand (India, riv.)	hĕl'-mænd	hel'-muhnd
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Helmond (Neth.)	hĕl'-mōnt	hel'-mont
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Helsingfors (Fin.)	Eng. hĕl'-sīng-fōrz	hel'-sing-forz
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	Sw. hĕl'-sīng-fōrs'	hel'-sing-fors'
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Finnish *Helsinki*, q.v.

Helsingoer or	hĕl'-sīng-ūr'	hel'-sing-cēr'
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Helsingör (Den.)

English *Elsinore*, ĕl'-sī-nôr' [el'-si-nor'].

Helsinki (Fin.)	hĕl'-sīng-kē	hel'-sing-kee
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Hemsedal (Nor.)	hĕm'-sə-dāl	hem'-suh-dahl
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Henchā, la (Tun.)	hĕn'-shā, lā	hen'-shah, lah
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Hengeloo (Neth.)	hĕng'-ə-lō	heng'-uh-loh
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Hĕng-fĕng (Ch., Kiangsi)	hŭng-fŭng	huhng-fuhng
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Hĕng-shan (Ch., Hunan)	hŭng-shān	huhng-shahn
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Hĕng-yang (Ch., Hunan)	hŭng-yāng	huhng-yahng
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Henpan (Oc.)	hĕn'-pān	hen'-pahn
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Henry-Haye (Fr. Ambassador) See *Haye*, *Henry-*.

Henzada (Burma)	hĕn'-zə-dā'	hen'-zuh-dah'
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Herakleia (Turk.) See *Ereglā*.

Herakleion (Crete)	ē-rā'-klē-ō(n)	ee-rah'-klee-o(n)
In English usually called <i>Candia</i> , q.v.; in Greek <i>Megalo Kastro</i> , q.v., or <i>Khandax</i> , hān'-dāks [hahn'-dahks].		
Herald Tribune (N.Y.)	See <i>Tribune</i> .	
Herat (Afghan.)	hēr-āt'	hehr-aht'
Hérault (Fr., dept.)	ě-rō'	eh-roh'
Hercegovina (Yugosl.)	Eng. hēr'-tsī-gō-vē'-nə	hehr'-tsi-goh-vee'-nuh
	S.-C. hēr'-tsě-gō'-vī-nā	hehr'-tseh-go'-vi-nah
English <i>Herzegovina</i> .		
Herefoss (Nor.)	hēr'-ə-fōs	hehr'-uh-fos
Hergla (Tun.)	hēr'-glā	hehr'-glah
Hermoupolis (Gr., Syros)	ěr-mōō'-pô-lē(s)	ehr-moo'-po-lee(s)
Herne (Ger.)	hēr'-nə	hehr'-nuh
Herning (Den.)	hēr'-ning	hehr'-ning
Heroeya or Heröya (Nor.)	hēr'-û-yā	hehr'-œ-yah
Herrera (Sp.)	ě-rě'-rā	eh-reh'-rah
Hersin Coupigny (Fr.)	ěr-sāN kōō-pē-nyē'	ehr-saNkoo-pee-nyee'
Herter, Christian A. (U.S. representative)	hūr'-tər	huhr'-tuhr
's Hertogenbosch (Neth.)	sěr'-tō-k(h)ən-bōs'	sehr'-toh-k(h)uhn-bos'
A common abbreviated form is <i>Den Bos</i> , dən bōs' [duhn bos']. French <i>Bois le Duc</i> , bwā lə dük' [bwah luh dük'].		
Herzegovina (Yugosl.)	hēr'-tsī-gō-vē'-nə	hehr'-tsi-goh-vee'-nuh
Serb-Croat <i>Hercegovina</i> , q.v.		
Hesse (Ger.)	Eng. hēs'	hes'
Hessen (Ger.)	hēs'-ən	hes'-uhn
English <i>Hesse</i> , q.v.		
Hestmannen (Nor., isls.)	hěst'-mān-ən	hest'-mahn-uhn
Het Loo (Neth.)	hět lō'	het loh'
Heydrich, Reinhard (Ger. leader)	hī'-drīk(h), rīn'-hārt	hai'-drik(h), rain'-hahrt
Heye Foundation (N.Y.)	hī'	hai'
Hieralimen (Gr.)	yě-rā-lē-mēn'	yeh-rah-lee-meen'
Hierapetra (Crete)	yě-rā'-pě-trā or ē-ě-rā'-pě-trā	yeh-rah'-peh-trah ee-eh-rah'-peh-trah
Also called <i>Kastelli</i> , kā-stē'-lē [kah-steh'-lee].		
Hieropotamos (Crete)	yě-rō-pō'-tā-mō(s) or ē-ě-rō-pō'-tā-mō(s)	yeh-ro-po'-tah-mo(s) ee-eh-ro-po'-tah-mo(s)

Hiitola (Fin.)	hē'-tō-lā	hee'-to-lah
Hiiu or Hiiumaa	hē'-ōō	hee'-oo
(Est., isl.)	or hē'-ōō-mā	hee'-oo-mah
Russian <i>Dage</i> , q.v. German <i>Dagō</i> , q.v.		
Hilleroed or Hilleröd	hīl'-ə-rūth	hil'-uh-ræth
(Den.)		
Hilversum (Neth.)	hīl'-vər-səm	hil'-vuhr-suhm
Himalaya(s) (Asia, mts.)	hī-mā'-lə-yə	hi-mah'-luh-yuh
	or hīm-ə-lā'-yə	him-uh-lay'-yuh
Himara (Alb.)	See <i>Himarē</i> .	
Himarē (Alb.)	hē-mā'-rə	hee-mah'-ruh
Italian <i>Chimara</i> , q.v. Greek <i>Kheimara</i> , hē-mā'-rā	[hee-mah'-rah].	
Himeimat (Egypt)	hī-mā-māt'	hi-may-mat'
See <i>Qaret el Himeimat</i> .		
Hindahl, Olav	hīn'-dāl, ō'-lāv	hin'-dahl, oh'-lahv
(Nor. minister)		
Hindeloopen (Neth.)	hīn'-də-lō'-pən	hin'-duh-loh'-puhn
Hindenburg, von	Eng. hīn'-dən-bûrg,	hin'-duhn-buhrg,
	vön	von
	Ger. hīn'-dən-	hin'-duhn-burk(h),
	böörk(h), fôn	fon
Hindu Kush (India,	hīn'-dōō kōōsh'	hin'-doo kush'
mts.)		
Hirohito (Jap. emperor)	hē-rō-hē-tō	hee-ro-hee-to
Hirson (Fr.)	ēr-sōN'	eer-soN'
Hirtshals (Den.)	hīrts'-hāls	hihrts'-hahls
Hister or Ister (Europ. riv.)	See <i>Danube</i> .	
Hitler, Adolph (Ger.	hīt'-lər, ād'-ōlf	hit'-luhr, ad'-olf
leader)	Ger. ā'-dōlf	ah'-dolf
Called <i>der Schickelgruber</i> , dər shīk'-əl-grōō'-bər	[duhr shik'-uhl-groo'-	
buhr].		
Hitra (Nor.)	hīt'-rā	hit'-rah
Hiw (Oc.)	hē'ōō	hee'u
Hjelle (Nor.)	yēl'-ə	yel'-uh
Hjelmtveit, Nils	yēlm'-tvāt, nīls'	yelm'-tvayt, nīls'
(Nor. leader)		
Hjerkinn (Nor.)	yēr'-kīn	yehr'-kin
Hjoerring or	yûr'-īng	yoer'-ing
Hjörning (Den.)		
Hjukseboe or	yōōk'-sə-bū	yuk'-suh-bœ
Hjuksebō (Nor.)		
Ho (Chinese word	Eng. hō	hoh
meaning <i>river</i>)	Ch. hū	huh

Hoboken (N.J.)	hō'-bō'-kən	hoh'-boh'-kuhn
Hoch, Daniel K. (U.S. representative)	hōk(h)'	hohk(h)'
Ho-chiang (Ch., Szechwan)	hū-jyāng	huh-jyahng
Also spelled <i>Ho-kiang</i> .		
Ho-ch'ih (Ch., Kwangsi)	hū-chū	huh-chuh
Hódmezővásárhely (Hung.)	hōd'-mĕ-zû-vă'- shār-hā	hod'-meh-zœ-vah'- shahr-hay
Hodonín (Cz.)	hō'-dō-nĕn	ho'-do-neen
German <i>Göding</i> , gû'-ding [gœ'-ding].		
Hoduciszki (Pol.)	hō-dōo-tsĕ'-shkĭ	ho-du-tsee'-shki
Hoenefoss (Nor.)	hū'-nə-fōs	hoe'-nuh-fos
Hoerde (Ger.)	hūr'-də	hoer'-duh
Hoeven, Charles B. (U.S. representative)	hōō'-vən	hoo'-vuhn
Ho-fei (Ch., Anhwei)	hū-fā	huh-fay
Also called <i>Lu-chow</i> , q.v.		
Hogolu (Oc.)	hō'-gô-lōō	ho'-go-loo
Hohensalza (Pol.)	See <i>Inowroclaw</i> .	
Hohe Tauern (Austria, mts.)	hō'-ə tou'-ərn	hoh'-uh tau'-uhrn
Hokiang Variant of <i>Ho-chiang</i> , q.v.		
Hokkaido (Jap.)	hōk-kī-dō	hok-kai-do
Hokksund (Nor.)	hōk'-sōōn	hok'-sun
Hoko Gunto (Jap., isls.)	See <i>Pescadores</i> .	
Hoko Ret (Jap., isls.)	See <i>Pescadores</i> .	
Hoko To (Jap., isls.)	See <i>Pescadores</i> .	
Ho-kow (Ch., Yünnan)	Eng. hō-kou Ch. hū-kō	hoh-kau huh-koh
Holbæk (Den.)	hōl'-bĕk	hol'-bek
Holifield, Chet (U.S. representative)	hōl'-i-fĕld', chĕt'	hol'-i-feeld', chet'
Hollandia (NEI)	hōl-lān'-dĭ-ā	hol-lahn'-di-ah
Hollington K. Tong (Ch. leader)	hōl'-īng-tĕn tōng'	hol'-ing-tuhn tong'
Holmenkollen (Nor.)	hōlm'n-kōl-ən	holm'n-kol-uhn
Holmestrand (Nor.)	hōl'-mæ-strān	hol'-muh-strahn
holocaust	hōl'-ə-kōst	hol'-uh-kost
Holstebro (Den.)	hōl'-stə-brō'	hol'-stuh-broh'
Holsteinsborg (Greenl.)	hōl'-stĭns-bōr	hol'-stains-bor
Holtz (Alaska, Attu)	hōlts'	holts'
Holyoke (Mass.)	hōl'-yōk	hohl'-yohk
Homolje (Yugosl.)	hō'-mō-lyĕ	ho'-mo-lyeh

Homorod (Rum., riv.)	hô'-mô-rôd'	ho'-mo-rod'
Homs (Libya)	hôm's'	homs'
Ho-nan (Ch., prov.)	Eng. hō-năn Ch. hǔ-năn	hoh-nan huh-nahn
Ho-nan-fu (Ch., Honan)	Eng. hō-năn-fōō Ch. hǔ-năn-fōō	hoh-nan-foo huh-nahn-foo
Also called <i>Lo-yang</i> , q.v.		
Hønefoss (Nor.)	hû'-nə-fôs	hœ'-nuh-fos
Honfleur (Fr.)	ôN-flûr'	oN-flœr'
Hongay (Indo-Ch.)	hông-gi'	hong-gai'
Hong Kong (Ch., Kwangtung)	Eng. hōng kōng	hong kong
Honningsvaag (Nor.)	hôn'-ings-vôg	hon'-ings-vog
Honshu (Jap.)	hôn-shōō	hon-shoo
Hoofdplaat (Neth.)	hōft'-plāt	hohft'-plaht
Hoogezand (Neth.)	hō-k(h)ə-zānt'	hoh-k(h)uh-zahnt'
Hooghly or Hugli (India)	hōōg'-lē	hoog'-lee
Hoorn (Neth.)	hōrn'	hohrn'
Hopeh (Ch., prov.)	Eng. hō-pā Ch. hǔ-bā	hoh-pay huh-bay
Hopong (Burma)	hō'-pōng'	hoh'-pong'
Hoppenot, Henri Etienne (Fr. leader)	ôp-nō', āN-rē' ě-tyě'n'	op-noh', ahN-ree' eh-tyen'
Hörde (Ger.)	hûr'-də	hœr'-duh
Hornád (Cz., riv.)	hôr'-nāt	hor'-naht
Horodenka (Pol.)	hō-rô-dě'n'-kā	ho-ro-den'-kah
Horodło (Pol.)	hō-rôd'-lô	ho-rod'-lo
Russian <i>Gorodlo</i> , gō-rôd'-lô [go-rod'-lo].		
Horodno (Pol.)	hō-rôd'-nô	ho-rod'-no
Russian <i>Gorodno</i> , gō-rôd'-nô [go-rod'-no].		
Horsens (Den.)	hôr'-səns	hor'-suhns
Horta (Azores)	ôr'-tə	or'-tuh
Horten (Nor.)	hōrt'n	hort'n
Horthy, Miklós (Hung. leader)	hôr'-tĩ, mĩk'-lôsh	hor'-ti, mik'-losh
Horyń (Pol., riv.)	hô'-rĩn(y)	ho'-rin(y)
Russian <i>Gorin</i> , gô'-rĩn(y) [go'-rĩn(y)].		
Hoti (Yugosl., Alb.)	S.-C. hō'-tē	ho'-tee
Ho-t'ien (Ch., Kwangtung)	hǔ-tyě'n	huh-tyen
Hotin (Rum.)	hô'-tĩn	ho'-tin
Russian spelling <i>Khotin</i> .		
Houmt Souk (Tun.)	hōō'-mæt sōōk'	hoo'-muht sook'
Houplines (Fr.)	ōō-plēn'	oo-pleen'

Hova (Madag.)	hŭ'-və	huh'-vuh
Hovden (Nor.)	hōvd'n	hovd'n
Howrah (India)	hou'-rā	hau'-rah
Ho Ying-chin (Ch.)	hŭ yīng-jīn	huh ying-jin
The chief of the Chinese general staff. Usually Anglicized to hŭ yīng-chīn [hoh ying-chin].		
Hradec Králové (Cz.)	hrä'-dĕts	hrah'-dets
	krä'-lô-vĕ	krah'-lo-veh
Hrubieszów (Pol.)	hrōō-byĕ'-shōōf	hru-byeh'-shuf
Russian <i>Grubeshov</i> , grōō-bĕ'-shōf [gru-beh'-shof].		
Hrvat (Croat)	hər'-vāt	huh'-vaht
<i>Hrvatski</i> , -a, hĕr'-vāt'-ski, -ā [huh'-vaht'-ski, -ah], adj., means <i>Croatian</i> .		
Hrvatska (Yugosl.)	hər'-vāt'-skā	huh'-vaht'-skah
English <i>Croatia</i> , q.v.		
Hs- See also names in S-.		
Hsenwi (Burma)	shĕn'-wĕ'	shen'-wee'
Hsia-chiang (Ch., Kiangsi, Kweichow)	shyā-jyāng	shyah-jyahng
Hsia-kwan (Ch., Yünnan)	shyā-gwān	shyah-gwahn
Hsiang Chiang or River (Ch., Hunan)	shyāng	shyahng
Hsiang-yang (Ch., Hupeh)	shyāng-yāng	shyahng-yahng
Hsiang-yün (Ch., Yünnan)	shyāng-yün	shyahng-yün
Hsiao-fêng (Ch., Chekiang)	shyou-füng	shyau-fuhng
Hsiao-lin (Ch., Kiangsi)	shyou-līn	shyau-lin
Hsiao-shan (Ch., Chekiang)	shou-shān	shau-shahn
Hsi-ch'ang (Ch., Sikang)	shĕ-chāng	shee-chahng
Hsieh-mu-shan (Ch., Kwangtung)	shyĕ-mōō-shān	shyeh-moo-shahn
Hsien-ning (Ch., Kiangsi)	shyĕn-nīng	shyen-ning
Hsin (Ch., Kiangsi, riv.)	shĭn	shin
Hsin-ching Variant spelling of <i>Hsin-king</i> , q.v.		
Hsin-fêng (Ch., Kiangsi)	shĭn-füng	shin-fuhng
Hsing-hsan-chên (Manchu.)	shĭng-shān-jŭn	shing-shahn-juhn
Hsing-kwo (Ch., Kiangsi)	shĭng-gwō	shing-gwo
Also called <i>Nan-kang</i> , q.v.		

Hsing-tzŭ (Ch., Kiangsi)	shĭng-dzə	shing-dzuh
Hsin-king (Manchu.)	shĭn-jĭng	shin-jing
Also spelled <i>Hsin-ching</i> .		
Hsin-tĕng (Ch., Chekiang)	shĭn-dĕng	shin-duhng
Hsin-ti (Ch., Hupeh)	shĭn-dĕ	shin-dee
Hsin-wu (Ch., Kiangsi)	shĭn-wōō	shin-woo
Hsin-yŭ (Ch., Kiangsi)	shĭn-yŭ	shin-yŭ
Hsipaw (Burma)	sĕ'-pō'	see'-paw'
Hsi-ts'ang (Ch. dependency)	See <i>Si-ts'ang</i> and <i>Tibet</i> .	
Hsiung Shih-hui (Ch. leader)	shyōōng shŭ-whā	shyung shuh-whay
Hsiu-shui (Ch., Kiangsi)	shyōō-shwā	shyoo-shway
Hsü-ch'ang (Ch., Honan)	shŭ-chāng	shŭ-chahng
Hsü-chow (Ch., Szechwan)	shŭ-jō	shŭ-joh
Also called <i>I-p'in</i> , q.v.		
Hsueh Yŭeh (Ch. general)	shŭ-ĕ yŭ-ĕ	shŭ-eh yŭ-eh
Htizwe (Burma)	tĕ'-zwĕ'	tee'-zweh'
Hua-yang (Ch., Anhwei)	whā-yāng	whah-yahng
Hua-yung (Ch., Hunan)	whā-yōōng	whah-yung
Hubli (India)	hōō'-bli	hu'-bli
Hu-chow (Ch., Chekiang)	<i>Eng.</i> hōō-chou <i>Ch.</i> hōō-jō	hoo-chau hoo-joh
Hué (Indo-Ch.)	hwĕ'	hweh'
Huedin (Rum.)	k(h)wĕ-dĕn'	k(h)weh-deen'
Huels (Ger.)	hŭls'	hŭls'
Huelva (Sp.)	wĕl'-vā	wel'-vah
Huesca (Sp., prov.)	wĕs'-kā	wes'-kah
Hughenden (Austral.)	hŭ'-ĭn-dĕn	hyoo'-in-duhn
Hugli (India)	See <i>Hooghly</i> .	
Hui-ch'ang (Ch., Kiangsi)	whā-chāng	whay-chahng
Hui-lai (Ch., Kwangtung)	whā-lĭ	whay-lai
Huili (Ch., Sikang)	whā-lĕ	whay-lee
Also spelled <i>Hweili</i> .		
Huisduinen (Neth.)	hŭĭs-dŭĭ'-nĕn	hoeis-dœi'-nuhn
Huizen (Neth.)	hŭĭ'-zĕn	hoei'-zuhn
Hukawng (Burma, valley)	hōō'-kōng'	hoo'-kawng'
Hukong (Burma)	hōō'-kōng'	hoo'-kawng'
Also spelled <i>Hukawng</i> , q.v.		
Hu-k'ou (Ch., Kiangsi)	hōō-kō	hoo-koh

Hu-lin (Manchu.)	hōō-līn	hoo-lin
Hüls (Ger.)	hüls'	hüls'
Hu-lu-t'ao (Manchu.)	hōō-lōō-tou	hoo-loo-tau
Hu-ma (Manchu.)	hōō-mā	hoo-mah
Hun (Libya)	hōōn'	hoon'
Hu-nan (Ch., prov.)	hōō-nān	hoo-nahn
Hun-ch'un (Manchu.)	hōōn-chōōn	hun-chun
hunda (Alb.)	See <i>hundē</i> .	
hundē (Alb.)	hōōn'-dē	hoon'-duh
An element, meaning <i>cape</i> , in Albanian place names. Look up the other part of the name.		
Hunder (Nor.)	hōōn'-ēr	hun'-uhr
Hundorp (Nor.)	hōōn'-dōrp	hun'-dorp
Hunedoara (Rum.)	hōō-nē-dwā'-rā	hu-neh-dwah'-rah
Hungarian <i>Hunyad</i> , hōō'-nyöd [hu'-nyod], and <i>Vajdahunyad</i> , voi'-dō- [voi'-do-].		
Hungary	Eng. hūng'-gə-rī	huhng'-guh-ri
Hungarian <i>Magyarország</i> , mō'-dyör-ōr'-säg [mo'-dyor-or'-sahg].		
Hunyad (Rum.)	See <i>Hunedoara</i> .	
Hunze (Neth., riv.)	hūn'-zə	hœn'-zuh
Huon (Oc., pen.)	Eng. hū'-ōn	hyoo'-on
Hu-peh (Ch., prov.)	Eng. hōō-pā	hoo-pay
	Ch. hōō-bě	hoo-beh
Huși (Rum.)	hōōsh'	hush'
Husiatyn (Pol.)	hōō-shā'-tīn	hu-shah'-tin
Hussein Sirry (Egyptian leader)	hōōs-sān' sīr'-rī	hus-sayn' sihr'-ri
Husum (Ger., Schles.-Hol.)	hōō'-zōōm	hoo'-zum
Husum (Nor.)	hōōs'-ōōm	hoos'-um
Huszt (Cz.)	See <i>Chust</i> .	
Hvar (Yugosl.)	hvār'	hvahr'
Italian <i>Lesina</i> , q.v.		
Hvittingfoss (Nor.)	vīt'-īng-fōs	vit'-ing-fos
Hwang Ho or River (Ch.)	whāng	whahng
Also called the <i>Yellow River</i> .		
Hwang-k'ang (Ch., Hupeh)	whāng-kāng	whahng-kahng
Hwang-peh (Ch., Hupeh)	whāng-bě	whahng-beh
Hwa-yung (Ch., Hunan)	whā-yōōng	whah-yung
Hwei-chow (Ch., Anhwei)	Eng. whā'-chou	whay-chau
	Ch. whā-jō	whay-joh
Hweili (Ch.)	See <i>Huili</i> .	

Hyderabad (India)	hī-drə-bād' or -bād'	hai-druh-bad' or -bahd'
Hydra (Gr., isl.)	ē'-thrā	ee'-thrah
Hyères (Fr.)	yēr'	yehr'
Hyrnsalmi (Fin.)	hū'-rūn-sāl-mē	hū'-rūn-sahl-mec
Hyvinkää (Fin.)	hū'-ving-kä	hū'-ving-ka
Ialomița (Rum., riv.)	yä'-lô-mē'-tsä	yah'-lo-mee'-tsah
Ianina (Gr.)	See <i>Ioannina</i> .	
Iasi (Rum.)	yāsh'	yahsh'
Also called <i>Jassy</i> , q.v.		
Ibar (Yugosl., riv.)	ē'-bār	ee'-bahr
Ibn Saud (King of Saudi Arabia)	ib'-ən sä-ōod'	ib'-uhn sah-ood'
Icaria (Gr., isl.)	See <i>Ikaria</i> .	
Içel (Turk.)	ē'-chël	ee'-chel
I-ch'ang (Ch., Hupeh)	ē'-chāng	ee'-chahng
Ichnya (Rus.)	ich-nyā'	ich-nyah'
I-chun (Ch., Kiangsi)	ē'-jōon	ee'-jun
Ickes, Harold L.	ik'-əs or ik'-iz	ik'-uhs or ik'-iz
Ide Oros (Crete, mt.)	ē'-thē ô'-rôs	ee'-thee o'-ros
English <i>Mt. Ida</i> , i'-dā [ai'-duh]. Also called <i>Ypseloreites</i> , ē-psē-lô-rē'-tēs [ee-psee-lo-ree'-tees].		
Iditerod (Alaska)	i-dīt'-ə-rād	ai-dit'-uh-rahd
Idritsa (Rus.)	ē'-dri'-tsä	ee'-dri-tsah
Ieperen (Belg.)	ē'-pə-rən	ee'-puh-ruhn
French <i>Ypres</i> , q.v.		
Ieriki (Latvia)	ē'-ē'-rē-kē	ee'-eh'-ree-kee
Iesi (It.)	yě'-zē	yeh'-zee
Iewe (Est.)	Rus. yě'-vē	yeh'-veh
Estonian <i>Jõhvi</i> , q.v.		
Ifalik (Oc.)	ē'-fā-lēk	ee'-fah-leek
I-fêng (Ch., Kiangsi)	ē'-fūng	ee'-fuhng
Ifni (Mor.)	ēf'-nē	eef'-nee
Iglau (Cz., riv., town)	See <i>Jihlava</i> .	
Iglawa (Cz., riv., town)	See <i>Jihlava</i> .	
Iglesias (Sard.)	ē-glě'-sī-ās	ee'-gleh'-si-ahs
İğneada (Turk.)	ē-ně'-ā-dā	ee'-neh'-ah-dah
I-hwang (Ch., Kiangsi)	ē-whāng	ee'-whahng
Also spelled <i>Yi-hwang</i> .		
Iijärvi (Fin., lakes)	ē'-jār-vē	ee'-jehr-vee

Iisalmi (Fin.)	ē'-sāl-mē	ee'-sahl-mee
ij		

In Dutch *ij* is interchangeable with *ei* and *y*, though *y* is usually preferred when initial. A consultant may have to look for all three forms before he finds his word.

Ijmuiden (Neth.)	Eng. i'-moi-dən	ai'-moi-duhn
	Du. i'-mūi-dən	ai'-mœi-duhn
Ikaria (Gr., isl.)	Eng. ē-kār'-i-ə	ee-kehr'-i-uh
	Gr. ē-kā-rē'-ā	ee-kah-ree'-ah

Also called *Nicarin*, nē-kār-yā' [nee-kahr-yah'].

Ikhthys (Gr., point)	ēk(h)-thēs'	eek(h)-thees'
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The point of *Katakolon*, q.v.

Îles d'Hyères (Fr.)	ēl dyēr'	eel dyehr'
Ilandža (Yugosl.)	ē'-lān-jā	ee'-lahn-jah
Ilich (Rus.)	il-yēch'	il-yeech'
Iligan (P.I.)	ē-lē'-gān	ee-lee'-gahn
Iliisk (Rus.)	ē-lēs'k'	ee-leesk'
Ilijina Glava (Balkan mt.)	ē'-lē'-yī-nā glā'-vā	ee'-lee'-yi-nah glah'-vah

Ilja (Pol.) See *Ilza*.

Ilana (P.I., bay)	ē-lyā'-nā or -yā'-	ee-lyah'-nah or -yah'-
Illovaiskaya (Rus.)	il-lō-vī'-skā-yā	il-lo-vai'-skah-yah
Ilmen (Rus., lake)	ēl'(y)-mēn(y)	eel'(y)-men(y)
Iloilo (P.I.)	ē'-lō-ē'-lō	ee'-lo-ee'-lo
Ilok (Yugosl.)	ē'-lōk	ee'-lok
Iłowo (Pol.)	ī-lō'-vō	i-lo'-vo
Ilza (Pol.)	ēl'-zhā	eel'-zhah

Russian *Ilja*, ē-lyā' [ee-lyah'].

Im (Rus.)	ēm'	eem'
Iman (Rus.)	ī-mān'	i-mahn'
Imatra (Fin.)	ē'-māt-rā	ee'-maht-rah
Imbros (Turk., isl.)	Gr. ēm'-brōs	eem'-bros

Turkish *İmroz*, ēm'-rōz' [eem'-roz'].

Imola (It.)	ē'-mō-lā	ee'-mo-lah
Imotski (Yugosl.)	ē'-mōt-skī	ee'-mot-ski
Imphal (India)	īmp'-hūl'	imp'-huhl'
İmroz (Turk., isl.)	ēm'-rōz'	eem'-roz'

Greek *Imbros*, q.v.

Inari (Fin., lake)	ē'-nā-rē	ee'-nah-ree
Incoronata (Yugosl., isl.)	It. ēn-kō-rō-nā'-tā	een-ko-ro-nah'-tah

Serb-Croat *Kornat*, q.v.

Indainggvi (Burma)	īn-dīng-jē'	in-daing-jee'
Indija (Yugosl.)	ēn'-dyī-yā	een'-dyi-yah

Indore (India)	ĩn-dôr'	in-dor'
Indramajoe or Indramayu (NEI)	ĩn-drâ-mă'-yōō	in-drah-mah'-yoo
Indre (Fr., riv.)	ăN'dr	aN'dr
Indus (India, riv.)	ĩn'-dəs	in'-duhs
Ineu (Rum.)	ē-ně'-ōō	ee-neh'-u
Ingul (Rus., riv.)	ĩn-gōōl'	in-gul'
Ingulets (Rus., riv.)	ĩn-gōō'-lěts	in-gul'-lets
Ingyn (Burma)	ĩn-jĩn'	in-jin'
Inkerman (Rus.)	ĩng'-kər-măn	ing'-kuhr-mahn
Innisfail (Austral.)	ĩn'-is-făl	in'-is-fayl
Innokentievka (Rus.)	ĩn-nō-kěn'-tyěf-kă	in-no-ken'-tyef-kah
Innsbruck (Austria)	Eng. ĩnz'-brōōk Ger. ĩns'-brōōk	inz'-bruk ins'-bruk
Inogošte (Yugosl.)	ē'-nō-gō'-shtě	ee'-no-go'-shteh
İnönü, İsmet (President of Turkey)	ē'-nō-nü, ĩs-mět'	ee'-nō-nü, is-met'
Inowrocław (Pol.)	ĩnō-vrō'-tslăf	i-no-vro'-tslahf
German <i>Hohensalza</i> , hō'-ən-zăl-tsă	[hoh'-uhn-zahl-tsah].	
inquiry	ĩn-kwĩ'-rĩ or ĩn'-kwĩ-rĩ	in-kwai'-ri in'-kwi-ri

Both pronunciations are acceptable although the second is recognized only in recent editions of American dictionaries. Presumably ĩn'-kwĩ-rĩ [in'-kwai-ri] is inferior to both.

Insterbürg (Ger.)	Eng. ĩn'-stər-bürg - Ger. ĩn'-stər-bōōrk(h)	in'-stuhr-buhrg in'-stuhr-burk(h)
interesting	ĩn'-tər-ěs-tĩng or ĩn'-trəs-tĩng	in'-tuhr-es-ting in'-truhs-ting

The alternative pronunciation of *interesting* has better standing in America than the similar pronunciations of *dictionary*, q.v., and *necessary*, q.v. The second vowel of *interest* is often lost, and this syncope gives a native analogy, whereas the "British" pronunciations of *dictionary* and *necessary* sound alien to American ears.

Inza (Rus.)	ēn'-ză	een'-zah
Inzecca (Corsica)	ēn-dzěk'-kă	een-dzek'-kah
Ioannes, Agios (Crete)	yō-ă'-nēs, ĩ'-yōs	yo-ah'-nees, ai'-yos
Ioannina (Gr.)	yō-ă'-nē-nă or yă'-nē-nă	yo-ah'-nee-nah yah'-nee-nah

Serb-Croat *Janina*, yă'-nē-nă [yah'-nee-nah].

Ionia (Turk.)	Eng. ĩ-ō'-nyə	ai-oh'-nyuh
Ios (Gr., isl.)	ē'-ō(s)	ee'-o(s)
I-p'in (Ch., Szechwan)	ē-p'ĩn	ee-pin

Also called *Hsü-chow*, q.v.

Ipoh (Malaya)	ē'-pō	ee'-poh
Iput (Rus., riv.)	ē'-pōōt	ee'-put
Iran	<i>Per.</i> ē-rān'	ee-rahn'
	<i>Eng.</i> ĭ-rān'	i-ran'
Iranian	ī-rā'-nĭ-ən	ai-ray'-ni-uhn
'Iraq	<i>Per.</i> ē-rāk'	ee-rahk'
	<i>Eng.</i> ĭ-rāk'	i-rak'
Irig (Yugosl.)	ē'-rĭg	ee'-rig
Irkutsk (Rus.)	īr-kōōtsk'	ihr-kootsk'
Iron Gates (Yugosl., Rum., gorge)	ī'-ərn gāts'	ai'-uhrn gayts'
Serb-Croat <i>Derlap</i> , dyēr'-lāp [dyehr'-lahp]. Rumanian <i>Porțile de Fier</i> , pōr-tsē'-lē dē fyēr' [por-tsee'-leh deh fyehr']. German <i>Eisernes Tor</i> , ī'-zər-nəs tōr' [ai'-zuhr-nuhs tohr']. Hungarian <i>Vaskapu</i> , vōsh'-kō-pōō [vosh'-ko-poo].		
Irrawaddy (Burma, riv.)	īr-ə-wōd'-ī	ihr-uh-wod'-i
Irún (Sp.)	ē-rōōn'	ee-roon'
Isarco (It.)	ē-sār'-kō	ee-sahr'-ko
Isarog (P.I., mt.)	ē-sā-rōg'	ee-sah-rog'
Ischia (It., isl.)	ē'-skyā	ee'-skyah
Ise (Jap.)	ē-sē	ee-seh
Isefjord (Den.)	ē'-sə-fyōrd	ee'-suh-fyohrd
Iseghem (Belg.)	iz'-ə-k(h)ēm	iz'-uh-k(h)em
Isère (Fr., riv.)	ē-zēr'	ee-zehr'
Isernia (It.)	ē-sēr'-nyā	ee-sehr'-nyah
Isfahan (Iran)	īs-fə-hān'	is-fuh-hahn'
Ishim (Rus.)	īsh-ēm'	ish-eem'
Ishui (Ch., Shantung)	ē-shwā	ee-shway
Isigny (Fr.)	ē-zē-nyē'	ee-zee-nyee'
Isili (Sard.)	ē'-sē-lē	ee'-see-lee
İskenderun (Turk.)	īs-kēn'-də-rōōn	is-ken'-duh-roon
Also spelled <i>Iskanderon</i> . English <i>Alexandretta</i> , q.v.		
Isker or Iskr (Bulg., riv.)	īs'-kər	is'-kuhr
Ismail (Rum.)	ēz-mā-ēl'	eez-mah-eel'
Russian <i>Tuchkof</i> , tōōch-kōf' [tooch-kof'].		
Ismailia (Egypt)	ēs'-mā-ī-lē'-yā	ees'-mah-i-lee'-yah
isola	ē'-zō-lā or ē'-sō-lā	ee'-zo-lah or ee'-so-lah
An element, meaning <i>island</i> , in Italian place names. It may be neces- sary to look up the other part of the name.		
Isola Lunga or Isola	<i>It.</i> ē'-zō-lā lōōn'-gā	ee'-zo-lah loon'-gah
Grossa (Yugosl.)	or grōs'-sā	or gros'-sah
Serb-Croat <i>Dugi Otok</i> , q.v.		
Isonzo (It., riv.)	ē-zōn'-tsō	ee-zon'-tso
Ispahan (Iran)	See <i>Isfahan</i> .	

Ispica (Sicily)	ēs'-pē-kā	ees'-pee-kah
Issayeff, Feodor (Rus.)	ī-sā'-yěf, fyô'-dôr	i-sah'-yef, fyo'-dor
Issei	ēs-sā	ees-say

Japanese subjects who have come to the United States and are living here. They are not eligible for citizenship. See *Kibei* and *Nisei*.

issue	ish'-ū or ish'-ōō	ish'-yoo or ish'-oo
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There is no dictionary authority for the pronunciation of "s" instead of "sh" in this word. The pronunciation with "s" is probably not dialect but an overrefinement, technically called a hyperurbanism.

Ist (Yugosl.)	ēst'	eest'
İstanbul (Turk.)	Eng. is'-tān-bōōl'	is'-tan-bool'
	Turk. is-tām'-bōōl	is-tahm'-bul

Formerly *Constantinople* and also *Byzantium*.

Istok (Yugosl.)	ē'-stōk	ee'-stok
Istranca Dağları (Turk., mts.)	is-trān'-jā dā'-lā-rī	is-trahn'-jah dah'-lah-ri

Istres (Fr.)	ē'str	ee'str
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Istros (Europ. riv.)	See <i>Danube</i> .	
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Ithaca (Gr., isl.)	Eng. ith'-ə-kə	ith'-uh-kuh
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Greek *Ithake*, ī-thā'-kē [ee-thah'-kee], or *Theaki*, thē-ā'-kē [thee-ah'-kee].

I-tu (Ch., Hupeh)	ē-dōō	ee-doo
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Itzehoe (Ger.)	īt'-sə-hō	it'-suh-hoh
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Ivailovgrad (Bulg.)	ē-vī'-lōf-grāt	ee-vai'-lof-graht
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Ivanča, Mala (Yugosl.)	ē'-vān-chā, mā'-lā	ee'-vahn-chah, mah'-lah
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Ivančica (Yugosl., mts.)	ē'-vān'-chī-tsā	ee'-vahn'-chi-tsah
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Ivanec (Yugosl.)	ē'-vā-něts	ee'-vah-nets
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Ivangorod (Pol.)	See <i>Deblin</i> .	
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Ivanjica (Yugosl.)	ē'-vā'-nyī-tsā	ee'-vah'-nyi-tsah
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Ivankovci (Yugosl.)	ē'-vān'-kōv-tsi	ee'-vahn'-kov-tsi
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Ivanovka (Rus.)	ī-vā'-nōf-kā	i-vah'-nof-kah
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Ivanovo (Rus.)	ī-vā'-nō-vō	i-vah'-no-vo
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Ivat (Rus.)	ī-vāt'	i-vaht'
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Ivatsevichi (Pol.)	See <i>Iwacewicze</i> .	
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Ivry (Fr.)	ē-vrē'	ee-vree'
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Iwacewicze (Pol.)	ī-vā-tsē-vē'-chě	i-vah-tseh-vee'-ch eh
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Russian *Ivatsevichi*, ī-vā-tsē'-vī-chī [i-vah-tseh'-vi-chi].

I-wu (Ch., Chekiang)	ē-wōō	ee-woo
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Also spelled *Yi-wu*.

Ixelles (Belg.)	See <i>Elsene</i> .	
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I-yang (Ch., Kiangsi)	ē-yāng	ee-yahng
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Also spelled *Yi-yang*.

Iž (Yugosl., isl.)	ēzh'	eezh'
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Italian *Eso*, q.v.

Izac, Ed. V. (U.S. representative)	ē'-zāk'	ee'-zak'
Izbor (Yugosl.)	ēz'-bôr	eez'-bor
Izhevsk (Rus.)	ī-zhěfsk'	i-zhefsk'
İzmir (Turk.)	iz'-mîr	iz'-mihr
English <i>Smyrna</i> , q.v.		
Izvestia (Rus. newspaper)	iz-vēs'-tī-yā	iz-ves'-ti-yah
Izyaslav (Rus.)	iz-yā-slāf'	iz-yah-slahf'
Izyum (Rus.)	ī-zyōm'	i-zyoom'
Jablanac (Yugosl.)	yā'-blā-nāts	yah'-blah-nahts
Jablanica (Yugosl., mts., riv.)	yā'-blā-nī-tsā	yah'-blah-ni-tsah
Jablanov Vrh (Yugosl., mt.)	yā'-blā-nôv vĕrk(h)'	yah'-blah-nov vuhrk(h)'
Jablonec (Cz.)	yā'-blô-něts	yah'-blo-nets
Jabłonowo (Pol.)	yā-blô-nô'-vô	yah-blo-no'-vo
Jabolčiste (Yugosl.)	yā'-bôl'-chī-shtě	yah'-bol'-chi-shteh
Jabukovac (Yugosl.)	yā'-bôo-kô-vāts	yah'-boo-ko-vahts
Jabwot (Oc.)	jāb'-wôt	jabb'-wot
Jaca (Sp.)	hā'-kā	hah'-kah
Jacomy, Henri Paul (Fr. general)	zhā-kô-mē', āN-rē' pōl'	zhah-ko-mee', ahN-ree' pol'
Jacquinet (Oc., bay)	zhā-kē-nō'	zhah-kee-noh'
Jadar (Yugosl., riv.)	yā'-dār	yah'-dahar
Jadovnik (Yugosl., mts.)	yā'-dôv-nīk	yah'-dov-nik
Jadre (Yugosl., isl.)	yā'-drě	yah'-dreh
Italian <i>Peschiera</i> , q.v.		
Jaekle, Edwin F. (Repub. leader)	jĕk'-əl	jek'-uhl
Jaeger (Ger.)	yā'-gēr	yay'-guhr
Jaén (Sp.)	hā-ēn'	hah-en'
Jaeren (Nor.)	yār'-ən	yehr'-uhn
Jaffna (Ceylon)	jāf'-nə	jaf'-nuh
Jagdführer or -fuehrer German <i>fighter-commander</i> .	yākt'-fū'-rēr	yahkt'-fū'-ruhr
Jägerndorf (Cz.) See <i>Krnov</i> .		
Jagodina (Yugosl.)	yā'-gô-dī-nā	yah'-go-di-nah
Jagodnja (Yugosl., mts.)	yā'-gôd-nyā	yah'-god-nyah
jaguar	jāg'-wār	jag'-wahr
Often pronounced jāg'-wār [jag'-wuhr].		
Jaipur (India)	jī'-pōōr'	jai'-pur'
Jajce (Yugosl.)	yī'-tsě	yai'-tseh

Jakobstad (Fin.)	<i>Sw.</i> yä'-kóp-städ'	yah'-kop-stahd'
Jakobstadt (Latvia)	<i>Ger.</i> yä'-kóp-shtät	yah'-kop-shtaht
Latvian <i>Jēkabpils</i> , q.v.		
Jalalabad (Afghan.)	jə-lä-lä-bād'	juh-lah-lah-bahd'
Jaluit (Oc.)	jä'-löö-īt	jah'-lu-it
Jamaja (Est., isl.)	yä'-mä-yä	yah'-mah-yah
Jamalpur (India)	jə-mäl'-pöör'	juh-mahl'-pur'
Jamkhandi (India)	jüm'-k(h)ün-dē	juhm'-k(h)uhn-dee
Jammerbugt (Den.)	yäm'-ər-böökt	yahm'-uhr-bukt
Jammu (India)	jüm'-öo	juhm'-oo
Jamnagar (India)	jäm-nüg'-ər	jam-nuhg'-uhr

Also called *Navanagar*, q.v.

Jamshedpur (India)	jäm-shēd-pöör'	jam-shed-pur'
Janakpur (Nepal)	jü'-nək-pöör'	juh'-nuhk-pur'
Janica (Gr.)	See <i>Genitsa</i> .	
Janina (Gr.)	See <i>Ioännina</i> .	
Jänisjärvi (Fin., dist.)	yä'-nīs-yär-vē	ya'-nis-yehr-vee
Janjevo (Yugosl.)	yä'-nyě-vô	yah'-nyeh-vo
Janjira (India)	jün'-jē-rā	juhn'-jee-rah
Jankoi (Rus.)	jän-koi'	jahn-koi'
Janov (Lith.)	<i>Rus.</i> yä'-nōf	yah'-nof

Lithuanian *Jonava*, q.v.

Janów (Pol.)	yä'-nōof	yah'-nuf
Russian <i>Yanov</i> , yä'-nōf [yah'-nof].		
Janów Podlaski (Pol.)	yä'-nōof pôd-lä'-skī	yah'-nuf pod-lah'-ski
Russian <i>Yanov</i> , yä'-nōf [yah'-nof].		
Jao-p'ing (Ch., Kwangtung)	jou-p'ing or rou-p'ing	jau-p'ing or rau-p'ing

Japanese jăp'-ə-nēz' or -nēs' jap'-uh-nee' or -nees'
 In names like *Japanese* and *Chinese*, either "-nēz" or "-nēs" is correct. Of the two, -nēz is preferred by most speakers and by most dictionaries. Certainly no announcer who naturally says -nēz should affect -nēs as an elegance. For information on this and 1,100 other debatable pronunciations, see the famous Section 277 of Webster's (p. lix). There is a similar section in the *New Standard Dictionary*.

Japara (NEI)	jä-pä'-rā	jah-pah'-rah
Jarabub (Libia)	jä'-rā-böob'	jah'-rah-boob'
Jarkovac (Yugosl.)	yär'-kô-väts	yahr'-ko-vahts
Jarman, Pete (U.S. representative)	jär'-män	jahr'-man

Jarocin (Pol.)	yä-rô'-chĭn	yah-ro'-chin
Jarosław (Pol.)	yä-rô'-slăf	yah-ro'-slahf
Russian <i>Yaroslav</i> , yä-rô'-slăf' [yah-ro-slahf'].		

järvi	yär'-vê	yehr'-vee
An element, meaning <i>lake</i> , in Finnish place names.		
Jasenica (Yugosl., riv.)	yä'-sě'-nī-tsā	yah'-seh'-ni-tsah
Jasenovac (Yugosl.)	yä'-sě'-nô-väts	yah'-seh'-no-vahts
Jasiña (Cz.)	yä'-sī-nyä	yah'-si-nyah
Hungarian <i>Körösmező</i> , kû'-rûsh-mě'-zû [kœ'-rœsh-meh'-zœ].		
Jasiolda (Pol., riv.)	yä-syôl'-dä	yah-syol'-dah
Russian <i>Yaselda</i> , yä-syôl'(y)-dä [yah-syol'(y)-dah].		
Jask (Iran)	jäsk'	jahsk'
Jasło (Pol.)	yä'-slô	yah'-slo
Jassy (Rum.)	Ger. yäs'-ē	yahs'-ee

Rumanian *Iași*, q.v.

Jastrebac (Yugosl.)	yä'-strě-bäts	yah'-streh-bahts
Jastrebarsko (Yugosl.)	yä'-strě-bär-skô	yah'-streh-bahr-sko

Magyar *Jaska*.

Jászapáti (Hung.)	yäs'-ô'-pä-ti	yahs'-o'-pah-ti
Jászberény (Hung.)	yäs'-bě'-rān(y)	yahs'-beh'-rayn(y)
Jaunjelgava (Latvia)	youn'-yěl'-gā-vā	yaun'-yel'-gah-vah

German *Friedrichstadt*, q.v.

Jaunlatgale (Latvia)	youn'-lāt-gā-lē	yaun'-laht-gah-leh
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Russian *Pytalovo*, q.v.

Java (NEI)	jā'-və	jah'-vuh
Javor (Yugosl., mts.)	yä'-vôr	yah'-vor
Javorište (Yugosl.)	yä'-vô'-rîsh-tě	yah'-vo'-rish-teh
Jaz (Yugosl.)	yāz'	yahz'
jebel or djebel	jěb'-əl	jeb'-uhl

These are alternative spellings for an element, meaning *hill*, in Arabic place names. The latter is to be expected in French territory. It may be necessary to look up both.

Jebel Ishkel (Tun.)	jěb'-əl ish'-kěl	jeb'-uhl ish'-kel
Jebel Kalakh (Egypt)	jěb'-əl kă-lăk'	jeb'-uhl ka-lak'
Jebel Khirag (Egypt)	jěb'-əl kî-răg'	jeb'-uhl ki-rag'
Jedda (Saudi Arabia)	jěd'-də	jed'-duh
Jędrzejów (Pol.)	yăN-jě'-yöof	yaN-jeh'-yuf

Russian *Andreev*, än-drě'-yěf [ahn-dreh'-yef].

Jefna (Tun.)	jěf'-nā	jef'-nah
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Also spelled *Djefna*, q.v.

Jehol (Manchu., prov., town)	Eng. jə-höl'	juh-hol'
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It seems sensible to Anglicize this Jesuit spelling of a Chinese name that is unpronounceable in English sounds. Our dictionaries usually give rě-hō or rā-hō; BBC gives jə-höl'. The city is also called *Ch'êng-teh*, q.v.

Jēkabpils (Latvia)	yā'-kāb-pēls or yā'-	yay'-kahb-peels or
German <i>Jakobstadt</i> , q.v.		ya'-
Jelgava (Latvia)	yēl'-gā-vā	yel'-gah-vah
Russian <i>Mitava</i> , q.v. German <i>Mitau</i> , mē'-tou	[mee'-tau].	
Jelica (Yugosl., mts.)	yě'-lī-tsā	yeh'-li-tsah
Jelova (Yugosl., mts.)	yě'-lō-vā	yeh'-lo-vah
Jemo (Oc.)	jě'-mô	jeh'-mo
Jena (Ger.)	yā'-nā	yay'-nah
Jensen, Ben F.	jēn'-sən	jen'-suhn
(U.S. representative)		
Jeren (Nor.)	yār'-ən	yehr'-uhn
Jerez (Sp.)	hě-rěth' or -rēs'	heh-reth' or -res'
Formerly <i>Xeres</i> , shě'-rēs	[sheh'-res].	
Jerma (Balkan riv.)	S.-C. yēr'-mā	yehr'-mah
Bulgarian spelling <i>Erma</i> .		
Jesenice (Yugosl.)	yě'-sě'-nī-tsě	yeh'-seh'-ni-tseh
Jesselton (Brit. Borneo)	jēs'-əl-tən	jes'-uhl-tuhn
jetsam	jět'-səm	jet'-suhm
Jette (Belg.)	zhět'	zhet'
Jezierna (Pol., riv.)	yě-zhěr'-nā	yeh-zhehr'-nah
Russian <i>Eziorka</i> , yě-zī-ōr'-kā	[yeh-zī-or'-kah].	
jeziro (Pol.)	yě-zhō'-rō	yeh-zho'-ro
A common element, meaning <i>lake</i> , in Polish place names. Look up the other part of the name.		
Jhansi (India)	jān'-sē	jahn'-see
Jhelum (India, riv.)	jā'-ləm	jay'-luhm
Jibuti (Fr. Som.)	jē-bōō'-tē	jee-boo'-tee
Also spelled <i>Djibouti</i> . French jē-bōō-tē' [jee-boo-tee'].		
Jihlava (Cz., riv., town)	yě'-k(h)lā-vā	yee'-k(h)lah-vah
German <i>Iglawa</i> (river), ig'-lā-vā	[ig'-lah-vah]; <i>Iglau</i> (town), ig'-lou	[ig'-lau].
Jijelli (Alg.)	jē-jě-lě'	jee-jeh-lee'
Also spelled <i>Djidjelli</i> .		
Jijona (Sp.)	hē-hô'-nā	hee-ho'-nah
Jiloca (Sp., riv.)	hē-lô'-kā	hee-lo'-kah
Jimbolea (Rum.)	zhēm-bô'-lyā	zheem-bo'-lyah
Serb-Croat <i>Žombolj</i> , q.v. Hungarian <i>Zsombolya</i> , zhôm'-bô-yô	[zhom'-bo-yo].	
Jinatuan (P.I.)	hē-nā-tōō'-ān	hee-nah-too'-ahn
Jinnah, Mohamed Ali	jīn'-ə, mō-hām'-īd	jīn'-uh, moh-ham'-id
(Indian leader)	ā'-lē	ah'-lee
Jinsen (Korea)	jīn'-sēn	jīn'-sen

Jiu (Rum., riv.)	zhē'-ōō	zhee'-u
João (Port.)	zhô-ouN'	zho-auN'
	or zhôō-ouN'	zhu-auN'

To an American ear, this name (*John*) often sounds like one syllable, zhouN' [zhauN'], or even zhôN' [zhoN'].

João Pessoa (Brazil)	zhôō-ouN' pē-sô'-ə	zhu-auN' peh-so'-uh
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Also called, unofficially, *Paratba* or *Parahiba*, q.v.

Joaquin (Sp.)	hwā-kēn'	hwah-keen'
Jodhpur (India)	jōd'-pōōr	johd'-pur
Joelster (Nor.)	yûl'-stər	yœl'-stuhr
Joenkoeping (Sw.)	yûn'-chû-pīng	yœn'-chœ-ping
Joensuu (Fin.)	yô'-ên'-sōō	yo'-en'-soo
Jõgeva (Est.)	yû'-gě-vā	yuh'-geh-vah
Jogjakarta	jōg-yā-kār'-tā	johg-yah-kahr'-tah
or Jogyakarta (NEI)		

Johore (Malaya)	jə-hôr'	juh-hor'
Jōhvi (Est.)	yûk(h) '-vī	yuhk(h) '-vi

Russian *Iewe*, q.v.

joki	yô'-kē	yo'-kee
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An element, meaning *river* or *stream*, in Finnish place names.

Jokonga (Rus.)	yō-kôn'-gā	yo-kon'-gah
Jolo (P.I.)	hō'-lō	ho'-lo
Jölster (Nor.)	yûl'-stər	yœl'-stuhr
Jonava (Lith.)	yô'-nā-vā	yo'-nah-vah

Russian *Janov*, q.v.

Joniškis (Lith.)	yô'-nīsh-kīs	yo'-nish-kis
Jonkman, Bartel J. (U.S. representative)	yōngk'-mān, bār-tēl'	yongk'-mahn, bahr- tel'

Jönköping (Sw.)	yûn'-chû-pīng	yœn'-chœ-ping
Jornal, O (Braz. news- paper)	zhôr-nāl', ōō	zhor-nahl', u

Jornal do Brasil (Braz. newspaper)	zhôr-nāl' dōō brā-zēl'	zhor-nahl' du brah- zeel'
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Jornal do Comércio (Braz. newspaper)	zhôr-nāl' dōō kô-mēr'-syōō	zhor-nahl' du ko-mehr'-syu
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José (Sp.)	Eng. hō-zā' Sp. hō-sē'	hoh-zay' ho-seh'
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In Webster's Unabridged and in the College Standard dictionaries the common European variants of Christian names are listed with pronunciations under the English entry. For *José*, see *Joseph*; for *Jorge*, see *George*; and so on. This feature can be very helpful to radio speakers, not all of whom are aware of the extraordinary resources of our magnificent American dictionaries.

Jostedal (Nor.)	yós'-tə-dāl	yos'-tuh-dahl
Jostedals-Breen (Nor.)	yós'-tə-dāls-brā'-ən	yos'-tuh-dahls-bray'-uhn
Jotunheimen (Nor., mt. region)	yō'-tōōn-hā-mən	yoh'-tun-hay-muhn
Jovac (Yugosl.)	yó'-vāts	yo'-vahts
Jovanovac (Yugosl.)	yó'-vā'-nô-vāts	yo'-vah'-no-vahts
Juárez, Benito (Mex. hero)	hwā'-rēs, bē-nē'-tō	hwah'-res, beh-nee'-to
Jubbulpore (India)	jūb-əl-pór'	juh-b-uhl-por'
Juhor (Yugosl., mts.)	yōō'-hōr	yoo'-hor
Jui-an (Ch., Chekiang)	rwā-ān	rway-ahn
Jui-ch'ang (Ch., Kiangsi)	rwā-chāng	rway-chahng
Jui-chin (Ch., Kiangsi)	rwā-jīn	rway-jin
Jui-hung (Ch., Kiangsi)	rwā-hōōng	rway-hung
Juin, Alphonse (Fr. general)	zhwāN', āl-fôNs'	zhwaN', ahl-foNs'
Julfa (Iran)	jōōl'-fā	jul'-fah
Julianehaap (Greenl.)	yōō-lī-ā'-nə-hōp'	yoo-li-ah'-nuh-hop'
Jumet (Belg.)	zhū-mě'	zhū-meh'
Jumna (India)	jūm'-nə	juhm'-nuh
Juneau (Alaska)	jōō'-nō	joo'-noh
Junik (Yugosl.)	yōō'-nīk	yoo'-nik
Junker (Ger. aristocrat)	Ger. yōōng'-kər Eng. jūngk'-ər	yung'-kuhr juhngk'-uhr
Junkovci (Yugosl.)	yōōn'-kōv-tsi	yoon'-kov-tsi
Jurjev or Yurev (Est.)	Rus. yōōr'-yěf	yoor'-yef
Estonian <i>Tartu</i> , q.v. German <i>Dorpat</i> , q.v.		
Jurukluk (Yugosl.)	yōō'-rōōk-lōōk	yoo'-rook-look
Jutfaas (Neth.)	yūt-fās'	yot-fahs'
Jutland (Den.)	Eng. jūt'-lənd	juht'-luhnd
Danish <i>Jylland</i> , yül'-lān [yül'-lahn].		
Južna Morava (Yugosl., riv.)	yōōzh'-nā mō'-rā-vā	yoozh'-nah mo'-rah-vah
Jylland (Den.)	See <i>Jutland</i> .	
Jyvässkylä (Fin.)	yü'-väs-kü-lä	yü'-vas-kü-la

k and *c* are interchangeable in Greek and other languages. It may be necessary to look up both spellings. In Greek *k* is officially preferred.

Kaala Djerda (Tun.)	kā'-ā-lā jēr'-dā	kah'-ah-lah jehr'-dah
Kaballa (Gr.)	See <i>Kavalla</i> .	
Kabanskoe (Rus.)	kā-bān'-skō-yě	kah-bahn'-sko-yeh
Kabardinka (Rus.)	kā-bār-dēn'-kā	kah-bahr-deen'-kah

Kabaw (Burma, valley)	kə-bó'	kuh-baw'
kabo (Gr.)	kā'-vô	kah'-vo
An element, meaning <i>cape</i> , in Greek place names. Look up the other part of the name.		
Kabul (Afghan.)	kā'-bööl	kah'-bul
Kabyu (Burma)	kə-bū'	kuh-byoo'
Kač (Yugosl.)	käch'	kahch'
Kačanik (Yugosl.)	kā'-chā-nīk	kah'-chah-nik
Kačer (Yugosl., riv.)	kā'-chěr	kah'-chehr
Kachalino (Rus.)	kā-chā'-lī-nō	kah-chah'-li-no
Kachanovka (Rus.)	kā-chā-nōf'-kā	kah-chah-nof'-kah
Kachin (Burma, hills)	kə-chīn'	kuh-chin'
Kack Mały (Pol.)	kātsk' mā'-lī	kahtsk' mah'-li
Kaczynski, Zygmunt	kā-chīn'-skī,	kah-chin'-ski,
(Pol. leader)	zīg'-mōōnt	zīg'-munt
Kadijica (Balkan mt.)	S.-C. kā'-dī-yī-tsā	kah'-di-yi-tsah
Kadina (Yugosl., riv.)	kā'-dī-nā	kah'-di-nah
Kadnikov (Rus.)	kād'-nī-kōf	kahd'-ni-kof
Kadovar (Oc.)	kā-dô-vār'	kah-do-vahr'
Kagalnitskaya (Rus.)	kā-gāl'(y)-nīt-skā-yā	kah-gahl'(y)-nit-skah-yah
Kaganovich, Lazar M.	kā-gā-nô'-vīch,	kah-gah-no'-vich,
(Rus. leader)	lā'-zār	lah'-zahr
Kaggi (Sicily)	kād'-jē	kahd'-jee
Kagoshima (Jap.)	kā-gô-shē-mā	kah-go-shee-mah
Kagul (Rum.)	See <i>Cahul</i> .	
Kahili (Oc.)	kā-hē'-lī	kah-hee'-li
Kai (NEI)	kī'	kai'
K'ai-fêng (Ch., Honan)	kī-fūng	kai-fuhng
K'ai-lu (Manchu.)	kī-lōō	kai-loo
Kaimana (Oc.)	kī-mā'-nā	kai-mah'-nah
Kairiru (Oc.)	kī-rē-rōō'	kai-ree-roo'
Kairouan (Tun.)	Fr. kēr-wāN'	kehr-wahN'
Arabic <i>Qairwan</i> , q.v.		
Kaišiadorys (Lith.)	kī-shyā-dô-rēs'	kai-shyah-do-rees'
Russian <i>Koshedary</i> , q.v.		
Kajaani (Fin.)	kā'-yā-nē	kah'-yah-nee
Kajali (Yugosl.)	kā'-yā-lī	kah'-yah-li
Kajmakčalan (Balkan mt.)	kī'-māk-chā'-lān	kai'-mahk-chah'-lahn
Kakavia (Dodec., Rh.)	kā-kā-vyā'	kah-kah-vyah'
Kake Skala (Crete, coast)	kā-kē' skā'-lā	kah-kee' skah'-lah
Kakhovka (Rus.)	kā-hōf'-kā	kah-hof'-kah

Käkisalmi (Fin.)	kä'-kē-säl-mē	ka'-kee-sahl-mee
Swedish <i>Kerholm</i> , chēks'-hōlm' [cheks'-holm']. Russian <i>Keksholm</i> , kēks'-hōl(y)m [keks'-hol(y)m].		
Kalabak (Yugosl., Alb., mt.)	S.-C. kā'-lā-bāk	kah'-lah-bahk
Kalach (Rus.)	kā-lāch'	kah-lahch'
Kaladan (Burma, riv.)	kə-lə-dān' or kə-lə-dūn'	kuh-luh-dan' kuh-luh-duhn'
Kalamai (Gr.)	kā-lā'-mē	kah-lah'-meh
Also called <i>Kalamata</i> , kā-lā-mā'-tā [kah-lah-mah'-tah].		
Kalamaki (Gr.)	kā-lā-mā'-kē	kah-lah-mah'-kee
Kalambaka (Gr.)	kā-lā-bā'-kā	kah-lah-bah'-kah
Kalamos (Gr., isl.)	kā'-lā-mō(s)	kah'-lah-mo(s)
Kalat or Khelat (Baluch.)	kə-lāt'	kuh-laht'
Kalathos (Dodec., Rh.)	kā'-lā-thōs	kah'-lah-thos
Kalavryta (Gr.)	kā-lā'-vrē-tā	kah-lah'-vree-tah
Kalaw (Burma)	kə-ló'	kuh-law'
Kale (Burma, valley)	kə-lā'	kuh-lay'
Kalemyo (Burma)	kə-lā'-myō	kuh-lay'-myoh
Kalenić (Yugosl.)	kā'-lē-nīch	kah'-leh-nich
Kalenićska (Yugosl., riv.)	kā'-lē-nich-skā	kah'-leh'-nich-skah
Kalgachinskaya (Rus.)	kāl-gā'-chīn-skā-yā	kahl-gah'-chin-skah-yah
Kalgan (Ch., Chahar)	kāl-gān	kahl-gahn
Kalgoorlie (Austral.)	kāl-gōōr'-lī	kal-goor'-li
Kalidjati (NEI)	kā-lē-jā'-tē	kah-lee-jah'-tee
Kalinga (P.I.)	kā-līng'-gā	kah-ling'-gah
Kalinin, Mikhail (Rus. leader)	kā-lē'-nīn, mī-hā-ēl'	kah-lee'-nin, mi-hah-eel'
Kalinkovichi (Rus.)	kā-līn-kō'-vī-chī	kah-lin-ko'-vi-chi
Kalisz (Pol.)	kā'-līsh	kah'-lish
Russian spelling <i>Kalish</i> .		
Kalitva (Rus., riv.)	kā-līt-vā'	kah-lit-vah'
Kalitvenskaya (Rus.)	kā-lēt'-vën-skā-yā	kah-leet'-ven-skah-yah
Kalkuny (Latvia)	Rus. kāl-kōō'-nī	kahl-koo'-ni
Latvian <i>Grīva</i> , q.v.		
Kallmet (Alb.)	kāl'-mēt	kahl'-met
Kallmeti (Alb.) See <i>Kallmet</i> .		
Kallone (Gr., Lesbos)	kā-lō-nē'	kah-lo-nee'
Kalmius (Rus., riv.)	kāl'(y)-mē-ōōs	kahl'(y)-mee-ōos
Kalmuck (Rus.)	kāl'-mūk	kal'-muhk
Kalocsa (Hung.)	kō'-lō-chō	ko'-lo-cho

Kalogerí (Crete)	kā-lō-yě'-rē	kah-lo-yeh'-ree
Kaluga (Rus.)	kā-lōō'-gā	kah-loo'-gah
Kalundborg (Den.)	kā-lōōn-bōr'	kah-lun-bor'
Kałużyn (Pol.)	kā-lōō'-shīn	kah-lu'-shin
Russian spelling <i>Kalushin</i> .		
Kalvariija (Lith.)	<i>Lith.</i> kāl-vā-rē'-yā	kahl-vah-ree'-yah
	<i>Rus.</i> kāl-vā'-rī-yā	kahl-vah'-ri-yah
Kalyazin (Rus.)	kā-lyā'-zīn	kah-lyah'-zin
Kalymnos (Dodec.)	kā'-lēn-nō(s)	kah'-leem-no(s)
Italian <i>Calino</i> , kā-lē'-nō [kah-lee'-no]. The town is called <i>Kalymnos</i> or <i>Pothea</i> , pō'-thē-ā [po'-theh-ah].		
Kalyvas, N. (Gr. collab.)	kā-lē'-vās	kah-lee'-vahs
Kamaing (Burma)	kā-mīng'	kah-maing'
Kamāl Atatürk (Former President of Turkey)	See <i>Kemal Atatürk</i> .	
Kamara (Crete)	kā-mā'-rā	kah-mah'-rah
Kāmārā (Fin.)	kā'-mā-rā	ka'-ma-ra
Kamauk (Burma)	kə-mouk'	kuh-mauk'
Kambeira (Oc.)	kām-bā'-rā	kahm-bay'-rah
Kambotorosh (Oc.)	kām-bō-tō-rōsh'	kahm-bo-to-rosh'
Kamchatka (Rus.)	<i>Eng.</i> kām-chāt'-kə	kam-chat'-kuh
	<i>Rus.</i> kām-chāt'-kā	kahm-chah't'-kah
Kamchia (Bulg., riv.)	kām'-chī-yā	kahm'-chi-yah
Kamen (Rus.)	kā'-mēn(y)	kah'-men(y)
Kamendol (Yugosl.)	kā'-mēn-dōl'	kah'-men-dol'
Kamenets Podolsk	kā-mě-něts'	kah-meh-nets'
(Rus.)	pō-dōlsk'	po-dolsk'
Kamenica (Yugosl.)	kā'-mē-nī-tsā	kah'-meh-ni-tsah
Kamen Kashirski (Pol.)	See <i>Kamień Koszyrski</i> .	
Kamennaya (Pol., riv.)	See <i>Kamienna</i> .	
Kamensk (Rus.)	kā'-mēnsk	kah'-mensk
Kamień Koszyrski (Pol.)	kā'-myēn(y) kō-shīr'-skī	kah'-myen(y) ko-shihr'-ski
Russian <i>Kamen Kashirski</i> , kā'-mēn(y) kā-shīr'-skī [kah'-men(y) kah-shihr'-ski].		
Kamienna (Pol., riv.)	kā-myēn'-nā	kah-myen'-nah
Russian <i>Kamennaya</i> , kā'-mēn-nā-yā [kah'-men-nah-yah].		
Kampanou (Crete)	kā(m)-bā-nōō'	kah(m)-bah-noo'
Kampen (Neth.)	kām'-pēn	kahm'-puhn
Kamperduin (Neth.)	kām'-pēr-dūīn'	kahm'-puhr-doein'
Kampot (Indo-Ch.)	kām-pōt'	kahm-pot'
Kamptee (India)	kāmp-tē'	kahmp-tee'
Kamrang (Indo-Ch., bay)	See <i>Camranh</i> .	
Kamyshevatsk (Rus.)	kā-mī-shē-vātsk'	kah-mi-sheh-vahtsk'

Kamyshin (Rus.)	kä-mwē'-shīn	kah-mwee'-shin
Kanaka (Oc. people)	kə-nāk'-ə or kǎn'-ə-kə	kuh-nak'-uh kan'-uh-kuh
Kanali (Gr.)	kā-nā'-lē	kah-nah'-lee
Kanaung (Burma)	kǎn-oung'	kan-aung'
Kanazawa (Jap.)	kā-nā-zā-wā	kah-nah-zah-wah
Kanbalu (Burma)	kǎn-bə-lōō'	kan-buh-loo'
Kanburi (Thai)	kān'-bōō-rē'	kahn'-bu-ree'
Kan Chiang or River (Ch., Kiangsi)	gān	gahn
Kan-chow (Ch., Kiangsi)	gān-jō	gahn-joh
Kandahar (Afghan.)	kən-də-hār'	kuhn-duh-hahr'
Kandalaksha (Rus.)	kān-dā-lāk'-shā	kahn-dah-lahk'-shah
Kandalakskaya Guba (Rus.)	kān-dā-lāk'-skā-yā gōō-bā'	kahn-dah-lahk'-skah- yah goo-bah'
Kandy (Ceylon)	kǎn'-dī	kan'-di
Kanelopoulos, Panagiotes (Gr. leader)	kā-nē-lō'-pōō-lōs, pā-nā-yō'-tēs	kah-neh-lo'-poo-los, pah-nah-yo'-tees
Kangaung (Burma)	kǎn-goung'	kan-gaung'
Kangean (NEI)	kāng'-ē-ān	kahng'-eh-ahn
K'ang-ting (Ch., Sikang)	kāng-dīng	kahng-ding
Kan-hsien (Ch., Kiangsi)	gān-shyēn	gahn-shyen
Kaniet (Oc.)	kā-nē'-ēt	kah-nee'-et
Kanina (Alb.)	See <i>Kaninë</i> .	
Kaninë (Alb.)	kā-nē'-nə	kah-nee'-nuh
Italian <i>Crionero</i> , q.v.		
Kanjiža, Stara (Yugosl.)	kā'-nyī-zhā, stā'-rā	kah'-nyi-zhah, stah'-rah
Kankar (Yugosl.)	kān'-kār	kahn'-kahr
Italian <i>Gangaro</i> , q.v.		
Kan-ko (Korea)	kāng-kō	kahng-ko
Kansk (Rus.)	kānsk'	kahnsk'
Kan-su (Ch., prov.)	<i>Eng.</i> kǎn-sōō <i>Ch.</i> gān-sōō	kan-soo gahn-soo
Kantang (Thai)	kān'-tāng'	kahn'-tahng'
Kantanos (Crete)	kān'-dā-nōs	kahn'-dah-nos
Kantemirovka (Rus.)	kān-tē-mē'-rōf-kā	kahn-teh-mee'-rof- kah
Kao-an (Ch., Kiangsi)	gou-ān	gau-ahn
Kao-lan (Ch., Kiangsu)	gou-lān	gau-lahn
Also called <i>Lan-chow</i> , q.v.		
Kao-p'ing (Ch., Shansi)	gou-pīng	gau-ping
Kao-t'ai (Ch., Kansu)	gou-tī	gau-tai

Kapela (Gr., Yugosl.)	kā-pě'-lā	kah-peh'-lah
Kapelle (Neth.)	kā-pěl'-ə	kah-pel'-uh
Also spelled <i>Capelle</i> , q.v.		
Kapherevs (Gr., Euboea, point)	kā-fē-rěfs'	kah-fee-refs'
Commonly called <i>Kabontoros</i> , kā-vô-dô'-rôs [kah-vo-do'-ros].		
Kapingamarangi (Oc.)	kā-pǐng'-ā- mā-rāng'-ē	kah-ping'-ah- mah-rahng'-ee
Kapitza, Peter L. (Rus. scientist)	kā'-pī-tsā	kah'-pi-tsah
Kapos (Hung., riv.)	kő'-pósh	ko'-posh
Kaposvár (Hung.)	kő'-pósh-vār	ko'-posh-vahr
Kaprije (Yugosl.)	kā'-prī-yě	kah'-pri-yeh
Italian <i>Capri</i> , q.v.		
Kapsalion (Gr.)	See <i>Kythera</i> .	
Karaburun (Alb., pen.)	kā-rā-boō'-rōon	kah-rah-boo'-roon
English <i>Acroceraunia</i> , q.v., and (the point) Cape <i>Glossa</i> , q.v.		
Karaburuni (Alb., pen.)	See <i>Karaburun</i> .	
Karachev (Rus.)	kā-rā-chôf'	kah-rah-chof'
Karachi (India)	kə-rā'-chē	kuh-rah'-chee
Karadeniz Boğazı (Turk., strait)	kā-rā'-dē-nēz bô-ā'-zī	kah-rah'-deh-neeze bo-ah'-zi
English <i>Bosporus</i> , q.v.		
Karadžica planina (Yugosl., mts.)	kā'-rā'-ji-tsā plā'-nē'-nā	kah'-rah'-ji-tsah plah'-nee'-nah
Karafuto (Jap.)	kā-rā-fōo-tô	kah-rah-foo-to
Karahisar (Turk.)	kā'-rə'-hī-sār	kah'-ruh'-hi-sahr
Also called <i>Afyon Karahisar</i> , q.v.		
Karaj (Iran)	kā-rěj'	ka-rej'
Karakoram (India, mts.)	kā-rā-kō'-rəm	kah-rah-koh'-ruhm
Karantaon (Gr., mt.)	kā-rān-dā'-ô(n)	kah-rah-n-dah'-o(n)
Karapanayotis, Byron (Gr. leader)	See <i>Carapanayotis</i> .	
Karaš (Yugosl., riv.)	kā'-rāsh	kah'-rahsh
Kara Sou (Balkan riv.)	See <i>Struma</i> .	
Kara Ular (Yugosl.)	kā'-rā oō'-lār	kah'-rah oo'-lahr
Karavasta (Alb., lake)	kā-rā-vā'-stā'	kah-rah-vah'-stah
Also called <i>Knetë e Karavastas</i> .		
Karavoutas (Crete, point)	kā-rā-vōō'-tās	kah-rah-voo'-tahs
Also called <i>Chersonesos</i> , hēr-sô'-nē-sôs [hehr-so'-nee-sos].		
See also <i>Chersonese</i> .		
Karcag (Hung.)	kör'-tsög	kor'-tsog
Karczew (Pol.)	kār'-chěf	kahr'-chef
Russian spelling <i>Karchev</i> .		
Kardamyli (Gr.)	kār-thā-mě'-lē	kahr-thah-mee'-lee

Karditsa (Gr.)	kār-thē'-tsā	kahr'-thee'-tsah
Kårdla (Est.)	kārd'-lā	kehrd'-lah
Karelia (Rus., Fin.)	Eng. kə-rēl'-yə Rus. kār-rē'-lī-yā	kuh-reel'-yuh kah-reh'-li-yah
Finnish <i>Karjala</i> , q.v.		
Karelian Isthmus (Fin.)	Eng. kə-rēl'-yən	kuh-reel'-yuhn
Karelskaya (Rus.)	kā-rēl'(y)-skā-yā	kah-rel'(y)-skah-yah
Karikal (Fr. India)	kā-rē-kāl'	kah-ree-kahl'
Karimata (NEI)	kā-rī-mā'-tā	kah-ri-mah'-tah
Karjala (Fin., Rus.)	kār'-yā-lā	kahr'-yah-lah
English and Russian <i>Karelia</i> , q.v.		
Karkar (New Guinea, isl.)	kār'-kār	kahr'-kahr
Karkinit (Rus., bay)	kār-kī-nēt'	kahr-ki-neet'
Karkinitski Zaliv (Rus.)	kār-kī-nēt'-skī zā-lēf'	kahr-ki-neet'-skī zah-leef'
Karla (Gr., lake) See <i>Boibeis</i> .		
Karlobag (Yugosl.)	kār'-lō-bāg	kahr'-lo-bahg
Karloe or Karlō (Fin., isl.) See <i>Hailuoto</i> .		
Karlovac (Yugosl.)	kār'-lō-vāts	kahr'-lo-vahts
Karlovcı Sremski (Yugosl.)	kār'-lōv-tsi srēm'-skī	kahr'-lov-tsi srēm'-ski
Karlovka (Rus.)	kār'-lōf-kā	kahr'-lof-kah
Karlovo (Bulg.)	kār'-lō-vō	kahr'-lo-vo
Karlovo Selo (Yugosl.)	kār'-lō-vō sē'-lō	kahr'-lo-vo seh'-lo
Karlovy Vary (Cz.) See <i>Carlsbad</i> .		
Karlsbad (Cz.) See <i>Carlsbad</i> .		
Karlsruhe (Ger.)	Eng. kārلز'-rōō-ə Ger. kārلز'-rōō-ə	kahrلز'-roo-uh kahrls'-roo-uh
Karmoey or Karmōy (Nor.)	kār'-mūī	kahr'-mōei
Karnabat (Bulg.)	kār'-nā-bāt	kahr'-nah-baht
Karobka, Y. L. (Rus. leader)	kā-rōb'-kā	kah-rob'-kah
Károlyi, Michael, Count (Hung. leader)	kā'-rō-lyī or kā'-rō-yī	kah'-ro-lyi kah'-ro-yi
Karouva (Crete)	kā-rōō'-vā	kah-roo'-vah
Karpathos (Dodec.)	kār'-pā-thō(s)	kahr'-pah-tho(s)
Also called <i>Skarpato</i> , skār'-pā-thō [skahr'-pah-tho]. Italian <i>Scarpanto</i> .		
Karpenesion (Gr.)	kār-pē-nē'-sē(-ōn)	kahr-peh-nee'- see(-on)
Kārsava (Latvia)	kār'-sā-vā	kahr'-sah-vah
Karteros (Crete)	kār-tē-rōs'	kahr-teh-ros'
Kartuzskaya Bereza (Pol.) See <i>Bereza Kartuska</i> .		

Kartuzy (Pol.)	kār-tōō'-zī	kahr-tu'-zi
Karumba (Austral.)	kā-rūm'-bē	kah-ruhm'-buh
Karun (Iran, riv.)	kā-rōōn'	kah-roon'
Karuscia (Pantelleria, point)	kā-rōō'-shā	kah-roo'-shah
Karvasaras (Gr.)	kār-vā-sā-rās'	kahr-vah-sah-rah's'
Karydi (Crete)	kā-rē'-thē	kah-ree'-thee
Karystos (Gr.)	kā'-rē-stōs	kah'-ree-stos
Kashan (Iran)	kā-shān'	kah-shahn'
Kashgai (Per. tribe)	kāsh-gī'	kash-gai'
Kashgar (Ch., Sinkiang, riv. and town)	Eng. kāsh-gār	kash-gahr

Town also called *Shu-fu*, q.v.

Kashin (Rus.)	kā'-shīn	kah'-shin
Kashino (Rus.)	kā'-shī-nō	kah'-shi-no
Kashira (Rus.)	kā-shī'-rā	kah-shi'-rah
Kashkina (Rus.)	kāsh'-kī-nā	kahsh'-ki-nah
Kashmir (India)	kāsh-mīr'	kash-mihr'
Kasimov (Rus.)	kā-sē'-mōf	kah-see'-mof
Kaskinen (Fin.)	kās'-kē-nēn	kahs'-kee-nen

Swedish *Kaskoe*, kās'-ū [kahsk'-œ].

Kaskoe or Kaskō (Fin.) See *Kaskinen*.

Kason (Yugosl., mt.)	kā'-sōn	kah'-son
Kasos (Dodec.)	kā'-sō(s)	kah'-so(s)

Kassa (Cz.) See *Košice*.

Kassandra (Gr.)	kā-sān'-drā	kah-sahn'-drah
Kassel (Ger.)	kās'-əl	kahs'-uhl

Also spelled *Cassel*.

Kasserine (Tun.)	kās-sē-rēn'	kahs-seh-reen'
Kastelia (Gr.)	kā-stē'-lyā	kah-steh'-lyah
Kastelli (Crete)	kā-stē'-lē	kah-steh'-lee

Also called *Kastelli Pediadas* or -os, pē-thē-ā'-thās or -ōs [peh-thee-ah'-thahs or -os].

Kastelli Pediadas or -os (Crete)	kās-tē'-lē pē-thē-ā'-thās or -ōs	kahs-teh'-lee peh-thee-ah'-thahs or -os
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Kastelorizon (Dodec.) kās-tēl-ō'-rē-zō(n) kahs-tel-o'-ree-zo(n)

Also called *Megiste*, mē-yē'-stē [meh-yee'-stee]. Italian *Castelrosso*, q.v.

Kastoria (Gr.)	kā-stō-rē'-ā	kah-sto-ree'-ah
Kastornaya (Rus.)	kās-tōr'-nā-yā	kahs-tor'-nah-yah
Kastos (Gr., isl.)	kā-stōs'	kah-stos'
Kastron (Gr.)	kā'-strō(n)	kah'-stro(n)
Kastrosikia (Gr.)	kā-strō-sē-kyā'	kah-stro-see-kyah'

Kasvin (Iran)	kāz-vēn'	kaz-veen'
Also spelled <i>Kazvin</i> and <i>Qazvin</i> .		
Katakolon (Gr.)	kā-tā'-kô-lô(n)	kah-tah'-ko-lo(n)
Katanning (Austral.)	kə-tān'-īng	kuh-tan'-ing
Katerine (Gr.)	kā-tě-rē'-nē	kah-teh-ree'-nee
Also called <i>Aikaterine</i> , ě-kā-tě-rē'-nē [eh-kah-teh-ree'-nee].		
Katha (Burma)	kə-thā'	kuh-thah'
Kathiawar (India)	kā-tī-ā-wār'	kah-ti-ah-wahr'
Katmandu (Nepal)	kāt-mān-dōō'	kaht-mahn-doo'
Kato Akhaia (Gr.)	kā'-tô ā-hī'-ā	kah'-to ah-hai'-ah
See <i>Achaia</i> and <i>Elis</i> .		
Katoomba (Austral.)	kə-tōōm'-bə	kuh-toom'-buh
Katowice (Pol.)	kā-tô-vē'-tsě	kah-to-vee'-tseh
Kattegat (Den., Sw., sea)	Eng. kăt'-i-găt	kat'-i-gat
Kattendijke (Neth.)	kāt'-ən-dī'-kə	kaht'-uhn-dai'-kuh
Katwijk aan Zee (Neth.)	kāt'-wīk ān zā'	kaht'-waik ahn zay'
Katyn (Rus., forest)	kā-tēn'(y)	kah-teen'(y)
Kaunas (Lith.)	kou'-nās	kau'-nahs
Russian <i>Kovno</i> , q.v.		
kaupunki	kou'-pöōng-kē	kau'-pung-kee
An element, meaning <i>town</i> or <i>borough</i> , in Finnish place names.		
Kautokeino (Nor.)	kou-tō-kā'-nō	kau-toh-kay'-noh
Kavadarci (Yugosl.)	kā'-vā'-dār-tsi	kah'-vah'-dahr-tsi
Kavaja (Alb.) See <i>Kavajë</i> .		
Kavajë (Alb.)	kā-vā'-yə	kah-vah'-yuh
Italian <i>Cavaia</i> , q.v.		
Kavak (Turk.)	kā'-vāk'	kah'-vakh'
Kavalla (Gr.)	kā-vā'-lā	kah-vah'-lah
Kavam (Per. leader)	kā-vām'	kah-vahm'
Kavieng (Oc.)	kě-vī-ěng'	keh-vi-eng'
Kavkazskaya (Rus.)	kāf-kāz'-skā-yā	kahf-kahz'-skah-yah
Kavomalias (Gr., cape)	kā-vô-mā-lyā(s)'	kah-vo-mah-lyah(s)'
Also called <i>Maleas</i> , q.v.		
Kavontoros (Gr., Euboea, point)	See <i>Kapherevs</i> .	
Kavousi (Crete)	kā-vōō'-sē	kah-voo'-see
Kawanishi (Jap.)	kā-wā-nē-shē	kah-wah-nee-shee
Kawlin (Burma)	kô'-līn'	kaw'-lin'
Kayangel (Oc.)	kā-yāng'-ěl	kah-yahng'-el
Kazak (Rus.)	kā-zāk'	kah-zakh'
Kazan (Rus.)	kā-zān'(y)	kah-zahn'(y)
Kazanlik (Bulg.)	kā'-zān-līk'	kah'-zahn-lik'
Kazatin (Rus.)	kā-zā'-tīn	kah-zah'-tin
Kazbek (Rus., mt.)	kāz-běk'	kahz-bek'
Kazemi (Per. leader)	kā-zə-mē'	kah-zuh-mee'

Kazvin or Kasvin or Qazvin (Iran)	kāz-vēn'	kaz-veen'
Kearney, Bernard W. (U.S. representative)	kār'-nī, būr'-nūrd'	kahr'-ni, buhr'-nuhrd'
Kebili (Tun.)	kə-bē'-lē	kuh-bee'-lee
Kebir (Alg.)	kə-bēr'	kuh-beer'
An abbreviation of <i>Mers el Kebir</i> , q.v.		
Kecskemét (Hung.)	kěch'-kě-māt	kech'-keh-mayt
Kedah (Malaya)	kā'-dā	kay'-dah
Kédainiai (Lith.)	kā-dī'-nyī or -nē	kay-dai'-nyai or -neh
Russian <i>Keidany</i> , q.v.		
Kediri (NEI)	kě-dē'-rē	keh-dee'-ree
Keeling Isls. (Ind. Oc.)	kē'-ling	kee'-ling
Also called <i>Cocos</i> , q.v.		
Kef, le (Tun.)	kāf', lə	kayf', luh
Kefauver, Estes (U.S. representative)	kē'-fō-vər, ēs'-tēs	kee'-faw-vuhr, es'-tes
Kef el Goraa (Tun.)	kāf' ɛl gū-rā'	kayf' el guh-rah'
Kef Touro (Tun.)	kāf' tōō'-rō	kayf' too'-roh
Kegel (Est.)	Rus. kě'-gěl(y) Ger. kā'-gəl	keh'-gel(y) kay'-guhl
Estonian <i>Keila</i> , q.v.		
Kei (NEI)	kī'	kai'
Also spelled <i>Kai</i> , q.v.		
Keidany (Lith.)	Rus. kā-dā'-nī	kay-dah'-ni
Lithuanian <i>Kédainiai</i> , q.v.		
K'ei-jo (Korea)	kā-rō or -jō	kay-ro or -jo
Also called <i>Seoul</i> , q.v.		
Keila (Est.)	kā'-lā	kay'-lah
Russian <i>Kegel</i> , q.v.		
Keksholm (Fin.)	See <i>Kākisalmi</i> .	
Kelaua (Oc.)	kě-lou'-ā	keh-lau'-ah
Kēlcyrā (Alb.)	See <i>Kēlcyrē</i> .	
Kēlcyrē (Alb.)	kəl-tsū'-rə	kuhl-tsū'-ruh
Greek <i>Kleisoura</i> , klē-sōō'-rā [klee-soo'-rah].		
Kelibia (Tun.)	kə-lē'-bī-ā	kuh-lee'-bi-ah
Kem (Rus.)	kām'(y)	kaym'(y)
Kemal Atatürk (Turkish leader)	kə-māl' ā-tā-türk'	kuh-mahl' ah-tah-türk'
Formerly called <i>Mustapha Kemal Pasha</i> , mōōs'-tā-fā kə-māl' pā'-shā' [mus'-tah-fah kuh-mahl' pah'-shah'].		
Kemerovo (Rus.)	kě'-mē-rō-vō	keh'-meh-ro-vo
Kemi (Fin.)	kě'-mē	keh'-mee
Kemijärvi (Fin.)	kě'-mē-yär-vē	keh'-mee-yehr-vee

Kemmel (Belg.)	kēm'-əl	kem'-uhl
Kemozersk (Rus.)	kām'-ō-zûrsk'	kaym'-o-zuhrsk'
Kempen (Pol.)	See <i>Kępno</i> .	
Kenali (Yugosl.)	kě'-nā-lī	keh'-nah-li
Kenayis (Egypt)	kě-nā'-yīs	keh-na'-yis
Kendari (NEI)	kěn-dā'-rē	ken-dah'-ree
Kengtung (Burma)	kāng'-tōōng' or gūng-dōōng	kayng'-tung' guhng-dung

Also called *Chêng-tung*, jūng-dōōng [juhng-dung].

Kenya kēn'-yā or kěn'-yā keen'-yah or ken'-yah
The more correct (and the BBC) pronunciation is kēn'-yā (keen'-yah).
Our efforts to inculcate this pronunciation at WABC were enfeebled
when Prime Minister Churchill himself said "kěn'-yā."

Keogh, Eugene J. kē'-ō kee'-oh
(U.S. representative)

Keos or Kea (Gr., isl.) kě'-ôs or kě'-ā keh'-os or keh'-ah
English *Ceos*, sē'-ôs [see'-os]. Also called *Tzia*, dzē'-ā [dzee-ah'] or
jä' [jah'], and *Zea*, q.v.

kep (Alb.) kēp' kep'
An element, meaning *cape*, in Albanian place names. Look up the
other part of the name.

Kephalas (Crete) kē-fā-lās' keh-fah-lahs'
Kephalenia (Gr., isl.) kē-fā-lē-nē'-ā keh-fah-lee-nee'-ah
Also called *Kephalonia*, kē-fā-lō-nyā' [keh-fah-lo-nyah']. English
Cephalonia, q.v.

Kephisia (Gr.) kē-fē-syā' kee-fee-syah'

kepi (Alb.) See *kep*.

Kępno (Pol.) kãNp'-nô kaNp'-no

German *Kempen*, kēm'-pən [kem'-puhn].

Ker, Stari (Yugosl.) kēr', stā'-rī kehr', stah'-ri

Kerch (Rus.) kērch' kehrch'

Kerchenski (Rus., straits) kēr'-chēn-skī kehr'-chen-ski

Kerensk (Rus.) kē-rěnsk' keh-rensk'

Kereny (Yugosl.) Mag. kē'-rēn(y) keh'-ren(y)

Serb-Croat *Krnjaja*, q.v.

Kerintji (NEI) kə-rīn'-chē kuh-rin'-chee

Kerkennah (Tun., isl.) kər-kěn'-nā kuhr-ken'-nah

Kerkine (Balkan mts.) Gr. kēr-kē'-nē kehr-kee'-nee

Serb-Croat *Belasica planina*, q.v.

Kerkrade (Neth.) kēr'-krā-də kehr'-krah-duh

Kerkyra (Gr.) kēr'-kē-rā kehr'-kee-rah

Italian *Corfù*, q.v.

Kermadek Isls. (N.Z.) kər-mād'-ēk kuhr-mad'-ek

Kerman (Iran) kēr-mān' kehr-mahn'

Kermanshah (Iran)	kěr-măn-shā'	kehr-mahn-shah'
Kerr, John H.	kār'	kahr'
(U.S. representative)		
Kersa (Libya)	kěr'-sā	kehr'-sah
Kerulen (Mongolia, Rus., riv.; Mongol town)	kěr'-ōō-lěn	kehr'-oo-len
Keszthely (Hung.)	kěst'-hā	kest'-hay
Ketchikan (Alaska)	kěch'-ī-kăn	kech'-i-kan
Kexholm (Fin.)	See <i>Käkisalmi</i> .	
Keynes, John Maynard	kānz', mā'-nārd	kaynz', may'-nahrd
(Eng. economist)		

kh, *ch*, and often *h* are variant spellings in Greek. The consultant may have to look for all three.

Khabarovsk (Rus.)	hā-bā'-rōfsk	hah-bah'-rofsk
khaki	kāk'-ī or kā'-ki	kak'-i or kah'-ki

The first is the general American and Army pronunciation.

Khalepa (Crete)	hā-lě'-pā	hah-leh'-pah
Khalke (Dodec.)	hāl'-kē	hahl'-kee

Also called *Khalkia*, hāl-kyā' [hahl-kyah'], and *Kharkia*, hār-kyā' [hahr-kyah']. Italian *Calchi*, q.v.

Khalkidike (Gr., pen.)	hāl-kē-thē'-kē	hahl-kee-thee'-kee
English <i>Chalcidice</i> , kāl-sīd'-ī-sī [kal-sid'-i-si].		
Khalkis or Chalcis (Gr.)	Eng. kāl'-sīs	kal'-sis
	Gr. hāl-kēs'	hahl-kees'

Also called *Evrupos*, ē'-vrē-pōs [eh'-vree-pos].

Khanaqin (Iraq)	Per. hā-nā-kēn'	hah-nuh-keen'
	Eng. kăn'-ə-kīn	kan'-uh-kin
Khandax (Crete)	hān'-dāks	hahn'-dahks

Also called *Herakleion*, q.v.

Khania (Crete)	Eng. kā-nē'-ā	kah-nee'-ah
	Gr. hān-yā'	hahn-yah'

Also spelled *Canea*, q.v.

Khanka (Rus., lake)	hān'-kā	hahn'-kah
Khantrinou (Gr.)	hān-drē-nōō'	hahn-dree-noo'
Kharita, el (Egypt)	kā'-rē-tə, ēl	kah'-ree-tuh, el
Kharitonov (Rus.)	hā-rī-tō'-nōf	hah-ri-to'-nof

general)

Kharkia (Dodec.) See *Khalke*.

Kharkov (Rus.)	Eng. kār'-kōf or -köv	kahr'-kof or -kov
	Rus. hār'-kōf	hahr'-kof

The name acquired its English pronunciation centuries ago.

Kharokopeon (Gr.)	hā-rō-kō-pē-ō(n)'	hah-ro-ko-pee-o(n)'
Khasia (Gr., mt.)	hā-syā'	hah-syah'

Khaskovo (Bulg.)	häs'-kõ-võ	hahs'-ko-vo
Khassan (Rus., lake)	häs-sän'	hahs-sahn'
Kheimara (Alb.)	See <i>Himarë</i> .	
Khelat (Baluch.)	See <i>Kalat</i> .	
Khenchela (Alg.)	kën-shā'-lā	ken-shay'-lah
Kherson (Rus.)	hër-sôn'	hehr-son'
Khersonesos (Crete, cape; Turk., pen.)	hër-só'-nē-sôs	hehr-so'-nee-sos
English <i>Chersonese</i> , q.v.		
Khiliodromia (Gr., isl.)	See <i>Alonesos</i> .	
Khilok (Rus., riv.)	hĩ-lòk'	hi-lok'
Khios (Gr., isl.)	Eng. kí'-ðs	kai'-os
	Gr. hē'-ð(s)	hee'-o(s)
Khlebnikof (Alaska, Attu)	klëb'-nĩ-kõf	kleb'-ni-kof
Khlebnikov (Rus. officer)	k(h)lëb'-nĩ-kõf	k(h)leb'-ni-kof
Khmelnik (Rus.)	k(h)měl'(y)-nĩk	k(h)mel'(y)-nik
Khmyelnik (Pol.)	See <i>Chmielnik</i> .	
Khodorkov (Rus.)	hõ-dõr-kõf'	ho-dor-kof'
Khohn Khen (Thai)	kõn'-kăn	kawn'-kan
Khoi (Iran)	k(h)oi'	k(h)oi'
Kholm (Pol.)	See <i>Chel'm</i> .	
Kholm (Rus.)	hólm'	holm'
Khondron (Crete, point)	hôn-drô(n)'	hon-dro(n)'
Khong (Indo-Ch.)	kũm'	kuhm'
It would probably be Englished as kǝng' [kong'].		
Khoper (Rus., riv.)	hõ-pyõr'	ho-pyor'
Khor (Rus., riv.)	hõr'	hor'
Khora Sphakion (Crete)	hõ'-rā sfā-kē'-ð(n)	ho'-rah sfah-kee'-o(n)
Also called <i>Sphakia</i> , q.v.		
Khorog (Rus.)	hõ'-rõg	ho'-rog
Khorol (Rus.)	hõ-ról'	ho-rol'
Khotin (Rum.)	See <i>Hotin</i> .	
Khotynets (Rus.)	hõ-twē'-nëts	ho-twee'-nets
Khurasan (Iran)	k(h)õõ-rā-sān'	k(h)u-rah-sahn'
Khurramabad (Iran)	k(h)õõr-rām'-ə-bād'	k(h)ur-rahm'-uh- bāhd'
Khurramshahr (Iran)	k(h)õõr-rām'-shār'	k(h)ur-rahm'-shahr'
Formerly called <i>Mohammereh</i> , q.v.		
Khyber (India, pass)	kĩ'-bər	kai'-buhr
Kiakhta (Rus.)	kyā'-k(h)tā	kyah'-k(h)tah
Ki-an (Ch., Kiangsi)	Variant spelling of <i>Chi-an</i> , q.v.	
kiang	Chinese word meaning <i>river</i> . See <i>chiang</i> .	

Kiangmai (Thai)	kyāng-mī'	kyahng-mai'
Officially <i>Chiangmai</i> , q.v.		
Kiang-shan (Ch., Chekiang)	Variant of <i>Chiang-shan</i> , q.v.	
Kiang-si (Ch., prov.)	Eng. kyāng-sē	kyang-see
	Ch. jyāng-sē	jyahng-see
Kiang-su (Ch., prov.)	Eng. kyāng-sōō	kyang-soo
	Ch. jyāng-sōō	jyahng-soo
Kiao-chow (Ch., Shantung)	Eng. kyou-chou	kyau-chau
	Ch. jyou-jō	jyau-joh
Kibei	kā-bā	kee-bay
U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry, who visited Japan and returned to this country. See <i>Issei</i> and <i>Nisei</i> .		
Kičevo (Yugosl.)	kē'-chě-vō	kee'-ch eh-vo
Kiel (Ger.)	kāl'	keel'
Kielce (Pol.)	kyěl'-tsě	kyel'-tseh
Kien-ow (Ch., Fukien)	Variant spelling of <i>Chien-ow</i> , q.v.	
Kien-teh	Variant spelling of <i>Chien-teh</i> , q.v.	
Kieta (Oc.)	kē'-ě'-tā	kee-eh'-tah
Kiev (Rus.)	kē'-yěf	kee'-yef
Kihnu (Est., isl.)	kēk(h)'-nōō	keek(h)('-noo
Russian <i>Kuno</i> , q.v.		
Kijkduin (Neth.)	kīk-dūin'	kaik-doein'
Kikinda, Velika (Yugosl.)	kē'-kīn-dā, vē'-lī-kā	kee'-kin-dah, veh'-li-kah
Hungarian <i>Nagykikinda</i> , nōt'(y)-kī'-kīn-dō [not'(y)-ki'-kin-do].		
Kikori (New Guinea)	kē'-kō'-rē	kee'-ko'-ree
Kilday, Paul J. (U.S. representative)	kīl-dā'	kil-day'
Kildin (Rus.)	kāl'-dīn	keel'-din
Kili (Oc.)	kē'-lē	kee'-lee
Kilia (Rum.)	See <i>Chilia Nouă</i> .	
Kilinaillau (Oc.)	kē'-lē-nī'-lou	kee'-lee-nai'-lau
Kilkis (Gr.)	kāl-kēs'	keel-kees'
Kimba (Austral.)	kīm'-bə	kim'-buh
Kimkan (Rus.)	kīm-kān'	kim-kahn'
Kimpolung (Rum.)	See <i>Câmpulung</i> .	
Kimry (Rus.)	kēm'-rī	keem'-ri
Kin (Burma)	kīn'	kin'
Kinabalu (NEI)	kīn-ā-bā'-lōō	kin-ah-bah'-loo
Kindat (Burma)	kīn-dāt'	kin-dat'
Kingisepp (Rus.)	kīng'-gī-sěp	king'-gi-sep
Kin-hwa (Ch., Chekiang)	jīn-whā	jīn-whah
Also spelled <i>Chin-hwa</i> , q.v.		
Kin-ki (Ch., Kiangsi)	Variant spelling of <i>Chin-ch'i</i> , q.v.	

Kintore (Austral., mt.)	kín'-tór	kin'-tor
Kinu (Burma)	kín-ōō'	kin-oo'
Kinzer, J. Roland (U.S. representative)	kín'-zər	kin'-zuhr
Kir (Alb., riv.)	kēr'	keer'
Kirghiz (Rus.)	kīr-gēz'	kihr-geez'
Kiri (Alb., riv.) See <i>Kir</i> .		
Kirin (Manchu., prov., town)	kē-rīn	kee-rin
Kirkenes (Nor.)	chēr'-kə-nēs	cheer'-kuh-nes
Kırklareli (Turk.)	kīrk-lā'-rē-lē	kihrk-lah'-reh-lee
Kirov, Sergei (Rus. leader)	kē'-rōf, sēr-gā'	kee'-rof, sehr-gay'
Kirovabad (Rus.)	kē'-rō-vā-bāt'	kee'-ro-vah-baht'
Kirovo (Rus.)	kē'-rō-vō	kee'-ro-vo
Kirovsk (Rus.)	kē'-rōfsk	kee'-rofsk
Kirsanov (Rus.)	kīr-sā'-nōf	kihr-sah'-nof
Kirwan, Michael J. (U.S. representative)	kūr'-wān	kuhr'-wahn
Kisamos (Crete)	kē'-sā-mōs	kee'-sah-mos
Kishinev (Rum.)	<i>Rus.</i> kī-shī-nyōf' <i>Eng.</i> kī-shī-nyēf'	ki-shi-nyof' ki-shi-nyef'
Rumanian <i>Chisinau</i> , q.v.		
Kishm (Iran, isl.)	kīsh'm	kish'm
Kisiljevo (Yugosl.)	kē'-sē'-lyě-vō	kee'-see'-lyeh-vo
Kiska (Alaska, isl.)	kīs'-kə	kis'-kuh
Kiskundorozsma (Hung.)	kīsh'-kōōn-dō'- rōzh-mō	kish'-kun-do'- rozh-mo
Kiskunfélegyháza (Hung.)	kīsh'-kōōn-fā'- lēt(y)-hā'-zō	kish'-kun-fay'- let(y)-hah'-zo
Kiskunhalas (Hung.)	kīsh'-kōōn-hō'-lōsh	kish'-kun-ho'-losh
Kissavos (Gr., mt.)	kē'-sā-vōs	kee'-sah-vos
Kistna (India, riv.)	kīst'-nə	kist'-nuh
Kitzbühel (Austria)	kīts'-bül	kits'-bül
Kiu-kiang (Ch., Kiangsi)	<i>Eng.</i> kyōō-kyāng <i>Ch.</i> jyōō-jyāng	kyoo-kyang jyoo-jyahng
Also spelled <i>Chiu-chiang</i> , q.v.		
Kiung-shan (Hainan)	kyōōng-shān	kyung-shahn
Kizlar (Rus.)	kīz-lyār'	kiz-lyahr'
Kjeller (Nor.)	kyēl'-lør	kyel'-luhr
Kjoellefjord or Kjöllefjord (Nor.)	kyūl'-ə-fyōr	kysel'-uh-fyohr
Kladanj (Yugosl.)	klā'-dān(y)	klah'-dahn(y)

Kladno (Cz.)	klād'-nô	klahd'-no
Kladovo (Yugosl.)	klā'-dô-vô	klah'-do-vo
Klagenfurt (Austria)	klā'-gən-föört	klah'-guhn-furt
Klaipėda (Lith.)	klī'-pě-dā	k lai'-peh-dah

German *Memel*, q.v.

Klamath Falls (Oregon)	klām'-əth	klam'-uhth
Klanjec (Yugosl.)	klā'-nyěts	klah'-nyets
Klatovy (Cz.)	klā'-tô-vī	klah'-to-vi

German *Klattau*.

Klausenburg (Rum.) See *Cluj*.

Kleberg, R. M. (U.S. representative)	klā'-bûrg	klay'-buhrg
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Kledia (Tun.)	klā'-dyä	klay'-dyah
Kletskaia (Rus.)	klět'-skā-yä	klet'-skah-yah

Kleisoura (Alb.) See *Këlcyrë*.

Klenike (Yugosl.)	klě'-nī-kě	kleh'-ni-keh
Klenje (Yugosl.)	klě'-nyě	kleh'-nyeh
Kletnya (Rus.)	klět'-nyä	klet'-nyah

Klevan (Pol.) See *Klewań*.

Klewań (Pol.)	klě'-vān(y)	kleh'-vahn(y)
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Russian spelling *Klevan*.

Kličevac (Yugosl.)	klě'-chě-väts	klee'-cheh-vahts
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Klin (Rus.)	klēn'	kleen'
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Klina (Yugosl., riv.)	klě'-nā	klee'-nah
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Klinci (Yugosl.)	klēn'-tsī	kleen'-tsi
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Klintsy (Rus.)	klīn'-tsī'	klin'-tsi'
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Ključ (Yugosl.)	klūch'	klyooch'
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Kłodawa (Pol.)	klô-dā'-vā	klo-dah'-vah
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Klukhor(ski) (Rus., pass)	klōō-hôr'(-skī)	kloo-hor'(-ski)
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Klyazma (Rus., riv.)	klyāz'-mä	klyahz'-mah
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Klyuchi (Rus.)	klū-chě'	klyoo-chee'
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Knaben (Nor.)	knāb'n	knahb'n
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knetā (Alb.) See *knetë*.

knetë (Alb.)	kně'-tə	kneh'-tuh
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An element, meaning *lagoon* or *lake*, in Albanian place names. Look up the other part of the name.

Knić (Yugosl.)	kněch'	kneech'
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Knightsbridge (Libya)	nīts'-brīj	naits'-brij
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Knishin (Pol.) See *Knyszyn*.

Knjaževac (Yugosl.)	knyā'-zhě-väts	knyah'-zheh-vahts
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Knocke (Belg.)	knôk(h)'-ə	knok(h)'-uh
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Knutson, Harold	knōōt'-sən	knoot'-suhn
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(U.S. representative)

Knyaz (Rus.)	knyāz'	knyahz'
Knyszyn (Pol.)	knī'-shĭn	knī'-shin
Russian spelling <i>Knishin</i> .		
Kobe (Jap.)	kô-bě	ko-beh
Kobelyaki (Rus.)	kô-bě-lyā'-kī	ko-beh-lyah'-ki
Köbenhavn (Den.)	See <i>Copenhagen</i> .	
Kobilica (Yugosl., mt.)	kô'-bē'-lĭ-tsä	ko'-bee'-li-tsah
Kobišnica (Yugosl.)	kô'-bĭsh-nĭ-tsä	ko'-bish-ni-tsah
Koblenz (Ger.)	kô'-blĕnts	koh'-blents
Also spelled <i>Coblenz</i> , q.v.		
Kobrin (Pol.)	See <i>Kobryń</i> .	
Kobryń (Pol.)	kô'-brĭn(y)	ko'-brin(y)
Russian spelling <i>Kobrin</i> .		
Kočane (Yugosl.)	kô'-chā-ně	ko'-chah-neh
Koceljeva (Yugosl.)	kô'-tsě'-lyě-vā	ko'-tseh'-lyeh-vah
Kočevje (Yugosl.)	kô'-chě-vyě	ko'-ch eh-vyeh
Kochalino (Rus.)	kô-chā'-lĭ-nő	ko-chah'-li-no
Kochanskoe (Rus.)	kô-chān'-skô-yě	ko-chahn'-sko-yeh
Kock (Pol.)	kôtsk'	kotsk'
Russian spelling <i>Kotsk</i> .		
Kodály, Zoltán (Hung. musician)	kô'-dĭ, zôl'-tān	ko'-dai, zol'-tahn
Kodiak (Alaska, isl.)	kô'-dĭ-ăk	koh'-di-ak
Kodža Balkan (Yugosl., mts.)	kô'-jā bāl'-kān	ko'-jah bahl'-kahn
Kodžadžik (Yugosl.)	kô'-jā-jĭk	ko'-jah-jik
Koedoes (NEI)	kôô'-dôos	koo'-doos
Koege (Den.)	kû'-gə	kœ'-guh
Koekelberg (Belg.)	kôô'-kəl-bĕrk(h)	koo'-kuhl-behrk(h)
Koeln (Ger.)	kûln'	kœln'
English <i>Cologne</i> , q.v.		
Koenigsberg (Ger.)	Eng. kû'-nĭgz-bûrg Ger. kû'-nĭk(h)s-bĕrk(h)	kœ'-nĭgz-buhrġ kœ'-nik(h)s-behrk(h)
Koenigstein (Ger.)	kû'-nĭk(h)-shtĭn	kœ'-nik(h)-shtain
Koepang or Kupang (NEI)	kôô'-pāng	koo'-pahng
Koesfeld (Ger.)	See <i>Coesfeld</i> .	
Koeslin (Ger.)	kûs-lĕn'	kœs-leen'
Koeta Radja or Kuta (NEI)	kôô'-tā rā'-jā	koo'-tah rah'-jah
Koethen (Ger.)	kû'-tən	kœ'-tuhn
Køge (Den.)	kû'-gə	kœ'-guh
Koitere (Fin., dist.)	koi'-tĕ-rĕ	koi'-teh-reh

Koivisto (Fin.)	koi'-vīs-tō	koi'-vis-to
Kokkola (Fin.)	kôk'-kô-lä	kok'-ko-lah
Kokoda (Oc.)	kô-kô'-dā	ko-ko'-dah
Kokombona (Oc.)	kô-kôm-bô'-nā	ko-kom-bo'-nah
Koko Nor (Ch., prov., lake)	kō-kō nōr	koh-koh nor

Also called *Kuku Nor*, kōō-kōō. Prov. also called *Ch'ing-hai*, q.v.

Kokopo (Oc.)	kô'-kô-pô	ko'-ko-po
Kokra (Yugosl., riv.)	kô'-krā	ko'-krah
Kola (Rus., pen.)	kô'-lā	ko'-lah
Kolari (Yugosl.)	kô'-lā-rī	ko'-lah-ri
Kolašin (Yugosl.)	kô'-lā'-shīn	ko'-lah'-shin
Kolding (Den.)	kôl'-dīng	kol'-ding
Kolhapur (India)	kôl'-hā-pōōr'	kohl'-hah-pur'
Kolín (Cz.)	kô'-lēn	ko'-leen
Kolkas Rags (Latvia, cape)	kôl'-kās rāgs'	kol'-kahs rahgs'
Kolmar (Pol.)	Ger. kôl'-mār	kol'-mahr
Polish <i>Chodzież</i> , q.v.		
Köln (Ger.)	kûln'	kœln'
English <i>Cologne</i> , q.v.		
Kolo (Pol.)	kô'-lô	ko'-lo
Russian <i>Kola</i> , kô'-lā [ko'-lah].		
Koločen (Yugosl., isl.)	kô'-lô-chēn	ko'-lo-chen
Italian <i>Calamotta</i> , q.v.		
Kolombangara (Oc.)	kô-lôm-bāng'-ā-rā	ko-lom-bahng'-ah-rah
Kolomea (Pol.)	See <i>Kołomyja</i> .	
Kolomna (Rus.)	kô-lôm'-nā	ko-lom'-nah
Kołomyja (Pol.)	kô-lô-mī'-yā	ko-lo-mi'-yah
Russian spelling <i>Kolomia</i> . Rumanian <i>Colomea</i> , kô-lô-mě'-ā [ko-lo-meh'-ah]. German <i>Kolomea</i> .		
Kolosovka (Rus.)	kô-lô-sôf'-kā	ko-lo-sof'-kah
Kolozsvár (Rum.)	See <i>Cluj</i> .	
Kolpino (Rus.)	kôl'-pī-nô	kol'-pi-no
kolpos	kôl'-pôs	kol'-pos
An element, meaning <i>gulf</i> , in Greek place names. Look up the other part of the name.		
Kolskaya Guba (Rus.)	kôl'(y)-skā-yā	kol'(y)-skah-yah
	gōō-bā'	goo-bah'
Kolubara (Yugosl., riv.)	kô-lōō'-bā-rā	ko-loo'-bah-rah
Koluszki (Pol.)	kô-lōōsh'-kī	ko-lush'-ki
Kolymbari (Crete)	kô-lēm-bā'-rē	ko-leem-bah'-ree
Komandorskie (Rus., isls.)	kô-mān-dôr'-skī-yě	ko-mahn-dor'-ski-yeh

Komarnicki, Waclaw (Pol. leader)	kô-mär-nē'-tskī, vā'-tslāf	ko-mahr-nee'-tski, vah'-tslahf
Komárno (Cz.)	kó'-mār'-nó	ko'-mah'-no
Hungarian <i>Komárom</i> , kó'-mä-róm [ko'-mah-rom].		
Komárom (Cz.)	See <i>Komáruo</i> .	
Komarów (Pol.)	kô-mā'-rōōf	ko-mah'-ruf
Komiatum (Oc.)	kô-mē-ä'-tōōm	ko-mee-ah'-toom
Komiža (Yugosl.)	kô'-mī-zhā	ko'-mi-zhah
Kommunari (Rus.)	kôm-mōō-nā'-rī	kom-moo-nah'-ri
Komolova (Rus.)	kô-mó'-lō-vā	ko-mo'-lo-vah
Komotine (Gr.)	kô-mô-tē-nē'	ko-mo-tee-nee'
Also called <i>Gioumoultzina</i> , gyōō-mōōl-dzē'-nā [gyoo-mool-dzee'-nah]; and <i>Gümüljene</i> , q.v.		
Komovi (Yugosl., mts.)	kô'-mô-vī	ko'-mo-vi
Kompong Cham (Indo-Ch.)	kôm-pōng' chām'	kom-pong' chahm'
Komsomolsk (Rus.)	kôm-sō-mōlsk'	kom-so-molsk'
Konev, Ivan (Rus. general)	kô'-něf, ē-vān'	ko'-nef, ee-vahn'
Kongsberg (Nor.)	kôngs'-bērg or -bēr	kongs'-behr'g or -behr
Kongsvinger (Nor.)	kôngs'-ving-ər	kongs'-ving-uhr
Königsberg (Ger.)	Eng. kû'-nīgz-būrg Ger. kû'-nīk(h)s- bērk(h)	kœ'-nigz-buhrg kœ'-nik(h)s-behrk(h)
Königstein (Ger.)	kû'-nīk(h)-shtīn	kœ'-nik(h)-shtain
Konin (Pol.)	kô'-nīn	ko'-nin
Konispol (Alb.)	kô-nēs'-pōl	ko-nees'-pol
Konispoli (Alb.)	See <i>Konispol</i> .	
Konitsa (Gr.)	kô'-nē-tsā	ko'-nee-tsah
Konjic (Yugosl.)	kô'-nyīts	ko'-nyits
Konjice (Yugosl.)	kô'-nyī-tsē	ko'-nyi-tseh
Konjska (Yugosl., riv.)	kôn(y)'-skā	kon(y)'-skah
Konotop (Rus.)	kō-nō-tōp'	ko-no-top'
Końskie (Pol.)	kôn'(y)-skyē	kon'(y)-skyeh
Russian <i>Konsk</i> , kōnsk' [konsk'].		
Konstantinovka	kôn'-stān-tē'-nōf-kā	kon'-stahn-tee'-nof-
Dimitrievka (Rus.)	dī-mē'-trī-yēf-kā	kah di-mee'-tri-yef- kah
Konstantynów (Pol.)	kôn-stān-tī'-nōōf	kon-stahn-ti'-nuf
Konstanz (Ger.)	kôn'-shtānts	kohn'-shtahnts
English <i>Constance</i> , q.v.		
Konya (Turk.)	kôn'-yā	kon'-yah
Kopač (Yugosl.)	kô'-pāch	ko'-pahch
Kopanica (Pol.)	kô-pā-nē'-tsā	ko-pah-nee'-tsah

Kopanovka (Rus.)	kō-pā'-nōf-kā	ko-pah'-nof-kah
Kopaonik (Yugosl., mts.)	kō'-pā'-ō-nīk	ko'-pah'-o-nik
Kopervik (Nor.)	kō'-pær-vēk	koh'-puhr-veek
Koppang (Nor.)	kōp'-pāng	kop'-pahng
Koprena (Gr.)	kō'-prē-nā	ko'-preh-nah
Koprivnica (Yugosl.)	kō'-prīv'-nī-tsā	ko'-priv'-ni-tsah
Koprivnik (Yugosl., mt.)	kō'-prīv-nīk	ko'-priv-nik
Korab (Balkan mt.)	Eng. kō'-rāb	ko'-rab
Albanian <i>Mal i Korabit</i> . Serb-Croat <i>Korab</i> .		
Korat (Thai)	kō-rāt'	koh-raht'
Korba (Tun.)	kōr'-bā	kor'-bah
Korbous (Tun.)	kōr-bōōs'	kor-boos'
Korcha (Alb.)	kōr'-chə	kor'-chuh
Albanian spelling <i>Korrçë</i> , q.v.		
Korčula (Yugosl.)	kōr'-chōō-lā	kor'-choo-lah
Italian <i>Curzola</i> , q.v.		
Korenevo (Rus.)	kō'-rě-ně-vō	ko'-reh-neh-vo
Korenica (Yugosl.)	kō'-rě'-nī-tsā	ko'-reh'-ni-tsah
Korijen (Yugosl., mts.)	kō'-rī-yēn	ko'-ri-yen
Korinthos (Gr.)	See <i>Corinth</i> .	
Koritnik (Balkan mt.)	S.-C. kō'-rīt-nīk	ko'-rit-nik
Kornat (Yugosl., isl.)	kōr'-nāt	kor'-naht
Italian <i>Incoronata</i> , q.v.		
Kórnik (Pol.)	kōōr'-nīk	kur'-nik
German spelling <i>Kurnik</i> .		
Kornsjo or Kornsjö (Nor.)	kōrn'-shū	kohrn'-shoe
Korocho (Rus.)	kō-rō'-chā	ko-ro'-chah
Korone (Gr.)	kō-rō'-nē	ko-ro'-nee
Also called <i>Asine</i> , ā-sē'-nē [ah-see'-nee].		
Korop (Rus.)	kō'-rōp	ko'-rop
Koror (Oc.)	kō'-rōr	ko'-ror
Kőrös (Hung., riv.)	kū'-rūsh	koe'-roesh
Kőrösmező (Cz.)	See <i>Jasiňa</i> .	
Korosten (Rus.)	kō-rō-stēn'(y)	ko-ro-sten'(y)
Korotoyak (Rus.)	kō-rō-tō-yāk'	ko-ro-to-yahk'
Korrça (Alb.)	See <i>Korrçë</i> .	
Korrçë (Alb.)	kōr'-chə	kor'-chuh
Italian <i>Corizza</i> , q.v. Greek <i>Korytsa</i> , q.v. English <i>Korcha</i> , q.v.		
Korsoer or Korsör (Den.)	kōrs-ūr'	kors-er'
Korsun (Rus.)	kōr-sōōn'(y)	kor-soon'(y)
Kortagene (Neth.)	kōr'-tə-k(h)ā'-nə	kor'-tuh-k(h)ay'-nuh
Kortrijk (Belg.)	Flem. kōrt'-rīk	kort'-raik
French <i>Courtrai</i> , q.v.		

Korytsa (Alb.)	Gr. kô-rē-tsā'	ko-ree-tsah'
Albanian <i>Korrçë</i> , q.v.		
Koryukovka (Rus.)	kôr-û-kôf'-kâ	kor-yoo-kof'-kah
Kos (Dodec.)	Eng. kôs'	kos'
	Gr. kô(s)'	ko(s)'
Italian <i>Coo</i> , kô'-ô [ko'-o].		
Kosančić (Yugosl.)	kô'-sân-chîch	ko'-sahn-chich
Kosanica (Yugosl., riv.)	kô'-sâ'-ni-tsâ	ko'-sah'-ni-tsah
Kościan (Pol.)	kô'-shchân	ko'-shchahn
German <i>Kosten</i> , kôs'-tən [kos'-tuhn].		
Kościerzyna (Pol.)	kô-shchě-zhî'-nâ	ko-shcheh-zhi'-nah
Kosciusko (Austral., mt.)	kôz'-î-ûs'-kô	koz'-i-uhs'-koh
Kościuszko, Tadeusz	Eng. kôs'-î-ûs'-kô	kos'-i-uhs'-koh
(Pol. hero)	Pol. kô-shchyôô'-shkô	ko-shchyu'-shko
English <i>Thaddeus</i> , thăd'-î-əs [thad'-i-uhs]. Polish <i>Tadeusz</i> , tă-dě'-ôôsh [tah-deh'-ush].		
Koshchagil (Rus.)	kô-shchâ-gîl'	ko-shchah-gil'
Koshedary (Lith.)	Rus. kô'-shě-dâ'-rî	ko'-sheh-dah'-ri
Lithuanian <i>Kaišiadorys</i> , q.v.		
Košice (Cz.)	kô'-shî-tsě	ko'-shi-tseh
Hungarian <i>Kassa</i> , kôsh'-shô [kosh'-sho].		
Košfë (Cz.)	kô'-shě-rzhě	ko'-shee-rzheh
Kosjerići (Yugosl.)	kôs'-yě'-rî-chî	kos'-yeh'-ri-chi
Köslin (Ger.)	kûs-lēn'	kœs-leen'
Kosmaj (Yugosl., hill)	kôs'-mî	kos'-mai
Kosovo Polje (Yugosl.)	kô'-sô-vô pô'-lyě	ko'-so-vo po'-lyeh
Kosów (Pol.)	kô'-sôôf	ko'-suf
Kossuth, Lajos (Hung. hero)	kô'-shôôt, lô'-yôsh	ko'-shut, lo'-yosh
English kôs-soôth' [kos-sooth'].		
Kostajnica (Yugosl.)	kô'-stî'-ni-tsâ	ko'-stai'-ni-tsah
Kosten (Pol.) See <i>Kościan</i> .		
Kostolac (Yugosl.)	kô'-stô-lâts	ko'-sto-lahts
Kostroma (Rus.)	kô-strô-mâ'	ko-stro-mah'
Kostrzyń (Pol.)	kôst'-zhîn(y)	kost'-zhin(y)
Koturino (Yugosl.)	kô'-stôô'-rî-nô	ko'-stoo'-ri-no
Kota Baroe or Baru (Malaya)	kô'-tâ bā'-rôô	kaw'-tah bah'-roo
Kotel (Bulg.)	kô'-těl	ko'-tel
Kotelnikov (Rus.)	kô-těl(y)'/-ni-kôf	ko-tel(y)'/-ni-kof
Köthen (Ger.)	kû'-tən	kœ'-tuhn
Kotikovo (Rus.)	kô'-tî-kô-vô	ko'-ti-ko-vo
Kotka (Fin.)	kôt'-kâ	kot'-kah
Kotlas (Rus.)	kôt'-lâs	kot'-lahs

Kotlenik (Yugosl., mts.)	kót'-lě-ník	kot'-leh-nik
Kotor (Yugosl.)	kó'-tôr	ko'-tor
Italian <i>Cattaro</i> , q.v.		
Kotor Varoš (Yugosl.)	kô'-tôr vâ'-rôsh	ko'-tor vah'-rosh
Kotronas (Gr.)	kô'-trô-nās	ko'-tro-nahs
Kotsk (Pol.) See <i>Kock</i> .		
Koudekerke (Neth.)	kou'-də-kěr'-kə	kau'-duh-kehr'-kuh
Kouloure (Gr., isl.) See <i>Salamis</i> .		
Kouphonesi (Crete, isl.)	kōō-fô-ně'-sē	koo-fo-nee'-see
Also called <i>Lefke</i> , lěf'-kē [lef'-kee].		
Koussevitzky, Sergei	kōō'-sə-vit'-skĭ,	koo'-suh-vit'-ski,
(Am. musician)	sēr-gā'	sehr-gay'
<i>Sergei</i> is sometimes Gallicized to <i>Serge</i> , sěrz'h' [sehrzh'], or Englished as sŭrj' [suhrij].		
Koutoulos (Crete, point)	kōō'-tōō-lōs	koo'-too-los
Koutri (Crete, point)	kōō'-trē	koo'-tree
Kov (Rus., riv.)	kôf'	kof'
Kovačevac (Yugosl.)	kô'-vâ'-chě-väts	ko'-vah'-chēh-vahts
Kovačica (Yugosl.)	kô'-vâ'-chĭ-tsä	ko'-vah'-chĭ-tsah
Kovács, Ferenc (Hung. leader)	kô'-väch, fě'-rěnts	ko'-vahch, feh'-rents
Kovda (Rus.)	kôv'-dä	kov'-dah
Koviljača (Yugosl.)	kô'-vĭ-lyä-chä	ko'-vi-lyah-chah
Kovin (Yugosl.)	kô'-vĭn	ko'-vin
Kovno (Lith.)	Rus. kôv'-nô	kov'-no
Lithuanian <i>Kaunas</i> , q.v.		
Kovrov (Rus.)	kôv'-rôf'	kov-rof'
Kovzha (Rus.)	kôv'-zhä	kov'-zhah
Kowel (Pol.)	kô'-vĕl	ko'-vel
Russian <i>Kovel</i> , kô'-vĕl(y) [ko'-vel(y)].		
Kozane (Gr.)	kô-zä'-nē	ko-zah'-nee
Kozelsk (Rus.)	kô-zĕlsk'	ko-zelsk'
Kozenitse (Pol.) See <i>Kozienice</i> .		
Kozienice (Pol.)	kô-zhě-ně'-tsě	ko-zeh-nee'-tseh
Russian <i>Kozenitse</i> , kô-zě-ně'-tsě [ko-zeh-nee'-tseh].		
Kozjak (Yugosl., mt.)	kôz'-yäk	koz'-yahk
Kozlov (Rus.)	kôz'-lôf'	koz-lof'
Koźmin (Pol.)	kôzh'-mĭn	koz'-min
Koźuf (Balkan mts.)	S.-C. kô'-zhōōf	ko'-zhoof
Kra (Thai, isthmus)	krä'	krah'
Krageroe or Kragerö (Nor.)	krä'-gěr-û	krah'-gehr-œ
Kragujevac (Yugosl.)	krä'-gōō'-yě-väts	krah'-goo'-yeh-vahts
Krajina (Yugosl.)	krä'-yĭ-nä	krah'-yi-nah

Krajište (Yugosl.)	krä'-yí-shtë	krah'-yi-shteh
Krakatau (NEI)	krä-kā-tou'	krah-kah-tau'
Krakov or Kraków (Pol.)	See <i>Cracow</i> .	
Kralje (Yugosl.)	krä'-lyě	krah'-lyeh
Kraljevica (Yugosl.)	krä'-lyě'-vī-tsū	krah'-lyeh'-vi-tsah
Kraljevo (Yugosl.)	krä'-lyě-vó	krah'-lyeh-vo
Kramatorsk (Rus.)	krä-mā-tòrsk'	krah-mah-torsk'
Kranj (Yugosl.)	krän'(y)	krahn'(y)
Krapina (Yugosl.)	krä'-pī-nā	krah'-pi-nah
Krāslava (Latvia)	krās'-lā-vā	krahs'-lah-vah
Kraśnik (Pol.)	krāsh'-ník	krahsh'-nik
Russian <i>Krasnik</i> , krās'-ník [krahs'-nik].		
Krasnoarmeisk (Rus.)	krās'-nō-ār-māsk'	krahs'-no-ahr-maysk'
Krasnodar (Rus.)	krās-nō-dār'	krahs-no-dahr'
Krasnograd (Rus.)	krās-nō-grāt'	krahs-no-grah't'
Krasnogvardeisk (Rus.)	krās-nō-gvār-dāsk'	krahs-no-gvahr-daysk'
Krasnovodsk (Rus.)	krās-nō-vòdsk'	krahs-no-vodsk'
Krasnoyarsk (Rus.)	krās-nō-yārsk'	krahs-no-yahrsk'
Krasnoye (Rus.)	krās'-nō-yě	krahs'-no-yeh
Krasny Kholm (Rus.)	krās'-nī hól'm'	krahs'-ni holm'
Krasny Liman (Rus.)	krās'-nī lī-mān'	krahs'-ni li-mahn'
Krasnystaw (Pol.)	krās'-nī-stāf	krahs'-ni-stahf
Russian <i>Krasnostav</i> , krās-nō-stāf' [krah-sno-stahf'].		
Kraste (Yugosl., hills)	krä'-stě	krah'-steh
Kratié (Indo-Ch.)	krä-tyě'	krah-tyeh'
Kratovo (Yugosl.)	krä'-tô-vô	krah'-to-vo
Krawang (NEI)	krä-wāng'	krah-wahng'
Krčín, Donji (Yugosl.)	kär'-chín, dôn'-yí	kuhr'-chin, don'-yi
Krefeld (Ger.)	Eng. krä'-fěld	kray'-feld
	Ger. krä'-fělt	kray'-felt
Kremenchug (Rus.)	krě-měn-chóok'	kreh-men-chuk'
Kremenets (Pol.)	See <i>Krzemieniec</i> .	
Krepoljin (Yugosl.)	krě'-pô'-lyín	kreh'-po'-lyin
Kreševo (Yugosl.)	krě'-shě-vô	kreh'-sheh-vo
Kresta (Alaska, Attu)	krēs'-tā	kres'-tah
Krestsi (Rus.)	krěst-tsi'	krest-tsi'
Krete (Gr., isl.)	See <i>Crete</i> .	
Kretinga (Lith.)	krě'-tīng-gā	kreh'-ting-gah
Kreutzburg (Latvia)	Ger. kroits'-bōörk(h)	kroits'-burk(h)
	Rus. krāts'-bōörk	krayts'-burk
Latvian <i>Krustpils</i> , q.v.		
Kreuznach (Ger.)	kroits'-nāk(h)	kroits'-nahk(h)
Kriba (Tun.)	krě'-bē	kree'-buh

Krichev (Rus.)	krē'-chěf	kree'-chef
Krim (Rus.)	krīm'	krīm'
Krimpen (Neth.)	krīm'-pən	krīm'-puhn
Krios (Crete, point)	krē-ōs'	kree-os'
Kriou Metopon (Crete, point)	krē-ōō' mē'-tō-pō(n)	kree-oo' meh'-to-po(n)
Also called <i>Krios</i> , q.v.		
Kristiansand (Nor.)	kris-tyän-sän'	kris-tyahn-sahn'
Kristiansund (Nor.)	kris-tyän-söön'	kris-tyahn-sun'
Kristinestad (Fin.)	Sw. kris-tē'-nə-städ'	kris-tee'-nuh-stahd'
Finnish <i>Kristiinankaupunki</i> , kris'-tē-nän-kou'-pöōng-kē [kris'-tee-nahn-kau'-pung-kee].		
Kritsa (Crete)	krē-tsä'	kree-tsah'
Kriva (Yugosl., riv.)	krē'-vā	kree'-vah
Kriva Lakavica (Yugosl., riv.)	krē'-vā lä'-kā-vī-tsā	kree'-vah lah'-kah-vi-tsah
Kriva Palanka (Yugosl.)	krē'-vā pā'-län-kā	kree'-vah pah'-lahn-kah
Krivelj (Yugosl.)	krē'-vël(y)	kree'-vel(y)
Krivogaštani (Yugosl.)	krē'-vō-gä'-shtā-nī	kree'-vo-gah'-shtah-ni
Krivoi Rog (Rus.)	krī-voi' rōg'	kri-voi' rog'
Krivolak (Yugosl.)	krē'-vō-lāk	kree'-vo-lahk
Krivomuzginskaya (Rus.)	krī-vō-mōōz'-gīn-skā-yā	kri-vo-mooz'-gin-skā-yā
Krivorozhe (Rus.)	krī-vō-rōzh'-yě	kri-vo-rozh'-yeh
Kriz (Tun.)	krēz'	kreez'
Križevci (Yugosl.)	krē'-zhěv-tsi	kree'-zhev-tsi
Krk (Yugosl.)	kærk'	kuhrk'
Italian <i>Veglia</i> , q.v.		
Krka (Yugosl., rivs.)	kær'-kā	kuhr'-kah
Krnjaja (Yugosl.)	kær'-nyā-yā	kuhr'-nyah-yah
Krnov (Cz.)	kær'-nōf	kuhr'-nof
Kroederen or Kröderen (Nor.)	krō'-dē-rən	krœ'-duh-ruhn
Krokowo (Pol.)	krô-kô'-vô	kro-ko'-vo
Krolevets (Rus.)	krô-lě'-vêts	kro-leh'-vets
Królewska Huta (Pol.)	krôō-lěf'-skā hōō'-tā	kru-lef'-skah hu'-tah
Królewski, Kanal (Pol.)	krôō-lěf'-skī, kā'-nāl	kru-lef'-ski, kah'-nahl
Russian <i>Dnyeprovsko-Bugski Kanal</i> , dně-prōf'-skô-bōōg'-skī kā-nāl' [dneh-prof'-sko-boog'-ski kah-nahl'].		
Kroměříž (Cz.)	krô'-myě-rzhězh	kro'-myeh-rzheezh
Kromi (Rus.)	krô'-mī	kro'-mi
Kronstadt (Rus.)	krôn-shtät'	kron-shtaht'

Kropotkin (Rus.)	krō-pôt'-kĭn	kro-pot'-kin
Krośniewice (Pol.)	krōsh-nyě'-vē'-tsě	krosh-nyeh-vee'-tseh
Krotoszyn (Pol.)	krō-tō'-shĭn	kro-to'-shin
Krraba (Alb., pass) See <i>Krrabē</i> .		
Krrabē (Alb., pass)	krā'-bā	krah'-buh
Also called <i>Qafe e Krrabēs</i> .		
Krš, Veliki and Mali (Yugosl., mts.)	kərsh', vē'-lĭ-kĭ and mā'-lĭ	kuhrsh', veh'-li-ki and mah'-li
Krševica (Yugosl.)	kər'-shě'-vĭ-tsā	kuhr'-sheh'-vi-tsah
Krško (Yugosl.)	kərsh'-kō	kuhrsh'-ko
Krsna, Velika and Mala (Yugosl.)	kərs'-nā, vē'-lĭ-kā and mā'-lā	kuhrs'-nah, veh'-li- kah and mah'-lah
Krtole (Yugosl.)	kər'-tō'-lē	kuhr'-to-leh
Kruif, Paul de	krūif'	krœif'
Kruja (Alb.) See <i>Krujë</i> .		
Krujë (Alb.)	krōō'-yā	kroo'-yuh
Italian <i>Croia</i> , q.v. Formerly (Turkish) <i>Akçehisar</i> .		
Krungdheb (Thai) See <i>Bangkok</i> .		
Krupanj (Yugosl.)	krōō'-pān(y)	kroo'-pahn(y)
Krupp (Ger.)	Eng. krüp' Ger. krōöp'	kruhp' krup'
Kruščica (Yugosl., mts.)	krōōsh'-chĭ-tsā	kroosh'-chi-tsah
Kruševac (Yugosl.)	krōō'-shě'-vāts	kroo'-sheh-vahts
Kruševica (Yugosl.)	krōō'-shě'-vĭ-tsā	kroo'-sheh'-vi-tsah
Kruševo (Yugosl.)	krōō'-shě'-vō	kroo'-sheh-vo
Krustpils (Latvia)	krōōst'-pēls	krust'-peels
Russian and German <i>Kreutzburg</i> , q.v.		
Kruszwica (Pol.)	krōōsh'-vē'-tsā	krush-vee'-tsah
Krvavi Kamik (Balkan mt.)	S.-C. kər'-vā'-vĭ kā'-mĭk	kuhr'-vah-vi kah'-mik
Krylov, A. N. (Rus. scientist)	krĭ-lōf'	kri-lof'
Krymskaya (Rus.)	krĭm'-skā-yā	krim'-skah-yah
Krynica (Pol.)	krĭ-ně'-tsā	kri-nee'-tsah
Kryoneri (Gr.)	krē-ō-ně'-rē	kree-o-neh'-ree
Krzemieniec (Pol.)	kzhě-myě'-nyěts	kzheh-myeh'-nyets
Russian <i>Kremenets</i> , krě-mě-něts' [kreh-meh-nets'].		
Ksar (Tun.)	kā-sār'	kuh-sahr'
Ksar Rhilane (Tun.)	kā-sār' rĭ-lān'	kuh-sahr' ri-lan'
Ksar Tyr (Tun.)	kā-sār' tēr'	kuh-sahr' teer'
Ksenievskaya (Rus.)	ksě'-nĭ-yěf-skā-yā	kseh'-ni-yef-skah-yah
Książ (Pol.)	kshōNsh'	kshoNsh'
Ksour Essaf (Tun.)	kā-sōor' ēs-sāf'	kuh-soor' es-saf'

Kuala Lumpur (Malaya)	kwā'-lə lōom'-pōor'	kwah'-luh lum'-pur'
Kuaua (Oc.)	kōō-ā-ōō'-ä	koo-ah-oo'-ah
Kuba (Rus.)	kōō'-bä	koo'-bah
Kuban (Rus., riv.)	kōō-bān'(y)	ku-bahn'(y)
Kuberle (Rus.)	kōō-bēr-lē'	koo-behr-leh'
Kubršnica (Yugosl., riv.)	kōō-bārsh'-nī-tsā	koo'-buhrrsh'-ni-tsah
Kubuleti (Rus.)	kōō-bōō-lē'-tī	koo-boo-leh'-ti
Kuç (Alb.)	kōōch'	kooch'
Kučaj (Yugosl.)	kōō'-chī	koo'-chai
Kučajna (Yugosl.)	kōō'-chī-nā	koo'-chai-nah
Kučevo (Yugosl.)	kōō'-chē-vō	koo'-chēh-vo
Kuchan or Quchan (Iran)	kōō-chān'	koo-chahn'
Kuching (Sarawac)	kōō'-chīng	koo'-ching
Kučkovo (Yugosl.)	kōōch'-kō-vō	kooch'-ko-vo
Kuçova (Alb.)	See <i>Kuçorë</i> .	
Kuçovë (Alb.)	kōō-chō'-və	koo-cho'-vuh
Also called <i>Vajguras</i> , q.v. Italian <i>Petrolia</i> , q.v.		
Kudat (Brit. Borneo)	kōō-dāt'	koo-daht'
Kuenga (Rus.)	kōō-ēn-gā'	koo-en-gah'
Kuibyshev (Rus.)	<i>Eng.</i> kwē'-bī-shēf <i>Rus.</i> kōō'ī-bwē-shēf or kōō'ī-bwē'-shēf	kwēe'-bi-shef koo'ī-bwēe-shef kui-bwēe'-shef
Kuilenburg (Neth.)	kūī'-lən-bûrk(h)	koei'-luhn-boerk(h)
Kukës (Alb.)	kōō'-kəs	koo'-kuhs
Kukësi (Alb.)	See <i>Kukës</i> .	
Kukiel, Marian (Pol. general)	kōō'-kyël, mār'-yän	ku'-kyel, mahr'-yahn
Kuku Nor (Ch., prov., lake)	See <i>Koko Nor</i> .	
Kukui (Rus.)	kōō-kōō'ī	ku-koo'ī
Kukum (Oc.)	kōō'-kōom	koo'-koom
Kula (Yugosl.)	kōō'-lā	koo'-lah
Kula (Oc., gulf)	kōō'-lā	koo'-lah
Kulamadau (Oc.)	kōō-lā-mā'-dou	koo-lah-mah'-dau
Kuldiga (Latvia)	kōōl'-dē-gā	kul'-dee-gah
Russian and German <i>Goldingen</i> , q.v.		
Kuliviu (Oc.)	kōō-lē'-vē-ōō	koo-lee'-vee-oo
Kulm (Pol.)	See <i>Chetmno</i> .	
Kulmsee (Pol.)	See <i>Chetmza</i> .	
Kum or Qum (Iran)	kōom'	kum'
Kuma (Rus., riv.)	kōō'-mä	koo'-mah
Kumamoto (Jap.)	kōō-mā-mō-tō	koo-mah-mo-to
Kumaničevo (Yugosl.)	kōō'-mä-nē'-chē-vō	koo'-mah-nee'-chēh-

Kumanovo (Yugosl.)	kōō'-mā-nō-vó	koo'-mah-no-vo
Kumanovska (Yugosl., riv.)	kōō'-mā-nōf-skā	koo'-mah-nof-skah
Kumbur (Yugosl.)	kōōm'-bōōr	koom'-boor
Kumodraž (Yugosl.)	kōō'-mō-drāzh	koo'-mo-drazh
Kumusi (Oc., riv.)	kōō-mōō'-sē	koo-moo'-see
Kunda (Est.)	kōōn'-dā	koon'-dah
K'ung, Dr. Hsiang Hsi (Chinese leader)	kōōng, shyāng shē	kung, shyahng shee
Kung-an (Ch., Hupeh)	gōōng-ān	gung-ahn
Kungur (Rus.)	kōōn-gōōr'	kun-gur'
Kunkel, John C. (U.S. representative)	kōōng'-kēl'	kung'-kel'
Kunlong (Burma)	kōōn-lōng'	kun-long'
K'un-lun (Ch., Sinkiang, mts.)	kōōn-lōōn	kun-lun
K'un-ming (Ch., Yünnan)	kōōn-ming	kun-ming
Also called <i>Yün-nan-fu</i> , q.v.		
Kuno (Est., isl.)	Rus. kōō'-nō	koo'-no
Estonian <i>Kihnu</i> , q.v.		
Kunora (Alb., mt.)	See <i>Kunorē</i> .	
Kunorē (Alb., mt.)	kōō-nō'-rē	koo-no'-ruh
Kuomintang (Ch. political party)	Eng. kwō-mīn-tāng	kwoh-min-tahng
	Ch. gwō-mīn-dāng	gwoh-min-dahng
Kuop (Oc.)	kōō'-ōp	koo'-op
Kuopio (Fin.)	kōō'-ō'-pē-ō	ku'-o'-pee-o
Kupa (Yugosl., riv.)	kōō'-pā	koo'-pah
German <i>Kulpa</i> .		
Kupci (Yugosl.)	kōōp'-tsī	koop'-tsi
Kupekow (Ch., Hopeh)	gōō-bā-kō	goo-bay-koh
Kupyansk (Rus.)	kōō'-pyānsk	koo'-pyahnsk
Kur (Rus., riv.)	kōōr'	koor'
Kura (Rus., riv.)	kōō-rā'	koo-rah'
Kurd (Per. tribe)	Eng. kûrd'	kuhrd'
	Pers. kōōrd'	koord'
Kurdistan (Iran)	Per. kōōr-dīs-tān'	koor-dis-tahn'
	Eng. kûr'-dīs-tān	kuhr'-dis-tan
Kure (Jap.)	kōō-rē	koo-reh
Kuressaare (Est.)	kōō'-rēs-sā'-rē	koo'-res-sah'-reh
Also called <i>Kuresaari</i> , kōō-rē-sā'-rī [koo-reh-sah'-ri]. German <i>Arens- burg</i> , q.v.		
Kurgan (Rus.)	kōōr-gān'	kur-gahn'

Kurgannaya (Rus.)	kōōr-gān'-nā-yā	kur-gahn'-nah-yah
Kuria (Oc.)	kōō'-rē-ā	koo'-ree-ah
Kuril (Rus., str.; Jap., isls.)	kōō-rēl' or kōō'-rīl	koo-reel' koo'-ril
Japanese <i>Chishima</i> , chē-shē-mā [chee-shee-mah].		
Kuriishi (Rus.)	kōō'-rī-shī	koo'-ri-shi
Kurjače (Yugosl.)	kōōr'-yā-chē	koor'-yah-cheh
Kurnik (Pol.)	See <i>Kórník</i> .	
Kursk (Rus.)	kōōrsk'	koorsk'
Kuršumlija (Yugosl.)	kōōr'-shōōm'-lī-yā	koor'-shoom'-li-yah
Kusadak (Yugosl.)	kōō'-sā-dāk	koo'-sah-dahk
Kusaie (Oc.)	kōō-sī'-ē	koo-sai'-eh
Kush (India, mts.)	See <i>Hindu Kush</i> .	
Kushchevka (Rus.)	kōō-shchōf'-kā	koo-shchōf'-kah
Kušiljevo (Yugosl.)	kōō'-shē'-lyě-vō	koo'-shee'-lyeh-vo
Kustanai (Rus.)	kōō-stā-nī'	koo-stah-nai'
Kutais (Rus.)	kōō-tā-ēs'	koo-tah-ees'
Kutch (India)	See <i>Cutch</i> .	
Kutina (Yugosl., riv.)	kōō'-tī-nā	koo'-ti-nah
Kutkai (Burma)	kōōt'-kī'	kut-kai'
Kutná Hora (Cz.)	kōōt'-nā hō'-rā	koot'-nah ho'-rah
Kutno (Pol.)	kōōt'-nō	kut'-no
Kuty (Pol.)	kōō'-tī	ku'-ti
Kuusamo (Rus.)	kōō'-sā-mō	koo'-sah-moh
Kuvshinovo (Rus.)	kōōf-shī'-nō-vō	koof-shi'-no-vo
Kuznetsk (Rus.)	kōōz-nětsk'	kooz-netsk'
Kuznetsova (Rus.)	kōōz-ně-tsō'-vā	kooz-neh-tso'-vah
Kvam (Nor.)	kvām'	kvahm'
Kvanne (Nor.)	kvān'-nə	kvahn'-nuh
Kvaroey or Kvarøy (Nor.)	kvār'-ūi	kvahr'-œi
Kvédarna (Lith.)	kvā'-dār-nā	kvay'-dahr-nah
Kvesmenes (Nor.)	kvēs'-mē-nēs	kves'-muh-nes
Kvisvik (Nor.)	kvīs'-vēk	kvis'-veek
Kviteseid (Nor.)	kvīt'-sā or kvīt'-ə-sād	kvit'-say kvit'-uh-sayd
Kwajalein (Oc.)	kwā'-jā-lān	kwah'-jah-layn
Kwakea (Oc.)	kwā-kě'-ā	kwah-keh'-ah
Kwang-ch'ang (Ch., Kiangsi)	gwāng-chāng	gwahng-chahng
Kwang Chow Wan (Ch., Kwangtung, Fr. colony)	gwāng jō wān	gwahng joh wahn
Kwang-fêng (Ch., Kiangsi)	gwāng-fūng	gwahng-fuhng

Kwang-si (Ch., prov.)	<i>Eng.</i> kwǎng-sē <i>Ch.</i> gwǎng-sē	kwang-see gwahng-see
Kwang-tung (Ch., prov.)	<i>Eng.</i> kwǎng-tōōng <i>Ch.</i> gwǎng-dōōng	kwang-tung gwahng-dung
K'wan-t'o (Manchu.)	See <i>Kwantung</i> .	
Kwan-tung (Manchu.)	<i>Eng.</i> kwǎn-tōōng <i>Ch.</i> gwǎn-dōōng	kwan-tung gwahn-dung
Also called <i>K'wan-t'o</i> , kwǎn-tō [kwahn-to].		
Kwapinski, Jan (Pol. leader)	kvā-pēn'-skī, yān'	kvah-peen'-ski, yahn'
Kwa-tsa (Ch., Yünnan)	gwā-dzā	gwah-dzah
Kwazon (Burma)	kwā-zōn'	kwah-zohn'
Kwei-ch'i (Ch., Kiangsi)	gwā-chē	gway-chee
Also spelled <i>Kwei-ki</i> .		
K'wei-ch'ieh (Burma)	kwā-chyě	kway-chyeh
Kwei-chow (Ch., prov.)	<i>Eng.</i> kwā-chou <i>Ch.</i> gwā-jō	kway-chau gway-joh
Kwei-hwa (Ch., Suiyüan)	gwā-whā	gway-whah
Kwei-hwa Sui-yüan (Ch., prov.)	gwā-whā swā-yüān	gway-whah sway- yüahn
Also called <i>Sui-yüan</i> , q.v.		
Kwei-ki (Ch.)	Variant spelling of <i>Kwei-ch'i</i> , q.v.	
Kwei-lin (Ch., Kiangsi)	gwā-lín	gway-lin
Kwei-sui (Ch., Suiyüan)	gwā-swā	gway-sway
Kwei-yang (Ch., Kweichow)	gwā-yāng	gway-yahng
Kyaikkami (Burma)	chīk'-kə-mē'	chaik'-kuh-mee'
Kyaikthin (Burma)	chīk'-thīn'	chaik'-thin'
Kyamon (Crete, point)	See <i>Melekhas</i> .	
Kyangin (Burma)	chǎn'-gín'	chan'-gin'
Kyaukkyi (Burma)	chouk'-chē'	chauk'-chee'
Kyaukpadaung (Burma)	chouk'-pə-doung'	chauk'-puh-daung'
Kyaukpyu (Burma)	chouk'-pū'	chauk'-pyoo'
Kyaukse (Burma)	chouk'-sē'	chauk'-seh'
Kyauktaw (Burma)	chouk'-tō'	chauk'-taw'
Kybartai (Lith.)	kē-bār'-tī	kee-bahr'-tai
Kyelce (Pol.)	See <i>Kielce</i> .	
Kyklades (Gr., isls.)	See <i>Cyclades</i> .	
Kyllene (Gr.)	kē-lē'-nē	kee-lee'-nee
Also called <i>Zyria</i> or <i>Zerea</i> , zē'-rē-ā [zee'-ree-ah]. English <i>Cyllene</i> , sī-lē'-nē [si-lee'-nee].		
Kyme (Gr.)	kē'-mē or kōō'-mē	kee'-mee or koo'-mee
Kyoto (Jap.)	kyō tô	kyo-to

Kyparisi (Gr.)	kē-pā-rē'-sē	kee-pah-ree'-see
Kyparissia (Gr.)	kē-pā-rē-sē'-ā	kee-pah-ree-see'-ah
Also some villages of this name accent the last syllable, and some the antepenult. For the noun (<i>cypress tree</i>) the accent is on the antepenult.		
Kythera (Gr., isl., town)	kē'-thē-rā	kee'-thee-rah
English <i>Cythera</i> , sī-thē'-rā [si-thee'-rah]. The island is also called <i>Tserigo</i> , tsē-rē'-gō [tseh-ree'-go]; the town, <i>Kapsali(on)</i> , kā-psā'-lē [kah-psah'-lee].		
Kythnos (Gr., isl.)	kēth'-nō(s)	keeth'-no(s)
English <i>Cytnus</i> , sīth'-nēs [sīth'-nuhs].		
Kyungon (Burma)	chōōn'-gōn'	chun'-gohn'
Kyushu (Jap.)	kū-shōō	kyoo-shoo
Kyustendil (Bulg.)	kū'-stēn-dīl'	kyoo'-sten-dil'
Laagendal (Nor.)	lō'-gən-dāl	lo'-guhn-dahl
Laaland (Den., isl.)	lō'-lān	lo'-lahn
Laatefoss (Nor.)	lō'-tə-fōs	lo'-tuh-fos
Laba (Rus., riv.)	lā'-bā	lah'-bah
Lababia (Oc.)	lā-bā'-bē-ā	lah-bah'-bee-ah
Labe (Europ. riv.)	See <i>Elbe</i> .	
Labinskaya (Rus.)	lā-bēn'-skā-yā	lah-been'-skah-yah
Laboeha or Labuha (NEI)	lā-bōō'-hā	lah-boo'-hah
Labuan (Br. Borneo)	lā-bōō'-ān'	lah-bu-ahn'
Labuha (NEI)	See <i>Laboeha</i> .	
La Calle (Alg.)	lā kāl'	lah kahl'
La Camargue (Fr., isl.)	lā kā-mārg'	lah kah-mahrg'
Laccadive (India, isls.)	lāk'-ə-dīv	lak'-uh-daiv
La Ciotat (Fr.)	lā syō-tā'	lah syo-tah'
Laconia (Gr.)	<i>Eng.</i> lə-kōn'-yē <i>Ger.</i> lā-kō-nē'-ā	luh-kohn'-yuh lah-ko-nee'-ah
Lacroma (Yugosl., isl.)	<i>It.</i> lā-kro'-mā	lah-kro'-mah
Serb-Croat <i>Lokrum</i> , q.v.		
Ladoga (Indiana)	lə-dō'-gə	luh-doh'-guh
Ladoga (Rus., lake)	lā'-dō-gā	lah'-do-gah
Ladrone (Oc.)	<i>Eng.</i> lə-drōn'	luh-drohn'
Spanish <i>Ladrones</i> , lā-thrō'-nēs [lah-thro'-nes]. Also called the <i>Marianas</i> , q.v.		
Lae (New Guinea)	lā'-ē or lī'	lah'-eh or lai'
Læken (Belg.)	lā'-kən	lah'-kuhn
Lærdal (Nor.)	lēr'-dāl	lehr'-dahl
Læsoe or Læsø (Den., isl.)	lēs'-ū	les'-œ
La Fauconnerie (Tun., airfield)	lā fō-kōn-rē'	lah foh-kon-ree'
La Follette, Robert M., Jr. (U. S. senator)	la fōl'-īt	luh fol'-it

lago lă'-gô lah'-go
 An element, meaning *lake*, in Italian place names. It may be necessary to look up the other part of the name.

Lagonoy (P.I.)	lă-gô'-noi	lah-go'-noi
Lagos (Port.)	lă'-gôôsh	lah'-gush
Lagosta (It., isl.)	lă-gô'-stă	lah-go'-stah
Serb-Croat <i>Lastovo</i> ,	lă'-stô-vô [lah'-sto-vo].	
La Goulette (Tun.)	lă gôô-lăt'	lah goo-let'
La Guardia (Am. mayor)	<i>Eng.</i> lă gwăr'-dī-ə <i>or</i> lă găr'-dī-ə <i>It.</i> lă gwăr'-dyă	lah gwahr'-di-uh lah gahr'-di-uh lah gwahr'-dyah

The first of these pronunciations is the most comfortable for CBS speakers. The Mayor, moreover, before broadcasting from a WABC studio on October 20, 1942, said that he had pronounced his name lă gwăr'-dī-ə [lah gwahr'-di-uh] for over fifty years and saw no reason to change it. This evidence contradicts that on which we based the recommendation in the Bulletin of September 30, 1942 (Vol. II, No. 3).

La Hague (Fr., cape)	<i>Eng.</i> lă hăg' <i>Fr.</i> lă äg'	lah hahg' lah ahg'
Lahdenpohja (Fin.)	lăk(h)('-dĕn-pô-yă	lahk(h)('-den-po-yah
La Hencha (Tun.)	lă hĕn'-shă	lah hen'-shah
Lahore (India)	lă-hôr'	lah-hor'
Lahti (Fin.)	lă'-tĕ	lah'-tee
Laibach (Yugosl.)	<i>Ger.</i> lī'-băk(h)	lai'-bahk(h)

Serb-Croat *Ljubljana*, q.v., and *Ljubljanka*, q.v.

Laika (Oc.)	lă-ĕ'-kă	lah-ee'-kah
Lajkovac (Yugosl.)	lī'-kô-văts	lai'-ko-vahts
Lakchang (Burma)	lăk-chăng'	lak-chang'
Lake Achkel (Tun.)	ăsh'-kĕl	ahsh'-kel

Also called *Garaet Achkel*, q.v.

Lakonikos Kolpos (Gr., gulf)	lă-kô-nĕ-kôs' kôl'-pôs	lah-ko-nee-kos' kol'-pos
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English Gulf of *Laconia*, q.v.

La Línea (Sp.)	lă lĕ'-nĕ-ă	lah lee'-neh-ah
Lallemand, Fort (Alg.)	lăl-măN'	lahl-mahN'
La Maddalena (Sard., isl.)	lă mă-dă-lĕ'-nă	lah mah-dah-leh'-nah
La Marsa (Tun.)	lă măr'-să	lah mahr'-sah
Lamballe (Fr.)	lăN-băl'	lahN-bahl'
Lambon (Oc.)	lăm-bôm'	lahm-bom'
Lamensk (Rus.)	lă'-mĕnsk	lah'-mensk
Lamia (Gr.)	lă-mĕ'-ă	lah-mee'-ah
Lamotrec (Oc.)	lă'-mô-trĕk	lah'-mo-trek
Lampedusa (It., isl.)	lăm-pĕ-dôô'-ză	lahm'-peh-doo'-zah
Lampione (It., isl.)	lăm-pyô'-nĕ	lahm-pyo'-neh

Lamy, Fort (Fr. Eq. Afr.)	Fr. lă-mě'	lah-mee'
	Eng. lă'-mĭ	lay'-mi
Lan-ch'i (Ch., Chekiang)	lăn-chē	lahn-chee
Lan-chow (Ch., Kiangsu)	lăn-jō	lahn-joh
Also called <i>Kao-lan</i> , q.v.		
Lanciano (It.)	lăn-chă'-nô	lahn-chah'-no
Łanċut (Pol.)	lăn'(y)-tsōōt	lahn'(y)-tsut
-land	-lənd or -lănd	-luhnd or -land

In short compounds such as *Iceland*, *Greenland*, *Finland* the vowel of *land* should be schwa, not short *a*. This is generally recognized for *England* and *Poland*, but often an overemphatic radio pronunciation is is'-lănd', grĕn'-lănd'; is'-lənd, grĕn'-lənd are preferable, for they suggest speech instead of reading. In long compounds, such as *Somali-land*, *Newfoundland*, *-land* has a stress and the correct vowel is short *a*.

Landerneau (Fr.)	lăN-dĕr-nô'	lahN-dehr-noh'
Landes (Fr., dept.)	lăNd'	lahNd'
Landskrona (Sw.)	lăns-krōō'-nă	lahns-kroo'-nah
Landwarów (Pol.)	lăn-dvă'-rōōf	lahn-dvah'-ruf

Russian *Landvarovo*, lăN-dvă'-rō-vō [lahn-dvah'-ro-vo].

Langeland (Den., isl.)	lăng'-ə-lăn	lahng'-uh-lahn
Langer, William (U.S. senator)	lăng'-ər	lang'-uhr
Langesund (Nor.)	lăng'-ə-sōōn	lahng'-uh-sun
Langgoer or Langgur (Oc.)	lăng'-gōōr	lahng'-goor

Langson (Indo-Ch.)	lăng-sŭn'	lahng-suhn'
French lăN-sônN' [lahN-soN']. English lăng'-sŭn' [lang'-suhn'].		
Lanham, Fritz G. (U.S. representative)	lăn'-əm	lan'-uhm

Lanište (Yugosl.)	lă'-nĭ-shtĕ	lah'-ni-shteh
Lankada (Gr.)	lăng-gă'-thă	lahng-gah'-thah
Lankadas (Gr.)	lăng-gă'-thăs'	lahng-gah'-thahs'
Lan-ki (Ch., Chekiang)	lăn-chē	lahn-chee

Also spelled *Lan-ch'i*, q.v.

Lannion (Fr.)	lă-nyôN'	lah-nyoN'
Lan-tsang (S.E. Asia, riv.)	lăn'-tsăng'	lahn'-tsahng'

Also called the *Mekong*, q.v.

Lanusei (Sard.)	lă-nōō-să'	lah-noo-say'
Lanuvinio (It.)	lă-nōō'-vyô	lah-noo'-vyo
Lanvéoc Poulmic (Fr.)	lăN-vĕ-ôk' pōōl-mĕk'	lahN-veh-ok' pool-meek'

Laoag (P.I.)	lă-wăg'	lah-wahg'
Laokay (Indo-Ch.)	lou-kĭ'	lau-kai'

Laole (Yugosl.)	lă'-ô-lě	lah'-o-leh
Laon (Fr.)	lăN'	lahN'
Laos (Indo-Ch.)	Eng. lă'-ôs	lay'-os
	Fr. lă-ô's'	lah-os'
Lao-shan (Ch., bay)	lou-shăn	lau-shahn
Lao-yao (Ch., Kiangsu)	lou-you	lau-yau
La Pallice (Fr.)	lă pā-lēs'	lah pah-lees'
Laparán (P.I.)	lă-pā-răn'	lah-pah-rah'n'
Also called <i>Paragua</i> , pā-ră'-gwə [pah-rah'-gwuh].		
La Paz (Bolivia)	lă pās'	lah pahs'
La Perouse (Rus., Jap., str.)	lă pě-rōōz'	lah peh-rooz'
Lapovo (Yugosl.)	lă'-pô-vô	lah'-po-vo
Lappeenranta (Fin.)	lăp'-păn-răn-tă	lahp'-payn-rah'n-tah
Swedish <i>Villmanstrand</i> , vîl'-măn-strănd' [vil'-mahn-strahnd'].		
Łapy (Pol.)	lă'-pî	lah'-pi
Russian spelling <i>Lapi</i> .		
Larcade, Henry D. (U.S. representative)	lăr-kăd'	lahr-kayd'
Laren (Neth.)	lă'-rən	lah'-ruhn
Larisa or Larissa (Gr.)	lă'-rě-să	lah'-ree-sah
There is also an English pronunciation lə-ris'-ə [luh-ris'-uh].		
Larkana (India)	lăr-kă'-nə	lahr-kah'-nuh
Larnaca (Cyprus)	lăr'-nă-kă	lahr'-nah-kah
Larvik (Nor.)	lăr'-vêk	lahr'-veek
Lašće, Velike (Yugosl.)	lăsh'-chě, vě'-lî-kě	lahsh'-cheh, veh'-li-keh
La Sebala (Tun.)	lă sə-bă'-lă	lah suh-ba'-lah
La Senia (Alg.)	lă sâ'-nyă	lah say'-nyah
Lasethion (Crete)	lă-sě'-thē(-ôn)	lah-see'-thee(-on)
Also called <i>Nikolaos</i> , <i>Agios</i> , q.v.		
La Seyne sur Mer (Fr.)	lă sên' sür măr'	lah sen' sür mehr'
Lashio (Burma)	lăsh'-yô	lash'-yoh
	or lə'-shyô'	luh'-shyoh'
Lashkar (India)	lûsh'-kər	luhsh'-kuhr
Łask (Pol.)	lăsk'	lahsk'
La Skhirra (Tun.)	lă sə-kîr'-ră	lah suh-kihr'-rah
Often spelled <i>Cekhira</i> , q.v.		
Laško (Yugosl.)	lăsh'-kô	lahsh'-ko
Lasovačka planina (Yugos., mts.)	lă'-sô-văch-kă plă'-nē'-nă	lah'-so-vahch-kah plah'-nee'-nah
La Spezia (It.)	lă spě'-tsyă	lah speh'-tsyah
Lastovo (It., isl.)	S.-C. lă'-stô-vô	lah'-sto-vo
Italian <i>Lagosta</i> , q.v.		

Latimodjong (NEI)	lă-tē-mô'-jǒng	lah-tee-mo'-jong
Latronico (It.)	lă-trô'-nē-kô	lah-tro'-nee-ko
Laudara (Yugosl. isl.)	It. lou-dă'-ră	lau-dah'-rah
Serb-Croat <i>Lavdara</i> , q.v.		
Launceston (Austral.)	lǒn'-sēs-tən	lon'-ses-tuhn
Laurel, José P. (Fil. leader)	lou-rě'l, hô-sě'	lau-rel', ho-seh'
Lauria (It.)	lou-rě'-ă	lau-ree'-ah
Lauritsala (Fin.)	lou'-rit-să-lă	lau'-rit-sah-lah
Lausanne (Switz.)	Eng. lō-zăn'	loh-zan'
	Fr. lō-zăn'	loh-zahn'
Lausche, F. J. (Am. mayor)	lou'-shă'	lau'-shay'
Laut (NEI)	lout'	laut'
Lauta (Ger.)	lou'-tă	lau'-tah
Laval, Pierre (Fr. collab.)	lă-vă'l, pyěr'	lah-vahl', pyehr'
The French <i>broad a</i> is rather like that of New England. It is between the <i>a</i> of <i>father</i> and the <i>a</i> of <i>fat</i> .		
Lavansaari (Fin., isl.)	lă'-văn-să-rē	lah'-vahn-sah-ree
Lavdara (Yugosl. isl.)	lăv'-dă-ră	lahv'-dah-rah
Laverton (Austral.)	lăv'-ər-tən	lav'-uhr-tuhn
Lavongai (Oc.)	lă-vông'-ī	lah-vong'-ai
Also called <i>New Hanover</i> .		
Lavrión (Gr.)	lă'-vrē-ô(n)	lah'-vree-o(n)
English <i>Laurium</i> , lô'-rī-əm [lo'-ri-uhm].		
Lawolai (Oc.)	lă'-wô-lī	lah'-wo-lai
Lazarevac (Yugosl.)	lă'-ză'-rě-väts	lah'-zah'-reh-vahts
Leathers, Lord (Br. leader)	lěth'-ərz	leth'-uhrz
Lebadeia (Gr., isl.)	lě-vă'-thyă or lē-vă'-thyă'	leh-vah'-thyah lee-vah'-thyah'
Lebane (Yugosl.)	lě'-bă-ně	leh'-bah-neh
Lebanon (Syria)	Eng. lěb'-ə-nən	leb'-uh-nuhn
Also called <i>Lebanese Republic</i> , lěb'-ə-něz' or -nēs' [leb'-uh-neeze' or -nees']. French <i>République Libanaise</i> , rě-pü-blěk' lē-bă-něz' [reh-pü-bleek' lee-bah-nez']. Arabic <i>Libnan</i> , lēb-nă'n' [leeb-nan'].		
Le Bardo (Tun.)	lě bār'-dô	luh bahr'-doh
Lebedev, Ivan (Rus. official)	lě'-bě-děf, ē-văn'	leh'-beh-def, ee-vahn'
Lebedin (Rus.)	lě-bě-dēn'	leh-beh-deen'
Lebedyan (Rus.)	lě-bě-dyăn'(y)	leh-beh-dyahn'(y)
Lebrun, Albert (Fr. leader)	lă-brûN', âl-běr'	luh-brœN', ahl-behr'

Le Catene (Yugosl., It., str.)	<i>It.</i> lě kǎ-tě'-ně	leh kah-teh'-neh
Serb-Croat <i>Verige</i> , q.v.		
Lecce (It.)	lět'-chě	let'-cheh
Lecco (It.)	lěk'-kô	lek'-ko
LeClerc, Jacques (Fr. general)	lə klěr', zhāk'	luh klehr', zhakh'
Le Compte, Karl M. (U.S. representative)	lə kount'	luh kaunt'
Le Creusot (Fr.)	lə krû-zō'	luh krœ-zoh'
Łęczyca (Pol.)	lǎN-chĩ'-tsǎ	laN-chi'-tsah
Russian <i>Lenchitsa</i> , lěn-chě'-tsǎ [len-chee'-tsah].		
Ledo (India)	lě'-dō'	lee'-doh'
	or lǎ'-dō'	lay'-doh'
Leerdam (Neth.)	lār'-dām'	layr'-dahm'
Leeuwarden (Neth.)	lǎ'-ōō-wār'-dæn	lay'-oo-wahr'-duhn
Leeuwin (Austral., cape)	lōō'-in	loo'-in
Le Fevre, Jay (U.S. representative)	lə fě'-vər	luh fee'-vuhr
Lefke (Crete, isl.) See <i>Kouphonesi</i> .		
Legaspi (P.I.)	lě-gās'-pĩ	leh-gahs'-pi
Leghorn (It.)	lěg'-hōrn	leg'-horn
Italian <i>Livorno</i> , q.v.		
Leh (India)	lǎ'	lay'
Le Havre (Fr.)	<i>Eng.</i> lə hävr'	luh hahvr'
	<i>Fr.</i> lə ävr'	luh ahvr'
A pronunciation lə ärv' [luh ahrv'] should be avoided.		
Lehman, Herbert H. (Am. leader)	lě'-mæn	lee'-muhn
Lei Chiang or Lei River (Ch., Hunan, riv.)	lǎ'	lay'
Leiden (Neth.)	lĩ'-dæn	lai'-duhn
Leili (Oc.)	lǎ'-lē	lay'-lee
Leimona (Gr.)	lǎ'-mô-nā	lay'-mo-nah
Leipzig (Ger.)	<i>Eng.</i> lĩp'-sīg	laip'-sig
	<i>Ger.</i> lĩp'-tsĩk(h)	laip'-tsik(h)
leisure	lě'-zhər or lězh'-ər	lee'-zhuhr or lezh'-uhr
"But the best is lǎ'-zhər [lay'-zhuhr]," the Irishman said.		
Leitha (Austria, riv.)	lĩ'-tǎ	lai'-tah
Leitmeritz (Cz.)	lĩt'-mě-rĩts	lait'-meh-rits
Czech <i>Litoměřice</i> , q.v.		
Lei-yang (Ch., Hunan)	lǎ-yǎng	lay-yahng
Lek (Neth., riv.)	lěk'	lek'
Le Kef (Tun.)	lə kǎf'	luh kayf'

Lekhena (Gr.)	lě'-hě-nă	leh'-heh-nah
Lele (Oc.)	lə-lŭ'	luh-luh'
Lelle (Est.)	lěl'-lě	lel'-leh
Lelova (Gr.)	lě'-lō-vă	leh'-lo-vah
Lelushenko (Rus. general)	lě-lŭ-shěn'-kō	leh-lyoo-shen'-ko
Le Mans (Fr.)	lə māN'	luh mahN'
Lemberg (Pol.)	See <i>Lwów</i> .	
Lemmer (Neth.)	lēm'-ər	lem'-uhr
Also called <i>De Lemmer</i> , q.v.		
Lemnos (Gr., isl.)	<i>Eng.</i> lēm'-nōs	lem'-nos
	<i>Gr.</i> lēm'-nō(s)	leem'-no(s)
Lemvig (Den.)	lēm'-vĕk(h)	lem'-veek(h)
Lenchitsa (Pol.)	See <i>Łęczycza</i> .	
Lengyel, Menyhért	lĕn'-dyĕl, mĕn'(y)-	len'-dyel, men'(y)-
(Hung. writer)	hărt	hayrt
Lenin (Rus. leader)	lě'-nĭn	leh'-nin
Real name <i>Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov</i> , vlă-dě'-mŭr ĭl-yĕch' ōl-yă'-nōf [vlah-dee'-mihŭr ĭl-yeech' ool-yah'-noŭf].		
Leninakan (Rus.)	lě'-nĭ-nă-kăn'	leh'-ni-nah-kahn'
Leningrad (Rus.)	<i>Eng.</i> lĕn'-ĭn-grăd	len'-in-grad
	<i>Rus.</i> lě'-nĭn-grăt'	leh'-nin-graht'
Leninsk (Rus.)	lě'-nĭnsk	leh'-ninsk
Leninsk Kuznetskii	— kōōz-nĕt'-skĭ	— kuz-net'-ski
(Rus.)		
Lenola (It.)	lě'-nô-lă	leh'-no-lah
Lens (Fr.)	lăNs'	lahNs'
Lentini (Sicily)	lĕn-tĕ'-nĕ	len-tee'-nee
Leoben (Austria)	lě-ō'-bən	leh-oh'-buhn
León (Sp., prov.)	lě-ōn'	leh-on'
Leone (Pantelleria)	lě-ō'-nĕ	leh-o'-neh
Leonideion (Gr.)	lě-ō-nĕ'-thĕ(-ōn)	leh-o-nee'-thee(-on)
Leova (Rum.)	lě-ō'-vă	leh-o'-vah
Lepanto (Gr., gulf)	<i>Eng.</i> lĭ-păn'-tō	li-pan'-toh
	<i>It.</i> lě'-păn-tō	leh'-pahn-to
Also called the Gulf of <i>Corinth</i> , q.v.		
Lepel (Rus.)	lě'-pĕl(y)	leh'-pel(y)
Lepenac (Yugosl., riv.)	lě'-pĕ'-năts	leh'-peh'-nahts
Lepenica (Yugosl.)	lě'-pĕ'-nĭ-tsă	leh'-peh'-ni-tsah
Lepini (It., mt.)	lě-pĕ'-nĕ	leh-pee'-nee
Le Pollet (Fr.)	lə pô-lĕ'	luh po-leh'
Lercara (Sicily)	lĕr-kă'-ră	lehr-kah'-rah
Lérída (Sp.)	lě'-rĕ-thă	leh'-ree-thah
Leros (Dodec.)	lě'-rô(s)	leh'-ro(s)

Lesbos (Gr., isl.)	<i>Eng.</i> lěz'-bōs <i>Gr.</i> lěz'-vô(s)	lez'-bos lez'-vo(s)
Usually called <i>Mytilene</i> , q.v.		
Lešće (Yugosl.)	lěsh'-chě	lesh'-chesh
Lesh (Alb.)	lěsh'	lesh'
Italian <i>Alessio</i> , q.v.		
Leshi (Alb.)	See <i>Lesh</i> .	
Lesina (Yugosl.)	<i>It.</i> lě'-sī-nā	leh'-si-nah
Serb-Croat <i>Hvar</i> , q.v.		
Lesinski, John (U.S. representative)	lě-sīn'-skī	leh-sin'-ski
Lesja (Nor.)	lěsh'-ā	lesh'-ah
Leskovac (Yugosl.)	lěs'-kô-vāts	les'-ko-vahts
Leskovik (Alb.)	lě-skô-věk'	leh-sko-veek'
Leskoviku (Alb.)	See <i>Leskovik</i> .	
Lešnica (Yugosl.)	lěsh'-nī-tsā	lesh'-ni-tsah
Les Sables d'Olonne (Fr.)	lě sā'bl dô-lôn' or <i>Eng.</i> sā'-bəl	leh sah'bl do-lon' sah'-buhl
Les Salines (Tun.)	lě sā-lēn'	leh sah-leen'
Leszno (Pol.)	lěsh'-nô	lesh'-no
Letarf (Alg.)	lə-tārf'	luh-tahr'
lethal	lě'-thəl	lee'-thuhl
Avoid lě'-thôl [lee'-thol].		
Letpadan (Burma)	lěp'-pə-dān'	lep'-puh-dahn'
Le Tréport (Fr.)	lə trě-pôr'	luh treh-por'
Leuca (It.)	lě'-ôô-kā	leh'-u-kah
Leucate (Fr.)	lû-kāt'	lœ-kaht'
Leukas (Gr.)	See <i>Leukas</i> .	
Leuna Odendorf (Ger.)	loi'-nā ô'-dēn-dôrf	loi'-nah oh'-duhn-dorf
Leuven (Belg.)	<i>Flem.</i> lû'-vən	lœ'-vuhn
French <i>Louvain</i> , q.v.		
Léva (Cz.)	See <i>Levice</i> .	
Levač (Yugosl.)	lě'-vāch	leh'-vahch
Levan (Alb.)	lě'-vān	leh'-vahn
Levanger (Nor.)	lě-vāng'-ær	leh-vahng'-uhr
Levani (Alb.)	See <i>Levan</i> .	
Levant	lə-vānt'	luh-vant'
Levanzo (It., isl.)	lě'-vān-tsô	leh'-vahn-tso
Leverano (It.)	lě-vě-rā'-nô	leh-veh-rah'-no
Leverkusen (Ger.)	lā'-vēr-kôô'-zēn	lay'-vuhr-koo'-zuhn
Levice (Cz.)	lě'-vī-tsě	leh'-vi-tseh
Hungarian <i>Léva</i> , lā'-vô [lay'-vo].		
Levitha (Dodec.)	lě-vě'-thā	leh-vee'-thah

Levkas (Gr.)	lěf-kās'	lef-kahs'
English <i>Leucas</i> , lū'-kəs [lyoo'-kuhs].		
Levoča (Cz.)	lě'-vô-chä	leh'-vo-chah
Lewes (Del.)	lōō'-is	loo'-is
A variant spelling of <i>Lewis</i> . A family name and the name of a town.		
Ley, Robert (Ger. leader)	li'	lai'
Leye (Fr., Belg., riv.)	See <i>Lys</i> .	
Leyte (P.I.)	lā'-tě	lay'-teh
Ležaky (Cz.)	lě'-zhä-kí	leh'-zhah-ki
Lgov (Rus.)	lgôf (lă-gôf')	lgof (luh-gof')
Lhasa (Tibet)	Eng. lă'-sə or lă'-să	la'-suh or lah'-sah
Li (Ch., Hunan)	lē	lee
Liadromia (Gr., isl.)	See <i>Alonesos</i> .	
Liakoura (Gr., mt.)	See <i>Parnassus</i> .	
Liang-chow (Ch., Kansu)	lyāng-jō	lyahng-joh
Liano (Crete, point)	lyä-nô'	lyah-no'
Lianokladi (Gr.)	lē-ä-nô-klä'-thē	lee-ah-no-klah'-thee
Liao-ning (Manchu., prov.)	lyou-nǐng	lyau-ning
Lib (Oc.)	lēb'	leeb'
Liban (Syria)	See <i>Lebanon</i> .	
Libau (Latvia)	Ger. lē'-bou	lee'-bau
Latvian <i>Liepāja</i> , q.v. Russian <i>Libava</i> , q.v.		
Libava (Latvia)	Rus. li-bā'-vā	li-bah'-vah
Latvian <i>Liepāja</i> , q.v. German <i>Libau</i> , q.v.		
Liberec (Cz.)	lě'-bě-rěts	lee'-beh-rets
Libnan (Syria)	See <i>Lebanon</i> .	
Libohova (Alb.)	See <i>Libohovë</i> .	
Libohovë (Alb.)	lē-bô'-hō-və	lee-bo'-ho-vuh
Greek <i>Limpokhovan</i> , lē-bô'-hō-vô(n) [lee-bo'-ho-vo(n)].		
Librazhd (Alb.)	lě'-brāzhd	lee'-brazhzd
Librazhdi (Alb.)	See <i>Librazhd</i> .	
Licata (Sicily)	lē-kä'-tä	lee-kah'-tah
Li-ch'êng (Ch., Shantung)	lē-chǔng	lee-chuhng
Lichtenfels (Greenl.)	lik(h)('-tən-fěls	lik(h)('-tuhn-fels
Li-ch'wan (Ch., Kiangsi)	lē-chwän	lee-chwahn
Licosa (It., cape)	lē-kô'-zä	lee-ko'-zah
Lida (Pol.)	lě'-dä	lee'-dah
Lidice (Cz.)	lě'-dī-tsě	lee'-di-tseh
Lido di Roma (It.)	lě'-dô dē rô'-mā	lee'-do deē ro'-mah
Near the ancient <i>Ostia</i> , q.v.		
Lie, Trygve	lē, trüg'-və	lee, trüg'-vuh
(Nor. minister)		

Liebeslied	lě'-bəs-lět'	lee'-buhs-leet'
German meaning <i>love song</i> . <i>Lied</i> , song, must be distinguished from <i>Leid</i> , lit' [lait'], sorrow.		
Liechtenstein	Eng. lĭk'-tən-stĭn	lik'-tuhn-stain
(principality)	Ger. lĕk(h)('-tən-shtĭn	leek(h)('-tuhn-shtain
Lied, <i>pl.</i> Lieder (Ger.)	lět', lě'-dər	leet', lee'-duhr
See <i>Liebeslied</i> .		
Liège (Belg.)	Fr. lyězh'	lyezh'
	Eng. lĭ-āzh'	li-ayzh'
Flemish <i>Luiċ</i> , lûĭk' [lœik'].		
Liegnitz (Ger.)	lĕg'-nĭts	leeg'-nits
Liekša (Fin.)	lě'-ĕk'-sā	lee'-ek'-sah
Lielupe (Latvia, riv.)	lě'-ĕ'-lōō-pĕ	lee'-eh'-lu-peh
Lien-hua (Ch., Kiangsi)	lyĕn-whā	lyen-whah
Lienz (Austria)	lĭ-ĕnts'	li-ents'
Liepāja (Latvia)	lě'-ĕ'-pā-yā	lee'-eh'-pah-yah
Russian <i>Lĭbava</i> , q.v. German <i>Lĭbau</i> , q.v.		
Lier (Belg.)	lēr'	leer'
French <i>Lierre</i> , lyĕr' [lyehr].		
Lier (Nor.)	lě'-ər	lee'-uhr
Lier, de (Neth.)	lēr', də	leer', duh
Liévin (Fr.)	lyĕ-vāN'	lyeh-vaN'
Liffey (Ire., riv.)	lĭf'-ĭ	lif'-ĭ
Ligurian Sea	lĭ-gŭ'-rĭ-en	li-gyoo'-ri-uhn
Lihir (Oc.)	lě'-hēr	lee'-heer
Liinahamari (Fin.)	lě'-nā-hā'-mā-rĕ	lee'-nah-hah'-mah-ree
Lijeva Rijeka (Yugosl.)	lě'-yĕ-vā rĭ-yĕ'-kā	lee'-yeh-vah ri-yeh'-kah
Likhaya (Rus.)	lĭ-hā'-yā	li-hah'-yah
Likhoslavl (Rus.)	lĭ-hō-slāvl'(y)	li-ho-slahvl'(y)
Likhvin (Rus.)	lĕk(h)('-vĭn	leek(h)('-vin
Likiep (Oc.)	lě'-kĕ-ĕp	lee'-kee-ep
Lilibeo (Sicily, cape)	lĕ-lĕ-bĕ'-ō	lee-lee-beh'-o
Also called <i>Boeo</i> , q.v.		
Lille (Fr.)	lĕl'	leel'
Lillebaelt (Den., sound)	lĭl'-ə-bĕlt	lil'-uh-belt
Lillehammer (Nor.)	lĭl'-ə-hā-mər	lil'-uh-hah-muhr
Lillesand (Nor.)	lĭl'-ə-sān	lil'-uh-sahn
Lillestroem <i>or</i>	lĭl'-ə-strŭm	lil'-uh-stroem
Lilleström (Nor.)		
Lim (Yugosl., riv.)	lēm'	leem'
Lima, Mendonça (Braz. leader)	lě'-mē, mĕn-dōn'-sə	lee'-muh, men-don'-suh

Both names should be used, thus: *Mendonça Lima*, not *Lima* alone.

Limburg (Neth., prov.)	<i>Eng.</i> lĭm'-bûrg	lim'-buhrg
	<i>Du.</i> lĭm'-bûrk(h)	lim'-boerk(h)
limen (Gr.)	lĕ-mĕn'	lee-meen'
A common element, meaning <i>harbor</i> , in Greek place names.		
Limen Setias (Crete)	lĕ-mĕn' sĕ-tĕ'-ās	lee-meen' see-tee'-ahs
Lim Fjord (Den.)	lĕm'	leem'
Limljani (Yugosl.)	lĕm'-lyā-nĭ	leem'-lyah-ni
Limne (Gr., Euboea)	lĕm'-nĕ	leem'-nee

A common element, meaning *lake*, in Greek place names.

Limoges (Fr.)	<i>Eng.</i> lĭ-mōzh'	li-mohzh'
	<i>Fr.</i> lĕ-mōzh'	lee-mozh'
Limoux (Fr.)	lĕ-mō'	lee-moo'
Lin-an (Ch., Chekiang)	lĭn-ān	lin-ahn
Linao (P.I.)	lĕ'-nou	lee'-nau
Linares (Sp., Chile)	lĕ-nā'-rĕs	lee-nah'-res
Lin-ch'wan (Ch., Kiangsi)	lĭn-chwān	lin-chwahn
Lindesnes (Nor.)	lĭn'-dæs-nĕs	lin'-duhs-nes

Also called The *Naze*, nāz [nayz].

Línea, la (Sp.)	lĕ'-nĕ-ā, lā	lee'-neh-ah, lah
Lineinoye (Rus.)	lĭ-nā'-nō-yĕ	li-nay'-no-yeh
Lingayén (P.I.)	lĭng-gā-yĕn'	ling-gah-yen'
Ling-ch'uan (Ch., Shansi)	lĭng-chwān	ling-chwahn
Lingeh (Iran)	lĭng'-gĕ'	ling'-geh'
Linguaglossa (Sicily)	lĕn-gwā-glōs'-sā	leen-gwah-glos'-sah
Linguetta, Capo (Alb. cape)	<i>It.</i> lĭn-gwĕt'-tā	lin-gwet'-tah

English *Glossa*, q.v. Albanian *Kep i Gjuhëzës* and *Karaburum*, q.v.

Lin-hsiang (Ch., Hunan)	lĭn-shyāng	lin-shyahng
Lin-hsien (Ch., Hopeh)	lĭn-shyĕn	lin-shyen
Linkomies, Edwin (Fin. leader)	lĭng'-kō-mĕ-ĕs, ĕd'-vĭn	ling'-ko-mee-es, ed'-vin
Linlithgow (Scot.)	lĭn-lĭth'-gō	lin-lith'-goh
linna	lĭn'-nā	lin'-nah

An element, meaning *fort* or *castle*, in Finnish place names.

Linosa (It., isl.)	lĕ-nō'-zā	lee-no'-zah
Lin Sên (Late Ch. Pres.)	lĭn sŭn	lin suhn
Linz (Austria)	lĭnts'	lints'
Liot (Oc.)	lĕ'-ôt	lee'-ot

Lious (Gr., isl.) See *Aigila*.

Lipá (P.I.)	lĭ-pā'	li-pah'
Lipari (Sicily, isls.)	<i>Eng.</i> lĭp'-ə-rĕ	lip'-uh-ree
	<i>It.</i> lĕ'-pā-rĕ	lee'-pah-ree

Italian *Isole Eolie*, q.v. A local pronunciation is reported, lĭ'-pā-rĕ [li'-pah-ree].

Lipcani (Rum.)	lĕp-kān'	leep-kahn'
Russian <i>Lipkany</i> , lĭp-kā'-nĭ [lĭp-kah'-nĭ].		
Lipce (Yugosl.)	lĕ'-pĕts	lee'-pets
Lipljan (Yugosl.)	lĕp'-lyān	leep'-lyahn
Lipolist (Yugosl.)	lĕ'-pō-lĕst'	lee'-po-leest'
Lippe (Ger., riv.)	lĭp'-ə	lip'-uh
Lipsi (Dodec.)	See <i>Lipsos</i> .	
Lipso(s) (Dodec.)	Eng. lĭp'-sō or lĭp'-sōs	lip'-soh or lip'-sos
	Gr. lĕ-psō(s)'	lee-pso(s)'

Also called *Lisso*, lĭs'-sō [lĭs'-soh].

liqen (Alb.)	lĕ-kyĕn'	lee-kyen'
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An element, meaning *lake*, in Albanian place names. Look up the other part of the name.

liqeni (Alb.) See *liqen*.

Lisac (Yugosl., mt.)	lĕ'-sāts	lee'-sahts
Lisboa (Port.)	lĕzh-bō'-ə	leezh-bo'-uh

English *Lisbon*, q.v.

Lisbon (Port., U.S.)	Eng. lĭz'-bən	liz'-buhn
Li-shih (Ch., Shansi)	lĕ-shū	lee-shuh
Li-shui (Ch., Chekiang)	lĕ-shwā	lee-shway
Lisichansk (Rus.)	lĭ-sĭ-chānsk'	li-si-chahnsk'
Lisieux (Fr.)	lĕ-zyŭ'	lee-zyœ'
Lisinj (Yugosl., mt.)	lĕ'-sĭn(y)	lee'-sin(y)
Liski (Rus.)	lĕs'-kĭ	lees'-ki
Lismore (Austral.)	lĭz'-môr	liz'-mor
Lissa (Yugosl., isl.)	It. lĕs'-să	lees'-sah

Serb-Croat *Vis*, q.v.

Lisso (Dodec.) See *Lipso*.

Literno (It.)	lĕ-tĕr'-nō	lee-tehr'-no
Lithgow (Austral.)	lĭth'-gō	lith'-goh
Litija (Yugosl.)	lĕ'-tĭ-yă	lee'-ti-yah
Litoměřice (Cz.)	lĕ'-tō-myĕ'-rzhĭ-tsĕ	lee'-to-myeh'-rzhĭ-tseh

German *Leitmeritz*, q.v.

Littoria (It.)	lĕt-tō'-ryă	leet-to'-ryah
Litvinov, Maxim (Rus. leader)	lĭt-vĕ'-nōf, māk-sēm'	lit-vee'-nof, mahk-seem'
Liu-chow (Ch., Kwangsi)	lū-jō	lyoo-joh
Liu-wang-lou (Ch., Kiangsu)	lyō-wāng-lō	lyoh-wahng-loh
Livno (Yugosl.)	lĕv'-nō	leev'-no
Livorno (It.)	lĕ-vōr'-nō	lee-vor'-no

English *Leghorn*, q.v.

Livny (Rus.)	lěv'-nĭ	leev'-ni
Livry (Rus.)	lě'-vrĭ	lee'-vri
Ljig (Yugosl.)	lyĕg'	lyeeg'
Ljubičevac (Yugosl.)	lŭ'-bĕ'-chĕ-văts	lyoo'-bee'-cheh-vahts
Ljubljana (Yugosl.)	lŭ'-blyă'-nă	lyoo'-blyah'-nah
German <i>Laiibach</i> , q.v.		
Ljubljana (Yugosl., riv.)	lŭ'-blyă'-nĭ-tsă	lyoo'-blyah'-ni-tsah
German <i>Laiibach</i> , q.v.		
Ljubljanska (Yugosl.)	lŭ'-blyăn'-skă	lyoo'-blyahn'-skah
Ljuboten (Yugosl., mt.)	lŭ'-bô-tĕn	lyoo'-bo-ten
Ljubovija (Yugosl.)	lŭ'-bô'-vĭ-yă	lyoo'-bo'-vi-yah
Ljubuški (Yugosl.)	lŭ'-bôo-shkĭ	lyoo'-boo-shki
Ljutomer (Yugosl.)	lŭ'-tô-mĕr	lyoo'-to-mehr
Llanafan (Wales)	lăn-ă'-văn	lahn-ah'-vahn

In Welsh *ll* is pronounced as a *voiceless l*, similar to a final *l* sound in French or to *hl*.

Llandaff (Wales)	lăn'-dăf	lahn'-dahf
Llanelly (Wales)	lăn-ĕ'-lĭ	lahn-eh'-li
Llanfaethlu (Anglesey)	lăn-vĭth'-lĭ	lahn-vaith'-li
Llano (Tex.)	lăn'-ô	lan'-oh
Llixha (Alb.) See <i>Llixhë</i> .		
Llixhë (Alb.)	lĕ'-jə	lee'-juh
Lo-an (Ch., Kiangsi)	lô-ăn	lo-ahn
Lochem (Neth.)	lôk(h) '-əm	lok(h) '-uhm
Loches (Fr.)	lôsh'	losh'
Lo-chia-tu (Ch., Kwangtung)	lô-jyă-dôo	lo-jyah-doo
Lodeinœ Pole (Rus.)	lô-dă'-nô-yĕ pô'-lĕ	lo-day'-no-yeh po'-leh
Lödingen (Nor.)	lû'-dĭng-ən	loe'-ding-uhn
Łódź (Pol.)	lôódzh'	ludzh'

Russian *Lodz*, lôdz' (lodz').

Loedingen (Nor.)	lû'-dĭng-ən	loe'-ding-uhn
Loekken (Nor.)	lŭk'-kən	luhk'-kuhn
Loen (Nor.)	lô'-ən	loh'-uhn
Lofoten (Nor., isls.)	lô'-fôotn	loh'-futn
Lofthus (Nor.)	lôft'-hōos	loft'-hoos
Logothetopoulos,	lô-gô-thĕ-tô'-pōo-lôs,	lo-go-theh-to'-poo-los,
Constantinos	kô(n)-stă(n)-dĕ'-	ko(n)-stah(n)-dee'-
(Gr. collab.)	nôs	nos
Logroño (Sp.)	lô-grô'-nyô	lo-gro'-nyo
Lohja (Fin.)	lô'-yă	lo'-yah
Lo-ho (Ch., Anhwei)	lô-hô	lo-ho
Loikaw (Burma)	loi'-kô'	loi'-kaw'
Loilem (Burma)	loi'-lĕm'	loi'-lem'

Loire (Fr., riv.)	lwär'	lwahr'
Lokeren (Belg.)	lō'-kə-rən	loh'-kuh-ruhn
Lokhvitsa (Rus.)	lōk(h)('-vī-tsä	lok(h)('-vi-tsah
Lökken (Nor.)	lūk'-kən	luhk'-kuhn
Lokrum (Yugosl., isl.)	lō'-krōom	lo'-kroom
Italian <i>Lacroma</i> , q.v.		
Lolland (Den., isl. See <i>Laaland</i> .		
Lolobau (Oc.)	lō'-lō-bou	lo'-lo-bau
Lom (Bulg.)	lōm'	lom'
Lom (Nor.)	lōom'	lum'
Lombardo Toledano	lōm-bär'-dō	lom-bahr'-do
(Mex. leader)	tō-lě-dä'-nō	to-leh-dah'-no
Lombok (NEI)	lōm-bōk'	lom-bok'
Łomża (Pol.)	lōm'-zhä	lom'-zhah
Russian spelling <i>Lomzha</i> .		
Lomzha (Pol.) See <i>Łomża</i> .		
Longa (Gr.)	lōng-gä'	long-gah'
Longos (Gr., pen.)	lōng'-gōs	long'-gos
Also called <i>Sithonia</i> , sē-thō-nē'-ä [see-tho-nee'-ah].		
Longwy (Fr.)	lōN-wē'	lawN-wee'
Longxuyen (Indo-Ch.)	lūm-swīn'	luhm-swin'
	<i>Thai</i> lōūm-swēn'	lo-uhm-sween'
Loo, Het (Neth.)	lō', hēt	loh', het
Loochoo (Jap.) See <i>Okinawa Gunto</i> .		
Loparskaya (Rus.)	lō-pär'-skä-yä	lo-pahr'-skah-yah
Lopatka (Rus., cape)	lō-pät'-kā	lo-paht'-kah
Lopburi (Thai)	lōp'-bōō-rē'	lohp'-bu-ree'
Lopes, Simões (Braz. leader)	lō'-pīs, sē-moiNs'	lo'-pis, see-moiNs'

Both names should be used, thus: *Simões Lopes*, not *Lopes* alone.

López, Alfonso (Col. leader)	lō'-pēs, āl-fōn'-sō	lo'-pes, ahl-fon'-so
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Lo-p'ing (Ch., Kiangsi)	lō-pīng	lo-ping
Lopud (Yugosl., isl.)	lō'-pōōd	lo'-pood
Italian <i>Mezzo</i> , q.v.		
Lorca (Sp.)	lōr'-kā	lor'-kah
Lorient (Fr.)	lō-ryäN'	lo-ryahN'
Lorungau (Oc.)	lō-rōōng-ou'	lo-roong-au'

Also called *Lorengau*, lō-rēng-ou' [lo-reng-au'].

Los Angeles (Calif.)	lōs or lōs āng'-gə-ləs	los or lohs ang'-guh-luhs
	or lōs ān'-jə-ləs	los an'-juh-luhs
	or -lēz	-leez

Thorndike Century (1941), Holt (1938), and the Columbia Encyclo-

pedia (1935) prefer lōs (*not* lōs) āng'-gə-ləs; but Webster's (1934) prefers lōs. The Standard prefers lōs ān'-jə-lēz. The pronunciation in the city itself is far from settled. The Spanish is lōs āng'-hě-lēs [los ahng'-heh-les].

Losap (Oc.)	lō'-sāp	lo'-sahp
Lo-shan (Ch., Honan)	lō-shān	lo-shahn
Lošinj (It., isl.)	S.-C. lō'-shīn(y)	lo'-shin(y)
Italian <i>Lussino</i> , q.v.		
Los Negros (Oc.)	lōs nē'-grōs	los neh'-gros
Losoncz (Cz.)	See <i>Lučenec</i> .	
Los Reyes (Oc.)	lōs rē'-yēs	los reh'-yes
Lot (Fr., riv.)	lōt'	lot'
Lou (Oc.)	lō'	loh'
Louisiade (Oc., isls.)	lōō-ē'-zī-ād'	loo-ee'-zi-ad'
Laurenço Marques	Eng. lō-rēn'-sō	loh-ren'-soh
(Mozambique, Afr.)	mār'-kēs	mahr'-kes
	Port. lō-rēN'-sōō	lo-reN'-su
	mār'-kēzh	mahr'-kezh

Louros (Gr.)	lōō'-rōs	loo'-ros
Loutra (Gr., Lesbos)	lōō-trā'	loo-trah'

A common element, meaning *baths*, in Greek place names.

Loutron (Crete)	lōō-trō(n)'	loo-tro(n)'
Loutros (Gr.)	lōō-trōs'	loo-tros'
Loutsia (Gr.)	lōō'-tsā	loo'-tsah
Louvain (Belg.)	Eng. lōō-vān'	loo-vayn'
	Fr. lōō-vāN'	loo-vaN'

Flemish *Leuven*, q.v.

Louvaris (Gr. collab.)	lōō'-vā-rēs	loo'-vah-rees
Lovćen (Yugosl., mt.)	lōv'-chēn	lov'-chen
Lovech (Bulg.)	lō'-vēch	lo'-vech

Lovich (Pol.) See *Łowicz*.

Lovisa or Loviisa (Fin.)	lō'-vē-sā	lo'-vee-sah
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The length of the second vowel may give the effect of an accent.

Lowestoft (Eng.)	lōs'-tōft or lōs'-təf	lohs'-toft or lohs'-tuhf
Łowicz (Pol.)	lō'-vīch	lo'-vich

Russian spelling *Lovich*.

Lo-yang (Ch., Honan)	lō-yāng	lo-yahng
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Also called *Honanfu*, q.v.

Lož (Yugosl.)	lōzh'	lozh'
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German *Laas*.

Loznica (Yugosl.)	lōz'-nī-tsā	loz'-ni-tsah
Lozovaya (Rus.)	lō-zō-vā'-yā	lo-zo-vah'-yah
Lozovik (Yugosl.)	lō'-zō-vīk	lo'-zo-vik
Lozovsky (Rus.)	lō-zōf'-skī	lo-zof'-ski

luang	lwāng'	lwahng'
A Thai title. Look up the other part of the name.		
Luang Prabang (Indo-Ch.)	lwāng' prə-bāng'	lwahng' pruh-bahng'
Lubānas (Latvia)	lōō'-bā-nās	lu'-bah-nahs
Lubartów (Pol.)	lōō-bār'-tōōf	lu-bahr'-tuf
Russian <i>Lyubartov</i> , lū-bār'-tōf [lyoo-bahr'-tof].		
Lübeck (Ger.)	See <i>Luebeck</i> .	
Lubiana (Yugosl.)	<i>It.</i> lōō-bē-ā'-nā	loo-bee-ah'-nah
Serb-Croat <i>Ljubljana</i> , q.v.		
Lublin (Pol.)	lyōō'-blīn	lyu'-blin
Russian <i>Lyublin</i> , lū'-blīn [lyoo'-blin].		
Lubny (Rus.)	lōōb'-nī	loob'-ni
Luboml (Pol.)	lyōō-bōml'(y)	lyu-boml'(y)
Russian spelling <i>Lyuboml</i> .		
Lubuagan (P.I.)	lōō-bwā'-gān	loo-bwah'-gahn
Lucca (It.)	lōōk'-kā	look'-kah
Lucch (Libya)	lōōk(h)'	luk(h)'
Luce, Clare Boothe (U.S. representative)	lōōs'	loos'
Lucena (P.I.)	lōō-thě'-nā or -sě'-	loo-theh'-nah or -seh'-
Lučenec (Cz.)	lōō'-chě-něts	loo'-ch eh-nets
Hungarian <i>Losoncz</i> , lō'-shōnts [lo'-shonts].		
Lu-chow (Ch., Anhwei)	<i>Eng.</i> lōō-chou <i>Ch.</i> lōō-jō	loo-chau loo-joh
Also called <i>Ho-fei</i> .		
Lucia (Sicily)	lōō-chě'-ā	loo-chee'-ah
Lučica (Yugosl.)	lōō'-chī-tsā	loo'-chi-tsah
Lucien (Fr.)	lū-syěN'	lū-syeN'
Łuck (Pol.)	lōōtsk'	lootsk'
Russian spelling <i>Lutsk</i> .		
Lucknow (India)	lūk'-nou	luhk'-nau
Ludbreg (Yugosl.)	lōōd'-bręg	lood'-breg
Ludwigshafen (Ger.)	lōōd'-vīk(h)s-hā'-fən	lud'-vik(h)s-hah'- fuhn
Ludze (Latvia)	lōōd'-zě	lud'-zeh
Russian <i>Luzen</i> , q.v.		
Luebeck or Lübeck (Ger.)	<i>Eng.</i> lū'-bēk' <i>Ger.</i> lū'-bēk	lyoo'-bek' lū'-bek
Lu-fêng (Ch., Kwangtung)	lōō-fūng	loo-fuhng
Luftwaffe	lōōft'-vāf-ə	luft'-vahf-uh
German word meaning <i>air force</i> .		

Ług (Pol., riv.)	lōōk'	look'
Russian <i>Luga</i> , lōō'-gä [loo'-gah].		
Luga (Rus., riv.)	lōō'-gä	loo'-gah
Lugavčina (Yugosl.)	lōō'-gä v'-chĭ-nä	loo'-gahv'-chi-nah
Lugo (Sp.)	lōō'-gô	loo'-go
Lugoĵ (Rum.)	lōō'-gôzh	lu'-gozh
Hungarian <i>Lugos</i> , lōō'-gôsh [lu'-gosh].		
Lugomir (Yugosl., riv.)	lōō'-gô-mĭr	loo'-go-mihr
Luik (Belg.) See <i>Liège</i> .		
Luino (It.)	lwē'-nô	lwee'-no
Luizet, Charles (Fr. leader)	lwē'-zě', shärl'	lwee'-zeh', shahrl'
Lu-k'ou (Ch., Hunan)	lōō-kō	loo-koh
Lukovica (Balkan riv.)	S.-C. lōō'-kô-vĭ-tsä	loo'-ko-vi-tsah
Lukovo (Yugosl.)	lōō'-kô-vô	loo'-ko-vo
Łuków (Pol.)	lōō'-kōōf	lu'-kuf
Russian <i>Lukov</i> , lōō'-kōf [loo'-kof].		
Luleaa (Sw.)	lŭ'-lē-ō	lŭ'-leh-oh
Lüleburgaz (Turk.)	lŭ'-lē'-bōōr-gäz	lŭ'-leh'-bur-gahz
lum (Alb.)	lōōm'	loom'
An element, meaning <i>river</i> , in Albanian place names. Look up the other part of the name.		
Luma (Alb.) See <i>Lumë</i> .		
Lumë (Alb.)	lōō'-mə	loo'-muh
lumi (Alb.) See <i>lum</i> .		
Lund (Sw.)	lōōnd'	lund'
Lunde (Nor.)	lōōn'-də	lun'-duh
Lunel (Fr.)	lŭ'-nĕl'	lŭ'-nel'
Lunga (Oc., point)	lōōng'-ä	loong'-ah
Americanized as lōōng'-gä [loong'-gah].		
Lung-ch'i (Ch., Fukien)	lōōng'-chē	lung-chee
Also called <i>Lung-ki</i> , q.v.		
Lung-chiang (Manchu.)	See <i>Tsitsihar</i> .	
Lung-ch'üan (Ch., Chekiang)	lōōng'-chüän	lung-chü-ahn
Lung-ki (Ch., Fukien)	lōōng'-kē	lung-kee
Also called <i>Lung-ch'i</i> , q.v.		
Lung-kow (Ch., Shantung)	Eng. lōōng'-kou Ch. lōōng'-kō	lung-kau lung-koh
Lung-ling (Ch., Yünnan)	lōōng'-lĭng	lung-ling
Lung-nan (Ch., Kiangsi)	lōōng'-nän	lung-nahn
Lung-yu (Ch., Chekiang)	lōōng'-yōō	lung-yoo
Łuniniec (Pol.)	lōō-nē'-nyĕts	lu-nee'-nyets

Lur (Per. tribe)	lōor'	loor'
Lushnja (Alb.)	See <i>Lushnje</i> .	
Lushnje (Alb.)	lōosh'-nyë	loosh'-nyeh
Serb-Croat <i>Lušnje</i> .		
Lussino (It., isl.)	lōos-sē'-nô	loos-see'-no
Serb-Croat <i>Lošinj</i> , q.v.		
Luštica (Yugosl.)	lōo'-shtĭ-tsä	loo'-shti-tsah
Lutsk (Pol.)	See <i>Luck</i> .	
Lützen (Ger.)	lüt'-sən	lüt'-suhn
Luxembourg	Fr. lük-sāN-bōōr'	lük-sahN-boor'
English <i>Luxemburg</i> , q.v.		
Luxemburg	Eng. lük'-səm-bûrg	luhk'-suhm-buhrg
	Ger. lōök'-səm-	luk'-suhm-burk(h)
	bōörk(h)	
French <i>Luxembourg</i> , q.v.		
luxurious	lŭg-zhōōr'-rĭ-əs	luhg-zhur'-ri-uhs
	or lŭks-ŭ'-rĭ-əs	luhks-yoo'-ri-uhs
luxury	lŭk'-shōō-rĭ	luhk'-shu-ri
The pronunciation lŭg'-shōō-rĭ [luhg'-shu-ri] is not recommended.		
Lužane (Yugosl.)	lōo'-zhā-ně	loo'-zhah-neh
Luzen (Latvia)	Rus. lŭ'-tsĕn	lyoo'-tsen
Latvian <i>Ludze</i> , q.v.		
Luzón (P.I.)	Eng. lōō-zōn'	loo-zon'
	Sp. lōō-sōn'	loo-son'
Lwów (Pol.)	lvōōf'	lvooof'
Russian <i>Lvov</i> , lvōf' [lvof']. German <i>Lemberg</i> , (Eng.) lēm'-bûrg [lem'-buhrg], (Ger.) lēm'-bĕrk(h) [lem'-behrk(h)].		
Lyangra (Rus.)	lyān-grä'	lyahn-grah'
Lyautey (Mor.)	Eng. lē-ō-tā'	lee-oh-tay'
Named after the French marshal, lyō-tĕ' [lyoh-teh].		
Lyck (Ger.)	lŭk'	lik'
Lyon (Fr.)	lyôN'	lyoN'
English <i>L Lyons</i> , q.v.		
Lyons (Fr.)	Eng. lĭ'-ənz	lai'-uhnz
For the French City, the French form <i>Lyon</i> , q.v., is more common even in English contexts. The English form occurs as an American name.		
Lys (Fr., Belg., riv.)	lēs'	lees'
Flemish <i>Leye</i> , lĭ'-ə [lai'-uh].		
Lysaker (Nor.)	lŭs'-ä-kər	lŭs'-ah-kuhr
Lysefjord (Nor.)	lŭ'-sə-fyör	lŭ'-suh-fyohr
Lysekloster (Nor.)	lŭ'-sə-klōs-tər	lŭ'-suh-klos-tuhr
Lysenko	lĭ'-sĕn'-kō	li-sen'-ko
(Rus. scientist)		

Lysk (Ger.)	lisk'	lisk'
Lyubartov (Pol.)	See <i>Lubartów</i> .	
Lyublin (Pol.)	See <i>Lublin</i> .	
Lyuboml (Pol.)	See <i>Luboml</i> .	
Lyubytino (Rus.)	lū-bwē'-tī-nō	lyoo-bwee'-ti-no
Lyudinovo (Rus.)	lū-dē'-nō-vō	lyoo-dee'-no-vo
Maaloey or Maalöy (Nor.)	môl'-ûi	mol'-œi
Maarianhamina (Fin.)	mä'-rē-än-hä'-mē-nä	mah'-ree-ahn-hah'- mee-nah
Swedish <i>Mariehamn</i> , q.v.		
Maas (Europ. riv.)	<i>Du., Flem.</i> mäs'	mahs'
French <i>Meuse</i> , q.v. See also <i>Nieuwe Maas</i> , <i>Oude Maas</i> , and <i>Merwede</i> .		
Maas, Melvin J. (U.S. representative)	mäs'	mahs'
Maasälkä (Fin., isth.)	mā'-sä-l-kä	mah'-sel-keh
Maaten Bagush (Egypt)	mā'-tēn bā-gōōsh'	mah'-ten bah-goosh'
Mabtouha, el (Tun.)	mab-tōō'-hə, ɛl	muhb-too'-huh, el
Macao (Ch., Kwangtung, Port. col.)	mə-kou'	muh-kau'
Macchia (It.)	māk'-kyä	mahk'-kyah
Macedonia (Bulg., Gr., Yugosl.)	<i>Eng.</i> mäs-ī-dō'-nyə	mas-i-doh'-nyuh
Bulgarian <i>Makedoniya</i> , mā-kě-dō'-nē-yä [mah-keh-do'-nee-yah]. Greek <i>Makedonea</i> , mā-kě-thō-nē'-ä [mah-keh-tho-nee'-ah]. Serb-Croat <i>Mačedonija</i> , mā'-chě-dō'-nē-yä [mah'-ch eh-do'-nee-yah].		
Maceió (Brazil)	mā-sā-ô'	mah-say-o'
Macerata (It.)	mā-chě-rä'-tä	mah-ch eh-rah'-tah
Machichaco (Sp., cape)	mā-chē-chä'-kô	mah-chee-chah'-ko
machination	māk'-i-nā'-shən	mak'-i-nay'-shuhn
Maciejowice (Pol.)	mā-chě-yō-vē'-tsě	mah-ch eh-yo-vee'- tseh
Russian <i>Matseyevitse</i> , mā-tsě-yě'-vī-tsě [mah-tseh-yeh'-vi-tseh].		
Mâcon (Fr.)	mā-kôN'	mah-koN'
Mačva (Yugosl.)	māch'-vā	mahch'-vah
Madagascar (Afr., isl.)	măd'-ə-găs'-kər	mad'-uh-gas'-kuhr
In English usage, though not in French, the final syllable is better -kər than -kär.		
madame	<i>Eng.</i> mäd'-əm	mad'-uhm
	<i>Fr.</i> mā-dām'	mah-dahm'

In English contexts, the English pronunciation should be used. For the plural, however, even in English contexts, *madams* is probably less common than *mesdames*, pronounced mē-dām' [meh-dahm'].

Madang (New Guinea)	mă'-däng	mah'-dahng
Maddalena (Libya)	mäd-dä-lě'-nā	mahd-dah-leh'-nah
Maddalena, la (Sard.)	mă-dä-lě'-nā, lā	mah-dah-leh'-nah, lah
Madeira (Port., isl.)	<i>Eng.</i> mē-dīr'-ə <i>Port.</i> mă-dă'-rə	muh-dīhr'-uh mah-day'-ruh
Madhe, Fand i (Alb., riv.)	mă'-thě, fänd' ē	mah'-theh, fahnd' ee
The larger tributary of the <i>Mat</i> , q.v.		
Madioen or Madyun (NEI)	mă'-jōōn'	mah'-joon'
Madjene or Madyene (NEI)	mă-jě'-ně	mah-jeh'-neh
Madoera or Madura (NEI)	mă-dōō'-rā	mah-doo'-rah
Madras (India)	mə-drās' or -drās'	muh-dras' or -drahs'
Madrid (Sp.)	<i>Eng.</i> mē-drīd' <i>Sp.</i> mă-thrē'	muh-drid' mah-three'
Madura (India)	mă'-jōō-rə	ma'-ju-ruh
Madyene (NEI)	See <i>Madjene</i> .	
Madyun (NEI)	See <i>Madioen</i> .	
Mæl (Nor.)	māl'	mal'
Mærtha (Crown Princess of Norway)	mă'r'-tā	mehr'-tah
English <i>Martha</i> .		
Maganik (Yugosl., mts.)	mă'-gā-nīk	mah'-gah-nik
Magdagachi (Rus.)	măg-dă-gă'-chī	mahg-dah-gah'-chi
Magdeburg (Ger.)	<i>Eng.</i> măg'-də-bûrg <i>Ger.</i> măg'-də-böörk(h)	mag'-duh-buhrg mahg'-duh-burk(h)
Magelang (NEI)	mă-gə-läng'	mah-guh-lahng'
Maggiore (It.)	mäd-jō'-rě	mahd-jo'-reh
Magiadag (Gr.)	See <i>Phanos</i> .	
Maglaj (Yugosl.)	mă'-glī	mah'-glai
Maglić (Yugosl., mts.)	mă'-gličh	mah'-gliche
Magnitogorsk (Rus.)	măg-nī-tō-gōrsk'	mahg-ni-to-gorsk'
Magnor (Nor.)	măng'-nōr	mahng'-nohr
Magnuson, Warren G. (U.S. representative)	măg'-nə-sən	mag'-nuh-suhn
Magoffin (Ky.)	mə-gōf'-īn	muh-gof'-in
Magresina (Yugosl., isl.)	<i>It.</i> mă-grě-sě'-nā	mah-greh-see'-nah
Serb-Croat <i>Planik</i> , q.v.		
Magusaiai (Oc.)	mă-gōō-sī'-ī	mah-goo-sai'-ai
Magwe (Burma)	mə-gwā'	muh-gway'
Magyar	<i>Hung.</i> mō'-dyör <i>Eng.</i> măg'-yār	mo'-dyor mag'-yah

Magyaróvár (Hung.)	mő'-dyör-ô'-văr	mo'-dyor-o'-vahr
Mahan, Alfred Thayer (U.S. admiral)	mə-hăn'	muh-han'
Mahares (Tun.)	mə-hā-rēs'	muh-hah-res'
Mahalla el Kubra (Egypt)	mə-hāl'-lə əl kōō'-brə	muh-hahl'-luh el koo'-bruh
Mahanadi (India, riv.)	mə-hā'-nŭ'-dī	muh-hah'-nuh'-di
maharajah	Eng. mā'-hā-rā'-jə Sans. mə-hā'-rā'-jə	mah'-hah-rah'-juh muh-hah'-rah'-juh
Mahdia (Tun.)	mā-dē'-yā	mah-dee'-yah
Also called <i>Mahedia</i> , mā-hə-dē'-yā [mah-huh-dee'-yah].		
Mahé (Fr. India)	mā-ě'	mah-eh'
Mahedia (Tun.)	See <i>Mahdia</i> .	
Mahige (Oc.)	mā-hē'-gě	mah-hee'-geh
Mahon, George (U.S. representative)	mā'-hōn'	may'-hon'
Mahouin (Tun.)	mā-whēn'	mah-wheen'
Mahur (Oc.)	mā-hōōr'	mah-hoor'
Maidan-i-Naftun (Iran)	mā-dān'-ē-năft'-ōōn	may-dahn'-ee-naft'-oon
Maikop (Rus.)	mī-kôp'	mai-kop'
Maintirano (Madag.)	mīn'-tē-rā'-nô	main'-tee-rah'-no
Mainz (Ger.)	mīnts'	maints'
An English pronunciation, mānts' [maynts'], is not recommended.		
Maiori (It.)	mā-yô'-rē	mah-yo'-ree
Maipo (Chile)	mī'-pô	mai'-po
Also called <i>Maipu</i> , mī'-pōō [mai'-poo].		
Maipu (Arg.)	mī'-pōō	mai'-poo
Maisky, Ivan M. (Rus. leader)	mī'-skī, ē-văn'	mai'-ski, ee-vahn'
Maisi (Cuba)	mī'-sē	mai'-see
Maizuru (Jap.)	mī-zōō-rōō	mai-zoo-roo
Maja Streoc (Yugosl.)	mā'-yā strē'-ôts	mah'-yah streh'-ots
Majdanpek (Yugosl.)	mī'-dān-pěk'	mai'-dahn-pek'
Majella (It., mts.)	mā-yěl'-lā	mah-yel'-lah
Majilovac (Yugosl.)	mī'-yī'-lô-vāts	mai'-yi'-lo-vahts
Majlis (Per. parliament)	məj-lis'	muhj-lis'
Majo (It., mt.)	mā'-yô	mah'-yo
Majorca (Sp.)	Eng. mə-jôr'-kə	muh-jor'-kuh
Spanish <i>Mallorca</i> , q.v.		
Majunga (Madag.)	mə-jŭng'-gā	muh-juhng'-gah
Majuro (Oc.)	mā-jōō'-rô	mah-joo'-ro
Makada (Oc.)	mā-kā-dā'	mah-kah-dah'

Makarov (Rus.)	mā-kā'-rō-vō	mah-kah'-ro-vo
Makarska (Yugosl.)	mā'-kār-skā	mah'-kahr-skah
Makassar (NEI)	Eng. mə-kās'-ər	muh-kas'-uhr
Makci (Yugosl.)	māk'-tsī	mahk'-tsi
Makedonea (Gr.)	See <i>Macedonia</i> .	
Makeevka (Rus.)	mā-kě'-yěf-kā	mah-keh'-yef-kah
Makhach Kala (Rus.)	mā-häch' kā-lā'	mah-hahch' kah-lah'
Makin (Oc.)	mā'-kīn	mah'-kin

This name could be English with the pronunciation mā'-kīn [may'-kin]. The U.S. Board on Geographical Names has kindly informed me that it is probably a native name. Even so, it may still become known to English speakers as mā'-kīn [may'-kin].

Makkum (Neth.)	māk'-əm	mahk'-uhm
Maknassy (Tun.)	mək-nās'-sī	muhk-nahs'-si
Maknine (Tun.)	mək-nēn'	muhk-neen'
Makó (Hung.)	mō'-kō	mo'-ko
Makoshino (Rus.)	mā-kō'-shī-nō	mah-ko'-shi-no
Makou (Iran)	mā-kōō'	mah-koo'
Makovo (Rus.)	mā'-kō-vō	mah'-ko-vo
Makreteikhos (Crete)	mā-krē'-tē-hós	mah-kree'-tee-hos
Makršane (Yugosl.)	mā'-kər'-shā-ně	mah'-kuhr'-shah-neh
Makrysgialos (Crete, bay)	mā-krēs'-yā-lōs'	mah-krees'-yah-los'
Maksatikha (Rus.)	māk-sā-tē'-hā	mahk-sah-tee'-hah
Maktar (Tun.)	mūk'-tār	muhk'-tahr
mal (Alb.)	māl'	mahl'

An element, meaning *mountain*, in Albanian place names. Look up the other part of the name.

mala, -li, -lo	mā'-lā, -lī, -lō	mah'-lah, -li, -lo
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An element, meaning *little*, in Slavic place names. It may be necessary to look up the other part of the name.

Malacca (Malay)	Eng. mə-lāk'-ə	muh-lak'-uh
Málaga (Sp.)	Eng. māl'-ə-gə	mal'-uh-guh
	Sp. mā'-lā-gā	mah'-lah-gah
Malagasy (Madag.)	Eng. māl'-ə-gās'-i	mal'-uh-gas'-i
Malaita (Oc.)	mā-lē'-tā	mah-leh'-tah
Malakal (Oc.)	mā'-lā-kāl	mah'-lah-kahl
Malang (NEI)	mā-lāng'	mah-lahng'
Malapa (Oc.)	mā-lā'-pā	mah-lah'-pah
Malaya Vishera (Rus.)	mā'-lā-yā vē'-shē-rā	mah'-lah-yah vee'- sheh-rah
Malče (Yugosl.)	māl'-chě	mahl'-cheh
Maldiva (Ceylon, isls.)	māl'-dīv	mal'-daiv
Malea (Crete, gulf)	mā'-lē-ā	mah'-lee-ah

Maleas (Gr., cape)	mā-lě'-ā(s) or mā-lyā(s)'	mah-leh'-ah(s) mah-lyah(s)'
Also called <i>Kavomalias</i> , q.v.		
Maleme (Crete)	mā'-lē-mě	mah'-leh-meh
Maleš (Yugosl.)	mā'-lēsh	mah'-lesh
Maletto (Sicily)	mā-lēt'-tō	mah-let'-to
mali (Alb.)	See <i>mal</i> .	
Mali Kvarner (Yugosl., It., channel)	mā'-lī kvār'-něr	mah'-li kvahr'-nehr
Italian <i>Quarnerolo</i> , q.v.		
Malin (Rus.)	mā'-līn	mah'-lin
Malindang (P.I.)	mā-līn-dāng'	mah-lin-dahng'
Malines (Belg.)	Fr. mā-lēn' Eng. mə-lēnz'	mah-leen' muh-leenz'
Flemish <i>Mechelen</i> , q.v.		
Maliq (Alb., lake)	Eng. mā'-lēk	mah'-leek
Albanian <i>Liqen</i> (i) i <i>Malqit</i> , lē-kyě'n ē mā-lě'-kyēt [lee-kyen' ee mah-lee'-kyeet].		
Małkinia (Pol.)	māl-kě'-nyā	mahl-kee'-nyah
Russian <i>Malkin</i> , māl'-kīn [mahl'-kin].		
Malko Tarnovo (Bulg.)	māl'-kō tār'-nō-vō	mahl'-ko tahr'-no-vo
Mallawi (Egypt)	məl-lā'-wē	muhl-lah'-wee
Also spelled <i>Mellawi</i> .		
Mallorca (Sp.)	mā-lyōr'-kā or -yōr-	mah-lyor'-kah or -yor-
English <i>Majorca</i> , q.v.		
Malmédy (Belg.)	māl-mě-dě'	mahl-meh-dee'
Malmoe or Malmö (Sw.)	Eng. māl'-mō Sw. māl'm'-ō'	mal'-moh mahlm'-œ'
Malmyzh (Rus.)	māl-mwēsh'	mahl-mweesh'
Malo Arkhangelsk (Rus.)	mā'-lō ār-hān'-gělsk	mah'-lo ahr-hahn'-gelsk
Maloelap (Oc.)	mā'-lō-ě-lāp'	mah'-lo-eh-lahp'
Malolo (Oc.)	mā-lō'-lō	mah-lo'-lo
Malolos (P.I.)	mā-lō'-lōs	mah-lo'-los
Malona (Dodec., Rh.)	mā-lō'-nā	mah-lo'-nah
Maloney, Paul H.	mə-lō'-nī	muh-loh'-ni
(U.S. representative)		
Malošiste (Yugosl.)	mā'-lō-shī-shtě	mah'-lo-shi-shteh
Malo Tymovsk (Rus.)	mā'-lō twě'-mōfsk	mah'-lo twee'-mofsk
Maloyaroslavets (Rus.)	mā'-lō-yā-rō-slā'-věts	mah'-lo-yah-ro-slah'-vets
Malum (Oc.)	mā'-lōōm	mah'-loom
Mamberamo (NEI)	mām-bě-rā'-mō	mahm-beh-rah'-mo

Ma-mien-kwan (Ch., Yünnan)	mä-myěn-gwăn	mah-myen-gwahn
Mamison (Rus., pass)	mä-mĩ-sôn'	mah-mi-son'
Mammola (It.)	mām'-mô-lă	mahm'-mo-lah
Ma-mo-i (Ch., Fukien)	mă-mô-ē	mah-mo-ee
Manado (NEI)	mă-nă'-dō	mah-nah'-doh
Manakara (Madag.)	mă'-nə-kă'-rə	mah'-nuh-kah'-ruh
Manakwari (NEI)	mă-nă-kwă'-rē	mah-nah-kwah'-ree
Manam (New Guinea, isl.)	mă'-nām	mah'-nahm
Mananjary (Madag.)	mă'-năn-zhă'-rē	mah'-nahn-zhah'-ree
Manaoba (Oc.)	mă-nă-ô'-bă	mah-nah-o'-bah
Manasco, Carter (U.S. representative)	mə-năs'-kō	muh-nas'-koh
Manastir (Yugosl.)	See <i>Monastir</i> .	
Manastir Morački (Yugosl.)	mă'-nă-stīr mô'-răch-kĩ	mah'-nah-stihr mo'-rahch-ki
Manaus or Manáos (Brazil)	mă-nous'	mah-naus'
Manay (P.I.)	mă-nĩ'	mah-nai'
Manche (Fr., prov.)	măNsh'	mahNsh'
Man-chu-k'uo (Manchu state)	Eng. măn-chōō-kwō Ch. măn-jō-kwō	man-choo-kwoh mahn-joh-kwo
Man-ch'ü-li (Manchu.)	măn-chōō-lē	mahn-choo-lee
Mandakas, Manolis (Gr. leader)	măn'-dă-kās, mă-nô'-lēs	mahn'-dah-kahs, mah-no'-lees
Mandal (Nor.)	măn'-dāl	mahn'-dahl
Mandalay (Burma)	măn'-dē-lă'	man'-duh-lay'
Mandoliana (Oc.)	măn-dô-lē-ă'-nă	mahn-do-lee-ah'-nah
Manduria (It.)	măn-dōō'-ryă	mahn-doo'-ryah
Manfredonia (It.)	măn-frē-dô'-nyă	mahn-freh-do'-nyah
Mangalia (Rum.)	măn-gă'-lyă	mahn-gah'-lyah
Mangareva (Oc.)	măng'-ă-rě'-vă	mahng'-ah-reh'-vah
Maniadakis (Gr. name)	mă-nyă-thă'-kēs	mah-nyah-thah'-kees
Manila (P.I.)	Eng. mə-nĩl'-ə	muh-nĩl'-uh
Tagalog mĩ-ně'-lă [mai-nee'-lah]. Spanish mă-ně'-lă [mah-nee'-lah].		
Manisa (Turk.)	mă'-nĩ-să	mah'-ni-sah
Mankovo (Rus.)	măn'(y)-kō-vō	mahn'(y)-ko-vo
Mannar (India, gulf)	măn-năr' or mə-năr'	man-nahr' or muh- nahr'
Mannheim (Ger.)	măn'-hīm	mahn'-haim
Manouba (Tun.)	mə-nōō'-bă	muh-noo'-bah
Mans, le (Fr.)	măN', lə	mahN', luh

Mansura, el (Egypt)	măn-sōō'-ră, ăl	mahn-soo'-rah, el
Mansur (Libya)	măn-sōōr'	mahn-sur'
Mantova (It.)	See <i>Mantua</i> .	
Mantsurov (Rus.)	măn-tsōō'-rōf	mahn-tsoo'-rof
Mantua (It.)	<i>Eng.</i> măn'-tū-ə	man'-tyoo-uh
Italian <i>Mantova</i> , măn'-tō-vă [mahn'-to-vah].		
Mantzavinos, Georgios	măn-dză-vě'-nōs,	mahn-dzah-vee'-nos,
(Gr. leader)	yôr'-yôs	yor'-yos
Manu (Oc.)	mă'-nōō	mah'-noo
Manus (Oc.)	mă'-nōōs	mah'-noos
Manych (Rus., riv.)	mă-nwēch'	mah-nweech'
Maori (N.Z.)	mou'-rī or mă'-ô-rē	mau'-ri or mah'-o-ree
Mao Tsê-tung (Ch. general)	mou dzū-dōōng	mau dzuh-dung
Maou, el (Tun.)	mou', ăl	mau', el
Mapia (NEI)	mă'-pī-ə	mah'-pi-uh
Maracaibo (Ven.)	mă-ră-kī'-bô	mah-rah-kai'-bo
Maraghi (Egypt. leader)	mă-ră'-gē	mah-rah'-gee
Marakei (Oc.)	mă-ră'-kă	mah-rah'-kay
Maramasike (Oc.)	mă-ră-mă-sē'-kě	mah-rah-mah-see'-keh
Maranajt (Alb., mt.)	mă-ră'-nīt	mah-rah'-nait
Maranhão (Brazil)	mă-rə-nyouN'	mah-ruh-nyauN'
Măărășesti (Rum.)	mə-rə-shēsht'	muh-ruh-shesht'
Marathon (Gr.)	<i>Eng.</i> măr'-ə-thōn <i>Gr.</i> mă-ră-thōn'	mehr'-uh-thon mah-rah-thon'
Maraua (Libya)	mă'-rə-wă	mah'-ruh-wah
Marburg (Ger.)	<i>Eng.</i> măr'-bûrg <i>Ger.</i> măr'-bōōrk(h)	mahr'-buhrg mahr'-burk(h)
Marcantonio, Vito	mărk-ăn-tō'-nī-ō,	mahrk-an-toh'-ni-oh,
(U.S. representative)	vě'-tō	vee'-toh
March (Europ. riv.)	See <i>Morava</i> .	
Marcondes, Filho	măr-kôn'-dīs,	mahr-kon'-dis,
(Braz. leader)	fē'-lyōō	fee'-lyu
Marcus (Jap., isl.)	măr'-kəs	mahr'-kuhs
Mareth (Tun.)	mă'-rēt or mă'-rēth	ma'-ret or ma'-reth
Marettimo (Sicily, isl.)	mă-rēt'-tē-mô	mah-ret'-tee-mo
margarine	măr'-jə-rēn or -rīn or măr'-gə-rēn or -rīn	mahr'-juh-reen or -rin mahr'-guh-reen or -rin
Margariti (Gr.)	măr-gă-rē'-tē	mahr-gah-ree'-tee
Margesson (Br. leader)	măr'-jə-sən	mahr'-juh-suhn
Mărgħita (Rum.)	mər-gē'-tă	muhr-gee'-tah
Margitsziget (Hung., isl.)	mör'-gīt-sī'-gět	mor'-git-si'-get

Mariampolė (Lith.)	mā-rī-ām-pô'-lē	mah-ri-ahm-po'-leh
Russian <i>Mariampol</i> , mā-rī-ām-pōl(y) [mah-ri-ahm'-pol(y)].		
Marianas (Oc.)	mā-rē-ā'-nās	mah-ree-ah'-nahs
Also called the <i>Ladrone</i> , q.v.		
Mariazell (Austria)	mā-rē'-ä-tsël'	mah-ree'-ah-tsel'
Maribo (Den.)	mā'-rē-bō	mah'-ree-boh
Maribor (Yugosl.)	mā'-rī-bōr	mah'-ri-bor
German <i>Marburg</i> .		
Mariehamn (Fin.)	<i>Sw.</i> mā-rē'-ə-hämn'	mah-ree'-uh-hahmn'
Finnish <i>Maarianhamina</i> , q.v.		
Marienburg (Ger.)	<i>Eng.</i> mā-rē'-ən-bûrg <i>Ger.</i> mā-rē'-ən-böörk(h)	mah-ree'-uhn-buhrg mah-ree'-uhn-burk(h)
Marienburg (Latvia)	<i>Ger.</i> mā-rē'-ən-böörk(h) <i>Rus.</i> mā-rē'-yën-böörk	mah-ree'-uhn-burk(h) mah-ree'-yen-burk
Latvian <i>Alūksne</i> , q.v.		
Marien Harbor (Oc.)	mā-rē'-ən	mah-ree'-uhn
Marienwerder (Ger.)	mā-rē'-ən-vër'-dər	mah-ree'-uhn-vehr'-duhr
Marifjord (Nor.)	mā'-rē-fyör	mah'-ree-fyohr
Mari(i)nsk (Rus.)	mā-rē'-yïnsk	mah-ree'-yïnsk
Marin, Luis Muñoz (Puerto Rican leader)	mā-rēn', löö-ēs' mōō'-nyōs	mah-reen', lu-ees' moo'-nyos
Marina	<i>Eng.</i> mæ-rē'-nə	muh-ree'-nuh
Marina (Yugosl.)	mā'-rī-nä	mah'-ri-nah
Marina di Catanzaro (It.)	mā-rē'-nä dē kā-tän-dzä'-rō	mah-ree'-nah dee kah-tahn-dzah'-ro
Marina di Paola (Sicily)	mā-rē'-nä dē pä'-ô-lä	mah-ree'-nah dee pah'-o-lah
Marinduque (P.I.)	mā-rīn-dōō'-kē	mah-rin-doo'-keh
Maristova (Nor.)	mā'-rē-stō-vä	mah'-ree-sto-vah
Maritsa (Balkan riv.)	<i>Bulg.</i> mā-rē'-tsä <i>S.-C.</i> mā'-rē-tsä	mah-ree'-tsah mah'-ree-tsah
Turkish <i>Meriç</i> , mē'-rēch' [meh'-reech']. Greek <i>Evros</i> , q.v.		
Maritsa (Dodec., Rh.)	mā-rē-tsä'	mah-ree-tsah'
Mariupol (Rus.)	mā-rī-ōō'-pōl(y)	mah-ri-oo'-pol(y)
Mariveles (P.I.)	mā-rē-vē'-lēs	mah-ree-veh'-les
Marken (Neth., isl.)	mār'-kən	mahr'-kuhn
Markham (Oc., valley)	mār'-kəm	mahr'-kuhm
Markovac (Yugosl.)	mār'-kô-väts	mahr'-ko-vahts
Marmagao and Marmagoa (Port. India)	See <i>Mormugão</i> .	
Mármarosziget (Rum.)	See <i>Sighet</i> .	

Marne (Fr., riv.)	mārn'	mahrn'
Marosvásárhely (Rum.)	See <i>Târgul Mureș</i> .	
Marovo (Oc.)	mā-rô'-vô	mah-ro'-vo
Marovoa (Madag.)	mā'-rô-vô'-ə	mah'-ro-vo'-uh
Marquart, Edward J. (U.S. admiral)	mār'-kārt	mahr'-kahrt

marquess	mār'-kwis	mahr'-kwis
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An English variant of *marquis*.

marquis	<i>Eng.</i> mār'-kwis	mahr'-kwis
	<i>Fr.</i> mār-kē'	mahr-kee'
Marrakesh (Mor.)	mār-rā'-kēsh	mahr-rah'-kesh

Also called *Morocco*.

Marree (Austral.)	mə-rē'	muh-ree'
Marsa, la (Tun.)	mār'-sā, lā	mahr'-sah, lah
Marsala (Sicily)	mār-sā'-lā	mahr-sah'-lah
Marsa Matruh (Egypt)	See <i>Mersa Matruh</i> . Cf. <i>La Marsa</i> (Tun.)	
Marseillan (Fr.)	mār-sē-yāN'	mahr-seh-yahN'
Marseille (Fr.)	mār-sē'y	mahr-seh'y
Marseilles (Fr.)	<i>Eng.</i> mār-sālz'	mahr-saylz'

For the French city, the French form, *Marseille*, q.v., is more common even in English contexts. The English form occurs as an American place name.

Maršić (Yugosl.)	mār'-shīch	mahr'-shich
Marstein (Nor.)	mār'-stān	mahr'-stayn
	or māsh'-tān	mahsh'-tayn
Martaban (Burma)	mār'-tə-bān'	mahr'-tuh-ban'
Martelon (Crete, point)	mār'-tē-lô(n)	mahr'-teh-lo(n)
Mārtha (Crown Princess of Norway)	mēr'-tā	mehr'-tah

English *Martha*, mār'-thə [mahr'-thuh].

Martigues (Fr.)	mār-tēg'	mahr-teeg'
Martin, St. (Cz.)	See <i>Turčiansky Svätý Martin</i> .	
Martínez (Sp. name)	mār-tē'-nēth or -nēs	mahr-tee'-neth or -nes
Martínez (Calif.)	mār-tē'-niz	mahr-tee'-niz
Martuba (Libya)	mār'-tōō'-bā	mahr'-too'-bah
Marty, André (Fr. leader)	mār-tē', āN-drē'	mahr-tee', ahN-dreh'

Marunouchi (Jap.)	mā-rōō-nô-ōō-chē	mah-roo-no-oo-chee
Masahet (Oc.)	mā-sā-hēt'	mah-sah-het'
Masbate (P.I.)	mās-bā'-tē	mahs-bah'-teh
Mascalucia (Sicily)	mās-kā-lōō-chē'-ā	mahs-kah-loo-chee'-ah
Masjid-i-Sulaiman (Iran)	mās-jēd'-ē-sōō-lā- mān'	mas-jeed'-ee-su-lay- mahn'

Maslinica (Yugosl.)	mă'-slē'-nī-tsă	mah'-slee'-ni-tsah
Massicault (Tun.)	mās-sē-kō'	mahs-see-koh'
Massico (It., mt.)	mās'-sē-kô	mahs'-see-ko
Mastanli (Bulg.)	See <i>Momtchilovgrad</i> .	
Mastekhon, Ak. (Gr., Chios)	See <i>Phanai</i> .	
Masulipatam (India)	mə-sōō'-lī-pə-tām'	muh-soo'-li-puh-tam'
Masuria (Ger., region)	Eng. mə-zōōr'-ī-ə	muh-zur'-i-uh
	German <i>Masuren</i> , mă-zōō'-rən [mah-zoo'-ruhn].	
Mat (Alb., riv.)	māt'	maht'
	Also called <i>Mati</i> and <i>Matja</i> , mă'-tyă, and <i>Lum i Matit</i> . Greek <i>Mathis</i> , mă'-thēs [mah'-thees].	
Matanatamberam (Oc.)	mă-tă-nă-tām'-bē-rām	mah-tah-nah-tahm'-beh-rahm
Matanikau (Oc.)	mă-tă-nē-kou'	mah-tah-nee-kau'
Matapan (Gr., cape)	Eng. măt'-ə-păn	mat'-uh-pan
	Greek <i>Matapas</i> or <i>Tainaron</i> , q.v.	
Matara (Ceylon)	mă'-tə-rə	mah'-tuh-ruh
Matejča (Yugosl.)	mă'-tă-chă	mah'-tay-chah
Matejevac (Yugosl.)	mă'-tē'-yě-văts	mah'-teh'-yeh-vahts
Matema (Oc.)	mă'-tē-mă	mah'-teh-mah
Matera (It.)	mă-tē'-ră	mah-teh'-rah
Mateševo (Yugosl.)	mă'-tē'-shě-vô	mah'-teh'-sheh-vo
Mateur (Tun.)	mă-tūr'	mah-tœr'
Mati (P.I.)	mă'-tē	mah'-tee
Matjē (Alb., riv.)	See <i>Mat</i> .	
Matmata (Tun.)	măt-mă'-tă	maht-mah'-tah
Mato Grosso (Brazil)	mă'-tōō grô'-sōō	mah'-tu gro'-su
Matratin (Libya)	mă-trə-tēn'	ma-truh-teen'
Matruh (Egypt)	mă-trōō'	mah-troo'
	Also called <i>Mersa Matruh</i> , q.v.	
Matsuye (Jap.)	mă-tsōō-yě	mah-tsoo-yeh
Maubeuge (Fr.)	mō-bûzh'	moh-bœzh'
Maubin (Burma)	mə-ōō'-bīn'	muh-oo'-bin'
Maug (Oc.)	moug'	maug'
Maulmain (Burma)	See <i>Moulmein</i> .	
Maungdaw (Burma)	moung'-dô'	maung'-daw'
Mauritius (Brit., isl.)	mô-rīsh'-əs or mô-rīsh'-ī-əs	mo-rish'-uhs mo-rish'-i-uhs
Mauvromati (Gr.)	mă-vrô-mă'-tē	mah-vro-mah'-tee
Mavia (Oc.)	mă-vē'-ă	mah-vee'-ah
Mavrovouni (Gr.)	mă-vrô-vōō'-nē	mah-vro-voo'-nee
Mawchi (Burma)	mô'-chē'	maw'-chee'
Mawlaik (Burma)	mô'-līk'	maw'-laik'
Mayavaram (India)	mă'-yŭv'-ə-rəm	mah'-yuhv'-uh-ruhm

Maymyo (Burma)	mā'-myō'	may'-myoh'
Named after the English General May. Burman <i>myo</i> means <i>town</i> .		
Mayotte (Comoro isls.)	mā-yōt'	mah-yot'
Mayu (Burma, riv.)	mə-yōō'	muh-yoo'
Mazagan (Mor.)	mā-zā-gān'	mah-zah-gahn'
Mazanderan (Iran, prov.)	mā-zān'-dā-rān'	mah-zan'-duh-rah'n'
Mazaraki (Gr.)	mā-zā-rā'-kē	mah-zah-rah'-kee
Mažeikiai (Lith.)	mā-zhā'-kyī	mah-zhay'-kyai
Russian <i>Muravyevo</i> , q.v.		
Mazzara (Sicily)	mād-zā'-rā	mahd-zah'-rah
Mbalu Mbalu (Oc.)	mbā'-lōō mbā'-lōō	mbah'-loo mbah'-loo
Mboli (Oc.)	mbō'-lē	mbo'-lee
Mbretit, Fushë e (Alb.)	mbrë'-tët, fōō'-shə ë	mbreh'-teet, foo'-shuh eh
English <i>Plain of Elbesan</i> .		
Mbuke (Oc.)	mbōō'-kē	mboo'-keh
Mbulo (Oc.)	mbōō'-lō	mboo'-lo
McCowen, Edward O. (U.S. representative)	mə-kou'-ën	muh-kau'-en
McGehee, Dan R. (U.S. representative)	mə-gē'-hē	muh-gee'-hee
McGranery, James P. (Former U.S. representative)	mə-grān'-ər-ī	muh-gran'-uhr-i
Méaulte (Fr.)	mě-ōlt'	meh-ohlt'
Meaux (Fr.)	mō'	moh'
Mechelen (Belg.)	<i>Flem.</i> mĕk(h)')-ə-lən	mek(h)')-uh-luhn
French <i>Malines</i> , q.v. English <i>Mechlin</i> , mĕk'-lĭn [mek'-lin].		
Mechetinskaya (Rus.)	mĕ-chĕ'-tĭn-skā-yā	meh-cheh'-tin-skah-yah
Mechili (Libya)	mĕ-kē'-lē	meh-kee'-lee
Mecklenburg (Ger.)	<i>Eng.</i> mĕk'-lən-bûrg <i>Ger.</i> mĕk'-lən-bōrk(h)	mek'-luhn-buhrg mek'-luhn-burk(h)
—Schwerin (Ger.)	—shvĕ-rĕn'	—shveh-reen'
—Strelitz (Ger.)	—shtrā'-lĭts	—shtray'-lits
Mečkujevci (Yugosl.)	mĕch'-kōō'-yĕv-tsi	meh'-koo'-yev-tsi
Medalie, George G. (U.S. lawyer)	mĭ-dāl'-yā	mi-dahl'-yuh
Medan (NEI)	mĕ-dān'	meh-dahn'
Medeia (Turk.)	See <i>Midye</i> .	
Medemblik (Neth.)	mā'-dēm-blĭk	may'-duhm-blik
Medenine (Tun.)	mĕ-dĕ-nĕn'	meh-deh-neen'
Mediaș (Rum.)	mĕ-dyāsh'	meh-dyahsh'

Medina (Arabia)	mě-dē'-nā	meh-dee'-nah
Medina Angarita, Isaías (Ven. leader)	mě-dē'-nā āng-gä- rē'-tä, ē-sä-ē'-ās	meh-dee'-nah ahng- gah-ree'-tah, ee-sah-ee'-ahs

Both names should be used, thus: *Medina Angarita*, not *Angarita* alone.

Medjerda (Tun., riv.)	mə-jēr'-dä	muh-jehr'-dah
Medjes el Bab (Tun.)	mě'-jěz ěl bāb'	meh'-jez el bab'
Medjidia (Rum.)	mě-jē-dē'-ä	meh-jee-dee'-ah
Medouina (Mor.)	měd-wē'-nā	med-wee'-nah
Medvedovsk (Rus.)	měd-vě'-döfsk	med-veh'-dofsk
Medvegja (Yugosl.)	měd'-vě-dyā	med'-veh-dyah
Medvegje (Yugosl.)	měd'-vě-dyě	med'-veh-dyeh
Medvezhya Gora (Rus.)	měd-vězh'-yā gö-rā'	med-vezh'-yah go-rah'
Medyn (Rus.)	mě-dwēn'(y)	meh-dween'(y)
Meenen (Belg.)	<i>Flem.</i> mā'-nən	may'-nuhn
French <i>Menin</i> , mə-nāN' [muh-naN'].		
Meekatharra (Austral.)	mē'-kə-thār'-ə	mee'-kuh-thehr'-uh
meer	<i>Du.</i> mār'	mayr'
	<i>Eng.</i> mīr'	mīhr'

An element, meaning *lake*, in Dutch place names. Cf. *Harlem Meer* in Central Park.

Meerut (India)	mē'-rət	mee'-ruht
Megalo Kastro (Crete)	mě-gä'-lō kās'-trō	meh-gah'-lo kahs'-tro
English <i>Candia</i> , q.v. Also called <i>Herakleion</i> , q.v.		
Megalopolis (Gr.)	mě-gä-lō'-pō-lē(s)	meh-gah-lo'-po-lee(s)
Meganesi (Gr.)	mě-gä-nē'-sē	meh-gah-nee'-see
Megara (Gr.)	mě'-gä-rä	meh'-gah-rah
Megiste (Dodec.)	See <i>Kastelorizon</i> .	
Mehamn (Nor.)	mā'-hāmn	may'-hahmn
Mehdia (Mor.)	mě-dē'-yā	meh-dee'-yah

Also called *Mehediya*, mē-hə-dē'-yā [meh-huh-dee'-yah].

Meiktila (Burma)	mēk'-tī-lə	meek'-ti-luh
Mei-ling (Ch., Kiangsi, Kwangtung, pass)	mā'-līng	may-ling
Mei-ling Soong (Mme. Chiang Kai-shek)	mā'-līng sōōng	may-ling sung
Meissen (Ger.)	mī'-sən	mai'-suhn
Mejit (Oc.)	mě'-jēt	meh'-jeet
Mekhili, el (Libya)	mě-kē'-lē, ěl	meh-kee'-lee, el
Mekhov (Pol.)	See <i>Miechów</i> .	
Meklong (Thai, riv.)	mă-klōng'	ma-klawng'

Meknes (Mor.)	mĕk'-nĕs	mek'-nes
Mekong (S.E. Asia, riv.)	<i>Eng.</i> mā'-kōng' <i>Thai</i> mǎ-kōng'	may'-kong' ma-kohng'
Chinese <i>Lan-ts'ang</i> , q.v.		
Melada (Yugosl.)	<i>It.</i> mĕ-lă'-dă	meh-lah'-dah
Serb-Croat <i>Mulat</i> , q.v.		
Melbourne (Austral.)	mĕl'-bĕrn	mel'-buhrn
The pronunciation mĕl'-bôrn [mel'-born] is not recommended.		
Melbu (Nor.)	mĕl'-bōō	mel'-boo
Meleda (Yugosl., isl.)	<i>It.</i> mĕ'-lē-dă	meh'-leh-dah
Serb-Croat <i>Mljet</i> , q.v.		
Melekkhas (Crete, point)	mĕ-lĕ'-hăs	meh-leh'-hahs
Also called <i>Kyamon</i> , kĕ'-ă-môn [kee'-ah-mon].		
Melenci (Yugosl.)	mĕ'-lĕn-tsi	meh'-len-tsi
Melfa (Libya)	mĕl'-fă	mel'-fah
Also called <i>Bir el Melfa</i> .		
Meli (Tun.)	mā'-lē	may'-lee
Meligala (Gr.)	mĕ-lĕ-gă-lă'	meh-lee-gah-lah'
Meliha (Libya)	mā-lĕ'-hă	may-lee'-hah
Melissa (Crete, point)	mĕ'-lē-să	meh'-lee-sah
Also called <i>Psykhion</i> , psĕ'-hĕ-ôn [psee'-hee-on].		
Melito (It.)	mĕ-lĕ'-tô	meh-lee'-to
Melitopol (Rus.)	mĕ-lĭ-tô'-pōl(y)	meh-li-to'-pol(y)
Meljine (Yugosl.)	mĕ'-lyĭ-nĕ	meh'-lyi-neh
Melk (Austria)	mĕlk'	melk'
Melnica (Yugosl.)	mĕl'-nĭ-tsă	mel'-ni-tsah
Melnik (Bulg.)	mĕl'-nĭk	mel'-nik
Mělník (Cz.)	myĕl'-nĕk	myel'-neek
Melnik (Pol.)	See <i>Mielnik</i> .	
Melos (Gr., isl.)	mĕ'-lô(s)	mee'-lo(s)
Memel (Lith., city, riv.)	<i>Ger.</i> mā'-mĕl <i>or Eng.</i> mĕm'-əl	may'-muhl mem'-uhl
Lithuanian city, <i>Klaipėda</i> , q.v.; riv., <i>Nemunas</i> , q.v.		
Memešli (Yugosl.)	mĕ'-mĕsh-lĭ	meh'-mesh-li
Menai (Wales, str.)	mĕ'-nĭ	meh'-nai
menam	mă-năm'	ma-nahm'
Thai word meaning <i>river</i> . It may be necessary to look up the other part of the name.		
Menam Chao Phya (Thai, riv.)	mă-năm' chou' pyă' <i>or</i> pĕ-ă'	ma-nahm' chau' pyah' <i>or</i> pee-ah'
Menassir (Tun.)	See <i>Djebel el Menassir</i> .	
Mendre (Yugosl.)	mĕn'-drĕ	men'-dreh
Menemencioğlu, Numan (Turk. leader)	mĕ-nĕ-mĕn-jĭ'-ô-lōō, nōō'-măn'	meh-neh-men-jĭ'-o-lu, nu'-mahn'

Menfi (Sicily)	mĕn'-fĕ	men'-fee
Mĕng-ma (Ch., Yünnan)	mŭng-mă	muhng-mah
Mĕng-shui (Ch., Kansu)	mŭng-shwă	muhng-shway
Mĕng-t'ing (Ch., Yünnan)	mŭng-tĭng	muhng-ting
Mĕng-tzŭ (Ch., Yünnan)	mŭng-dzə	muhng-dzuh
Menidi (Gr.)	mĕ-nĕ'-thĕ	meh-nee'-thee
Menin (Belg.)	See <i>Meenen</i> .	
Mentawei (NEI)	mĕn-tă'-wă	men-tah'-way
Menton (Fr.)	<i>Eng.</i> mĕn-tŏn'	men-tohn'
	<i>Fr.</i> măN-tŏN'	mahN-toN'
Italian <i>Mentone</i> , mĕn-tô'-nĕ [men-to'-neh], or <i>Eng.</i> mĕn-tô'-nĭ [men-toh'-ni].		
Menzel Bou Zelfa (Tun.)	mĕn'-zĕl bŏo zĕl'-fă	men'-zel boo-zel'-fah
Menzel Djemil (Tun.)	mĕn'-zĕl jə-mĕl'	men'-zel juh-meel'
Menzel Temime (Tun.)	mĕn'-zĕl tə-mĕm'	men'-zel tuh-meem'
Menzies (Scot. name)	<i>Austral.</i> mĕn'-zĭz <i>Brit.</i> mĕng'-ĭz or mĭng'-is	men'-ziz meng'-iz or ming'-is
Meppel (Neth.)	mĕp'-əl	mep'-uhl
Merak (NEI)	mŭ-răk	mœ'-rahk
Merauke (NEI)	mĕ-rou'-kĕ	meh-rau'-keh
Mercurea (Rum.)	mĕr'-kŏo-ryă	mehr'-ku-ryah
Meretskoy, Kiryl (Rus. general)	mĕ-rĕts-kôf', kĭ-rĕl'	meh-rets-kof', ki-reel'
Mergui (Burma)	mər-gwĕ'	muhr-gwee'
Mérída (Sp., Mex.)	mĕ'-rĕ-thă	meh'-ree-thah
Marrow, Chester E. (U.S. representative)	mĕr'-ō	mehr'-oh
Mers el Kebir (Alg.)	mĕrs' ĕl kə-bĕr'	mehrs' el kuh-beer'
Mersa Matruh (Egypt)	mĕr'-să mă-trŏo'	mehr'-sah mah-troo'
Mersin (Turk.)	mĕr'-sĭn'	mehr'-sin'
Also called <i>Mersina</i> , mĕr-sĕ'-nă [mehr-see'-nah].		
Méru (Fr.)	mĕ-rŭ'	meh-rŭ'
Merwede (Neth., riv.)	mĕr'-wă-də	mehr'-way-duh
Merxem (Belg.)	mĕrk'-səm	mehrk'-suhm
Mesara (Crete)	mĕ-să-ră'	meh-sah-rah'
Mesemvria (Bulg.)	See <i>Nesebar</i> .	
Meševićte (Yugosl.)	mĕ'-shĕ-vĭ-shtĕ	meh'-sheh-vi-shteh
Meshchersk (Rus.)	mĕ-shchĕrsk'	meh-shchehrsk'
Meshchovsk (Rus.)	mĕ-shchĕf'sk'	meh-shchhofsk'
Meshed (Iran)	<i>Per.</i> măsh-hăd' <i>Eng.</i> mĕsh'-hĕd	mash-had' mesh'-hed
Mesolongion (Gr.)	mĕ-sô-lŏng'-gĕ(-ŏn)	meh-so-long'-gee(-on)

Messe (Sard.)	měs'-sě	mes'-seh
Messene (Gr.)	mě-sě'-nē	meh-see'-nee
Messenia (Gr.)	mě-sē-nē'-ă	meh-see-nee'-ah
Messeniakos Kolpos (Gr., gulf)	mě-sē-nē-ă-kôs' kôl'-pôs	meh-see-nee-ah-kos' kol'-pos
English Gulf of <i>Messenia</i> , q.v.		
Messina (Sicily)	měs-sē'-nă	mes-see'-nah
Mesta (Balkan riv.) Greek <i>Nestos</i> , q.v.	<i>Bulg.</i> mě'-stă	meh'-stah
Mestre (It.)	mě'-strě	meh'-streh
Metamer (Tun.)	mě-tă'-měr	meh-ta'-mehr
Metaponto (It.)	mě-tă-pôn'-tô	meh-tah-pon'-to
Methone (Gr.)	mě-thô'-nē	meh-tho'-nee
Metković (Yugosl.)	mět'-kô-vich	met'-ko-vich
Metlaoui (Tun.)	mět-lă'-wē	met-lah'-wee
Metline (Tun.)	mět-lēn'	met-leen'
Metlire (Tun.)	mět-lēr'	met-leer'
Metohija (Yugosl.)	mě'-tô'-hî-yă	meh'-to'-hi-yah
Metsovon (Gr.)	mě'-tsô-vô(n)	meh'-tso-vo(n)
Mettarheni (Tun.)	mět-tăr-hă'-nē	met-tahr-hay'-nee
Metz (Fr.)	<i>Eng., Ger.</i> mêts' <i>Fr.</i> mēs'	mets' mes'
Meudon (Fr.)	mû-dôN'	mœ-doN'
Meulaboh (NEI)	mû-lă'-bô	mœ-lah'-bo
Meulan les Mureaux (Fr.)	mû-lăN' lě mû-rô'	mœ-lahN' leh mû-roh'
Meuse (Europ. riv.)	<i>Eng.</i> mûz' <i>Fr.</i> mûz'	myooz' mœz'
Dutch and Flemish <i>Maas</i> , q.v.		
Mexia (Tex.)	<i>local</i> mə-hă'-ə <i>Sp.</i> mē-hē'-ă	muh-hay'-uh meh-hee'-ah
Mèze (Fr.)	měz'	mez'
Mézidon (Fr.)	mě-zē-dôN'	meh-zee-doN'
Mézières (Fr.)	mě-zyěr'	meh-zyehr'
Mezőberény (Hung.)	mě'-zû-bě'-răn(y)	meh'-zœ-beh'-rayn(y)
Mezőkövesd (Hung.)	mě'-zû-kû'-vëzhd	meh'-zœ-kœ'-vezhd
Mezőtúr (Hung.)	mě'-zû-tôör	meh'-zœ-toor
Mezzo (Yugosl., isl.)	<i>It.</i> mēd'-zô	med'-zo
Serb-Croat <i>Lopud</i> , q.v.		
Mezzouna (Tun.)	měz-zôô'-nă	mez-zoo'-nah
Mga (Rus.)	mgă'	mgah'
Mglin (Rus.)	mglēn'	mgleen'
Mhow (India)	mou'	mau'
Miagao (P.I.)	myă-gou'	myah-gau'

Mianeh (Iran)	mē-ā-ně'	mee-ah-neh'
Miangas (Oc.)	See <i>Palmas</i> .	
Miaskovsky, Nikolai (Rus. composer)	myās-kôf'-skĭ, nĭ-kô-lĭ'	myahs-kof'-ski, ni-ko-lai'
Michener, Earl C. (U.S. representative)	mĭch'-ə-nər	mich'-uh-nuhr
Michoacán (Mex.)	mē-chô-ā-kān'	mee-cho-ah-kahn'
Michurin (Rus. scientist)	mē-chōō'-rĭn	mee-choo'-rin
Michurinsk (Rus.)	mē-chōō'-rĭnsk	mee-choo'-rinsk
Middelburg (Neth.)	<i>Eng.</i> mĭd'-əl-bûrg <i>Du.</i> mĭd'-əl-bûrk(h)	mid'-uhl-buhrg mid'-uhl-boerk(h)
Middlesbrough (Eng.)	mĭd'lz-brə	mid'lz-bruh
Midoun (Tun.)	mĭ-dōōn'	mi-doon'
Midye (Turk.)	mēd'-yě'	meed'-yeh'
Greek <i>Medeia</i> , mē'-dē-ā [mee'-dee-ah].		
Midžor (Balkan mt.)	mē'-jôr	mee'-jor
Miechów (Pol.)	myě'-kōōf	myeh'-kuf
Russian <i>Mekhov</i> , mē'-hōf [meh'-hof].		
Międzzychód (Pol.)	myǎN-zĭ'-hōōd	myaN-zi'-hud
German <i>Birnbaum</i> , bĭrn'-boum [bihrn'-baum].		
Międzyrzec (Pol.)	myǎN-jĭ'-zhěts	myaN-ji'-zhets
Russian <i>Mezhireche</i> , mē-zhĭ-rě'-chyě [meh-zhi-reh'-chye].		
Mielec (Pol.)	myě'-lěts	myeh'-lets
Mielnik (Pol.)	myěl'-nĭk	myel'-nik
Russian <i>Melnik</i> , mēl'(y)-nĭk [mel'(y)-nik].		
Mignano (It.)	mē-nyā'-nô	mee-nyah'-no
Migulinsk (Rus.)	mĭ-gōō'-lĭnsk	mi-goo'-linsk
Migyaungye (Burma)	mē-joung-yě'	mee-jaung-yeh'
Mihajlovac (Yugosl.)	mē-hĭ'-lô-vāts	mee-hai'-lo-vahts
Miholjac, Donji (Yugosl.)	mē'-hō-lyāts, dōn'-yĭ	mee'-ho-lyahts, don'-yi
Mijajlovica (Yugosl., mt.)	mē-yĭ'-lô-vĭ-tsā	mee-yai'-lo-vi-tsah
Mikashevichi (Pol.)	See <i>Mikaszewicze</i> .	
Mikaszewicze (Pol.)	mĭ-kā-shě-vě'-chě	mi-kah-sheh-vee'- ch eh
Russian <i>Mikashevichi</i> , mĭ-kā-shě-vě'-chĭ [mi-kah-sheh-vee'-chi].		
Mikhailo-Semenovskaya (Rus.)	mĭ-hĭ'-lō-sě-myô'- nōf-skā-yā	mi-hai'-lo-seh-myô'- nof-skah-yah
Mikhailović, Draža (Yugosl. leader)	mĭ-hĭ'-lô-vĭch, drā'-zhā	mi-hai'-lo-vich, drah'-zhah

Also spelled *Mihailovitch*, *Draja*. The familiar *Draža* is short for *Dragoljub*, drā'-gô-lūb' [drah'-go-lyoob']. *Mihailovitch* (however spelled) as a Serbian name is stressed on the second syllable; as a

Polish name on the third syllable; as a Russian name on the second or the third syllable.

Mikhailovka (Rus.)	mĭ-hĭ'-lōf-kā	mi-hai'-lof-kah
Mikhalopoulos, A. (Gr. leader)	mē-hā-lō'-pōō-lōs	mee-hah-lo'-poo-los
Mikoian, Anastasi I. (Rus. leader)	mĭ-kō-yān', ā-nā-stā'-sĭ	mi-ko-yahn', ah-nah-stah'-si
Mikołajczyk, Stanislaw (Pol. Prime Minister)	mĭ-kō-lĭ'-chĭk, stā-nē'-slāf	mi-ko-lai'-chik, stah-nee'-slahf
Mikoyan Shakhar (Rus.)	mĭ-kō-yān' shā'-hār'	mi-ko-yahn' shah'-hahr'
Mikra Mantinea (Gr.)	mē-krā' mān-dē'- nē-ā	mee-krah' mahn-dee'- nee-ah
Milan (It.)	Eng. mĭ-lān' or mĭl'-ən It. mē-lā'-nō	mi-lan' mil'-uhn mee-lah'-no
Milan [~] (Mich., Mo., Tenn.)	mĭ-lən	mai'-luhn
Milanovac, Gornji (Yugosl.)	mē'-lā'-nō-vāts, gōr'-nyĭ	mee'-lah'-no-vahts, gor'-nyi
Milatos (Crete)	mē'-lā-tōs	mee'-lah-tos
Milatovac (Yugosl.)	mē'-lā'-tō-vāts	mee'-lah'-to-vahts
Milazzo (Sicily)	mē-lāt'-sō	mee-laht'-so
Mileškovo (Yugosl.)	mē'-lē'-shkō-vō	mee'-leh'-shko-vo
Mili (Crete, isl.)	See <i>Pontikonesi</i> .	
Mili (Oc.)	mē'-lē	mee'-lee
Miliana (Tun., riv.)	mĭl-yā'-nā	mil-ya'-nah
Miliane (Tun., riv.)	mĭl-yān'	mil-yan'
Miljevska planina (Yugosl.)	mē'-lyěv-skā plā'-nē'-nā	mee'-lyev-skah plah'-nee'-nah
Millerovo (Rus.)	mĭl'-lē-rō-vō	mil'-leh-ro-vo
Milne (Oc., bay)	mĭln' or mĭl'	miln' or mil'
Named after the English geographer.		
Milo (Sicily)	mē'-lō	mee'-lo
Miloševac (Yugosl.)	mē'-lō'-shě-vāts	mee'-lo'-sheh-vahts
Miloševo (Yugosl.)	mē'-lō'-shě-vō	mee'-lo'-sheh-vo
Milošević, Sima (Yugosl. leader)	mĭ-lō'-shě-vĭch, sē'-mā	mi-lo'-sheh-vich, see'-mah
Milot (Alb.)	mē'-lōt	mee'-lot
Miloti (Alb.)	See <i>Milot</i> .	
Milparinka (Austral.)	mĭl'-pər-ēngk'-ə	mil'-puhr-eengk'-uh
Minas Gerais (Brazil)	mē'-nəs zhě-rīs'	mee'-nuhs zheh-raís'
Minbu (Burma)	mĭm'-bōō	mim'-boo

Minbya (Burma)	mĭm-byä'	mim-byah'
Min Chiang or Min River (Ch., Fukien)	mĭn	min
Also called <i>Min-kong</i> , q.v.		
Mindanao (P.I.)	mĭn-dä-nou'	min-dah-nau'
Mindoro (P.I.)	mĭn-dô'-rô	min-do'-ro
Mineralnye Vody (Rus.)	mĭ-ně-räl'(y)-nĭ-yě vô'-dĭ	mi-neh-rah'l'(y)-ni- yeh vo'-di
Mingaladon (Burma)	mĭng'-gə-lə-dôn'	ming'-guh-luh-dohn'
Minho (Port., Sp., riv.)	mē'-nyôô	mee'-nyu
Spanish <i>Minho</i> , q.v.		
Min-how (Ch., Fukien)	mĭn-hô	min-hoh
Also called <i>Foo-chow</i> , q.v.		
Min-kong (Ch., Fukien, riv.)	mĭn-jông	min-jong
Also called <i>Min Chiang</i> , q.v.		
Minho (Sp., Port., riv.)	mē'-nyô	mee'-nyo
Portuguese <i>Minho</i> , q.v.		
Minsk (Rus.)	mĕnsk'	meensk'
Mińsk Mazowiecki (Pol.)	mĕn(y)sk' mā-zô- vyě'-tskĭ	meen(y)sk' mah-zo- vyeh'-tski
Russian <i>Novominsk</i> , nô'-vô-mĕnsk' [no'-vo-meensk'].		
Minusinsk (Rus.)	mĭ-nôô-sĕnsk'	mi-noo-seensk'
Mioko (Oc.)	mē-ô'-kô	mee-o'-ko
Mionica (Yugosl.)	mē'-ô'-nĭ-tsă	mee'-o'-ni-tsah
Mirambello (Crete, gulf)	mē-ră(m)-bĕ'-lô	mee-rah(m)-beh'-lo
Miravei (Yugosl.)	mē'-răv-tsĭ	mee'-rahv-tsi
Mirdita (Alb.)	See <i>Mirditë</i> .	
Mirditë (Alb.)	mĕr-dĕ'-tə	meer-dee'-tuh
Mirgorod (Rus.)	mĕr'-gô-rôt	meer-go-rot
Mirjaweh (Iran)	mĕr-jă'-vĕ	meer-jah'-veh
Mirkovce (Yugosl.)	mĕr'-kôv-tsĕ	meer-kov-tseh
Mirna (Yugosl., riv.)	mĕr'-nă	meer'-nah
Miros, Agios (Crete)	mē'-rôs, i'-yôs	mee'-ros, ai'-yos
Miruša (Yugosl., riv.)	mē'-rôô-shă	mee'-roo-shah
Misamis (P.I.)	mē-să'-mēs	mee-sah'-mees
mischievous See <i>grievous</i> .		
Misilmeri (Sicily)	mē-zĕl-mĕ'-rē	mee-zeel-meh'-ree
Misima (Oc.)	mē-sĕ'-mă	mee-see'-mah
Miskolc (Hung.)	mĭsh'-kôlts	mish'-kolts
Mislinja (Yugosl., riv.)	mĕ'-slĭ-nyă	mee'-slĭ-nyah
Mišljenovac (Yugosl.)	mĕsh'-lyĕ'-nô-văts	meesh'-lyeh'-no-vahts
Misool (NEI)	mē-sôl'	mee-sohl'
Missolonghi (Gr.)	See <i>Mesolongion</i> .	

Missouri mə-zōōr'-ī or -ə muh-zur'-i or -uh

American Speech once printed an article of 17 pages on the historical disputes about the pronunciation of this name. My impression is that three out of four Missourians today favor mə-zōōr'-ə [muh-zur'-uh], but that the fourth preferring mə-zōōr'-ī [muh-zur'-i] regards it as socially superior. The -ī pronunciation is stronger in St. Louis than in Kansas City. If mī-zōō'-rī is more respectable than mī-zōōr'-ə, this is contrary to the social standing of "Louisy" as compared with *Louisa*, "Marthy" with *Martha*, and even the familiar "Annie" as a variant of *Anna* and *Anne*. However, for *Cincinnati*, final ī is more conservative than ə [uh].

Misterbianco (Sicily)	mĕ-stĕr-byān'-kô	mee-stehr-byahn'-ko
Misurata (Libya)	mĕ-zōō-rā'-tā	mee-zoo-rah'-tah
Mitau (Latvia)	Ger. mĕ'-tou	mee'-tau
Latvian <i>Jelgava</i> , q.v. Russian <i>Mitava</i> , q.v.		
Mitava (Latvia)	Rus. mĭ-tā'-vā	mi-tah'-vah
Latvian <i>Jelgava</i> , q.v. German <i>Mitau</i> , mĕ'-tou [mee'-tau].		
Miteiriya, el (Egypt)	mĭ-tā-rĕ'-yā, ěl	mi-tay-ree'-yah, el
Mitikas (Gr.)	mĕ'-tĕ-kās	mee'-tee-kahs
Mito (Jap.)	mĕ-tô	mee-to
Mitrovica (Yugosl.)	mĕ'-trô-vĭ-tsā	mee'-tro-vi-tsah
Mitsubishi (Jap.)	mĭ-tsōō-bĕ-shĕ	mi-tsoo-bee-shee
Mi-tu (Ch., Yunnan)	mĕ-dōō	mee-doo
Mius (Rus., riv.)	mĕ-ōōs'	mee-oos'
Miye (Jap.)	mĕ-yĕ	mee-yeh
Mizda (Libya)	mĭz'-dā	miz'-dah
Mizil (Rum.)	mĕ-zĕl'	mee-zeel'
Mjoesa or Mjōsa (Nor., lake)	myŭ'-sā	myœ'-sah
Mladá Boleslav (Cz.)	mlā'-dā bô'-lĕ-slāf	mlah'-dah bo' leh-slahf
Mladenovac (Yugosl.)	mlā'-dĕ'-nô-vāts	mlah'-deh'-no-vahts
Mlava (Yugosl., riv.)	mlā'-vā	mlah'-vah
Mława (Pol.)	mlā'-vā	mlah'-vah
Russian spelling <i>Mlava</i> .		
Mljet (Yugosl., isl.)	mlyĕt'	mlyet'
Italian <i>Meleda</i> , q.v.		
Mo (Nor.)	mō'	moh'
The Norwegian is close to mōō [mu].		
Moçambique (Afr.)	See <i>Mozambique</i> .	
Modane (Fr.)	mô-dān'	mo-dahn'
Modena (It.)	mô'-dĕ-nā	mo'-deh-nah
Modica (Sicily)	mô'-dĕ-kā	mo'-dee-kah
Modion (Crete)	mô'-thĕ(-ōn)	mo'-thee(-on)

Modlin (Pol.)	mô'-dlîn	mo'-dlin
Russian <i>Novogeorgievsk</i> , nô'-vô-gě-ôr'-gĭ-yěfsk [no'-vo-geh-or'-gi-yěfsk].		
Moedling or Mödling (Austria)	mûd'-lîng	mœd'-ling
Moeen or Møen (Den., isl.)	mû'-æn	mœ'-uhn
Moehne (Ger., dam)	mû'-nə	mœ'-nuh
Moen (Oc.)	mô'-ĕn	mo'-en
Moesi or Musi (NEI)	mōō'-sē	moo'-see
Moeskroen (Belg.)	<i>Flem.</i> mōōs'-krōōn	moos'-kroon
French <i>Mouscron</i> , q.v.		
Moesvatn (Nor., dam)	mûs'-vātn	mœs'-vahtn
Mogador (Mor.)	mô-gă-dôr'	mo-gah-dor'
There is also an English pronunciation, mōg'-ə-dôr' [mog'-uh-dor']. Mogaung (Burma)	mō'-goung'	moh'-gaung'
Mogelnitsa (Pol.)	See <i>Mogielnica</i> .	
Mogzon (Rus.)	mōg'-zôn'	mog-zon'
Moghrane (Tun.)	mûg'-răn'	muhg-ran'
Mogielnica (Pol.)	mô-gyĕl-nē'-tsă	mo-gyel-nee'-tsah
Russian <i>Mogelnitsa</i> , mō-gĕl'(y)-nĭ-tsă [mo-gel'(y)-nĭ-tsah].		
Mogila (Yugosl.)	mô'-gĭ-lă	mo'-gi-lah
Mogilev (Rus.)	mō-gĭ-lyôf'	mo-gi-lyof'
The name is Anglicized mō'-gĭ-lĕf' [moh'-gi-lef']. Mogilev Podolski (Rus.)	mō-gĭ-lyôf' pō-dôl'(y)-skĭ	mo-gi-lyof' po-dol'(y)-ski
Mogilyani (Pol.)	See <i>Mohylany</i> .	
Mohács (Hung.)	mô'-hăch	mo'-hahch
Mohamedia (Tun.)	mô-hă-mə-dē'-ă	mo-hah-muh-dee'-ah
Mohammereh (Iran)	mə-hăm'-mə-rə	muh-hahm'-muh-ruh
Now called <i>Khurramshahr</i> , q.v.		
Möhne (Ger., dam)	mû'-nə	mœ'-nuh
Mohylany (Pol.)	mô-hĭ-lă'-nĭ	mo-hi-lah'-ni
Russian <i>Mogilyani</i> , mō-gĭ-lyă'-nĭ [mo-gi-lyah'-ni].		
Moi (Nor.)	mō'-ē	moh'-ee
Moires (Crete)	mē'-rĕs	mee'-res
Mõisaküla (Est.)	mûĭ'-să-kü'-lă	muh(y)('-sah-kü'-lah
Russian <i>Moisekul</i> , q.v.		
Moisekul (Est.)	<i>Rus.</i> moi'-zĕ-kül(y)	moi'-zeh-kyool(y)
Estonian <i>Mõisaküla</i> , q.v.		
Mojan (Balkan mt.)	mô'-yăn	mo'-yahn
Moji (Jap.)	mô-jĕ	mo-jee
Mokotów (Pol., airport)	mô-kô'-tōōf	mo-ko'-tuf
Mokpalin (Burma)	mōk'-pə-lĭn'	mohk'-puh-lin'

Mokpo (Korea)	môk-pô	mok-po
Mokranja (Yugosl.)	mô'-krä-nyä	mo'-krah-nyah
Mokrin (Yugosl.)	mô'-krin	mo'-krin
Mokshan (Rus.)	mök-shän'	mok-shahn'
Mol (Yugosl.)	môl'	mawl'
Molakobi (Oc.)	mô-lä-kô'-bē	mo-lah-ko'-bee
Moldau (Cz., riv.)	Ger. môl'-dou	mol'-dau
Czech <i>Vltava</i> , q.v.		
Moldava (Cz.)	môl'-dä-vä	mol'-dah-vah
Moldavia (Rum.)	Eng. môl-dä'-vyə	mol-day'-vyuh
Rumanian <i>Moldova</i> , q.v.		
Molde (Nor.)	môl-də or môl'-lə	mol'-duh or mol'-luh
Moldova (Rum.)	môl-dô'-vā	mol-do'-vah
English <i>Moldavia</i> , q.v.		
Molenbeek (Belg.)	mō'-lən-bāk	moh'-luhn-bayk
Mołodeczno (Pol.)	mô-lô-děch'-nô	mo-lo-dech'-no
Russian spelling <i>Molodechno</i> .		
Mologa (Rus., riv.)	mō-lô'-gā	mo-lo'-gah
Molonta (Yugosl., pen.)	It. mô-lôn'-tā	mo-lon'-tah
Serb-Croat <i>Molunat</i> , q.v.		
Molotoff, Vyacheslaff (Rus.)	mô'-lô-tôf, vyä-chē-slāf'	mo'-lo-tof, vyah-cheh-slahf'
Molotovo (Rus.)	mô'-lô-tô-vô	mo'-lo-to-vo
Moluccas (NEI)	Eng. mō-lūk'-əz	moh-luhk'-uhz
Molunat (Yugosl., pen.)	mô'-lōō-nāt	mo'-loo-naht
Molyvos (Gr., Lesbos)	mô'-lē-vôs	mo'-lee-vos
Momein (Ch., Yünnan)	mô-mān	mo-mayn
Also called <i>T'êng-ch'ung</i> , q.v.		
Momote (Oc.)	mô-mô'-tě	mo-mo'-teh
Momtchilovgrad (Bulg.)	môm-chē'-lôf-grāt	mom-chee'-lof-graht
Also called <i>Mastanli</i> , mǎ'-stān-lē' [mah'-stahn-lee'].		
Mon (Est., isl.)	Rus. môn'	mon'
	Ger. mōn'	mohn'
Estonian <i>Muhu</i> , q.v.		
Monaco (It.)	mô'-nā-kô	mo'-nah-ko
Monaco (principality)	mô'-nā-kô	mo'-nah-ko
There is no dictionary authority for the American pronunciation accenting the second syllable.		
Monasterace (It.)	mô-nā-stě-rā'-chě	mo-nah-steh-rah'- cheh
Monastir (Yugosl.)	Turk. mô-nā-stēr'	mo-nah-steer'
Yugoslav <i>Bitolj</i> , q.v. Greek <i>Monastéri(on)</i> , mô-nā-stě'-rē(-ôn) [mo-nah-stee'-ree(-on)].		
Moncay (Indo-Ch.)	môn-kī'	mon-kai'

mond	mônt'	mont'
An element, meaning <i>river mouth</i> , in Dutch place names.		
Mondego (Port., riv.)	môn-dě'-gôô	mon-deh'-gu
Mondidier (Fr.)	môN-dê-dyě'	moN-dee-dyeh'
Mondragone (It.)	môn-dră-gô'-ně	mon-drah-go'-neh
Monemvasia (Gr.)	mô-nêm-vă-sê'-ă	mo-nem-vah-see'-ah
Mongmau (Burma)	mông'-mou'	mong'-mau'
Mongolia	Eng. mông-gô'-lî-ə	mong-goh'-li-uh
Mongsit (Burma)	mông'-sît'	mong'-sit'
Monheim (Ger.)	môn'-hîm	mon'-haim
Monkiewicz, B. J.	mûn'-kê-vêts'	muhn'-keh-veets'
(U.S. representative)		
Monnet, Jean (Fr. leader)	môn-ně', zhăN'	mon-neh', zhahN'
Mono (Oc.)	mô'-nô	mo'-no
Monopoli (It.)	mô-nô'-pô-lê	mo-no'-po-lee
Monoštor (Yugosl.)	mô'-nô-shtôr	mo'-no-shtor
Monrone, Mike	mən-rô'-nî	muhn-roh'-ni
(U.S. representative)		
Mons (Belg.)	Eng. mǒnz'	monz'
	Fr. môNs'	moNs'
Mons en Baroeul (Fr.)	môN' săN bă-rûl'	moN' sahN bah-roel'
Monserato (It.)	môn-sěr-ră'-tô	mon-sehr-rah'-to
Monster (Neth.)	môn'-stər	mon'-stuh
Montargis (Fr.)	môN-tăr-zhě'	moN-tahr-zhee'
Montauban (Fr.)	môN-tô-băN'	moN-toh-bahN'
Montbéliard (Fr.)	môN-bě-lyăr'	moN-beh-lyahr'
Mont Cenis (Fr., It., mt.)	môN sə-ně'	moN suh-nee'
Montchanin les Mines	môN-shă-năN' lě	moN-shah-naN' leh
(Fr.)	mēn'	meen'
Mont de Marsan (Fr.)	môN' də măr-săN'	moN' duh mahr-sahN'
monte	môn'-tě	mon'-teh
An element, meaning <i>mount</i> , in Italian place names. It may be necessary to look up the other part of the name.		
Monte Carlo (Mon.)	Eng. mǒn'-tî kăr'-lō	mon'-ti kahr'-loh
	It. môn'-tě kăr'-lô	mon'-teh kahr'-lo
Montecilfone (It.)	môn-tě-chēl-fô'-ně	mon-teh-cheel-fo'-neh
Monteiro, Goes	môn-tă'-rôô, gô'-is	mon-tay'-ru, go'-is
(Braz. general)		
Both names should be used, thus: <i>Goes Monteiro</i> , not <i>Monteiro</i> alone.		
Montenegro (Yugosl.)	Eng. mǒn'-tî-ně'-grô	mon'-ti-nee'-gro
	It. môn'-tě-ně'-grô	mon'-teh-neh'-gro
Serb-Croat <i>Crna Gora</i> , q.v.		

Montgomery	mən(t)-gŭm'-(ə)-rĭ	muhn(t)-guh'm'-(uh)-rĭ or mŏn(t)-gŭm'-(ə)-rĭ mon(t)-guh'm'-(uh)-rĭ
In America and England mən-gŭm'-rĭ [muhn-guhm'-rĭ] is both old-fashioned genteel and popular. As the most idiomatic pronunciation it is probably preferable for radio, although pronunciations according to the spelling are as common.		
Montluçon (Fr.)	môN-lü-sôN'	moN-lü-soN'
Montpelier (Vt.)	mönt-pē'-lyər	mont-pee'-lyuhr
Montpellier (Fr.)	môN-pē-lyě'	moN-peh-lyeh'
Montreuil (Fr.)	môN-trŭ'(y)	moN-troe'(y)
Monywa (Burma)	mŏn-yōōä'	mohn-yu-ah'
Moppo (Korea)	môp-pô	mop-po
Morača (Yugosl., riv.)	mô'-ră-chă	mo'-rah-chah
Moradabad (India)	mō-rə-də-băd' or mō-ră-dă-băd'	moh-ruh-duh-bad' moh-rah-dah-bahd'
Mora Figueroa, Manuel (Sp. leader)	mô'-ră fē-gě-rô'-ă, mă-nwĕl'	mo'-rah fee-geh-ro'- ah, mah-nwel'
Morava (Europ. riv.)	Cz. mô'-ră-vă	mo'-rah-vah
German <i>March</i> , märk(h)' [mahrk(h)'].		
Morava (Yugosl., riv.)	mô'-ră'-vă	mo'-rah'-vah
Moravia (Cz., prov.)	Eng. mō-ră'-vĭ-ə	moh-ray'-vi-uh
Czech <i>Morava</i> , mô'-ră-vă [mo'-rah-vah]. German <i>Mähren</i> , mē'-rən [meh'-ruhn].		
Moravica (Yugosl., riv.)	mô'-ră'-vĭ-tsă	mo'-rah'-vi-tsah
Moravice, Staro (Yugosl.)	mô'-ră'-vĭ-tsě, stă'-rô	mo'-rah'-vi-tseh, stah'-ro
Moravská, -é, -ý (Cz.)	mô'-răf-skă, -ě, -ĭ	mo'-rahf-skah, -eh, -i
A common element, meaning <i>Moravian</i> , in Czech place names. It may be necessary to look up the other part of the name.		
Moravska (Yugosl.)	mô'-răv'-skă	mo'-rahv'-skah
Moravská Ostrava (Cz.)	mô'-răf-skă ô'-stră-vă	mo'-rahf-skah o'-strah-vah
German <i>Mährisch Ostrau</i> , mē'-rĭsh ôs'-trou [meh'-rĭsh os'-trau].		
Morbihan (Fr., dept.)	môr-bē-ăN'	mor-bee-ahN'
Morea (Gr.)	Eng. mō-rē'-ə	moh-ree'-uh
Greek <i>Moreas</i> , mô-rē'-ăs [mo-reh'-ahs] or môr-yăs' [mor-yahs']. See <i>Peloponnesos</i> .		
Moree (Austral.)	mō-rē'	moh-ree'
Moreton (Austral., bay)	môrt'n	mort'n
Morgenstierne, Wilhelm (Nor. diplomat)	môr'-gən-styēr'-nə, vĭl'-hĕlm	mor'-guh'n-styehr'- nuh, vil'-helm
Morgenthau, Sec. Henry	môr'-gən-thô	mor'-guh'n-thaw

Morfnigo, Higinio (President of Paraguay)	mô-rē'-nē-gô, ē-hēn'-yô	mo-ree'-nee-go, ee-heen'-yo
Morinj (Yugosl.)	mô'-rĭn(y)	mo'-rin(y)
Morlaccia Channel (Yugosl.)	Eng. môr-lăk'-ə It. môr-lăk'-kă	mor-lak'-uh mor-lahk'-kah
Serb-Croat <i>Planinski Kanal</i> , q.v.		
Morlaix (Fr.)	môr-lě'	mor-leh'
Mormanno (It.)	môr-măn'-nô	mor-mahn'-no
Mormugão (Port. India)	môr-môo-gouN'	mor-moo-gauN'
Also called <i>Marmagao</i> , măr-mə-gou' [mahr-muh-gau'], and <i>Marmagoa</i> , măr-mə-gô'-ə [mahr-muh-goh'-uh].		
Morobe (New Guinea)	mô-rô'-bě	mo-ro'-beh
Morombe (Madag.)	mô-rôm-bě'	mo-rom-beh'
Morotai (NEI)	mô-rô-tĭ'	mo-ro-tai'
Morova planina (Alb., mts.)	mô'-rô-vă plă'-nē'-nă	mo'-ro-vah plah'-nee'- nah
Morozovskaya (Rus.)	mô-rô'-zôf-skă-yă	mo-ro'-zof-skah-yah
Morshansk (Rus.)	môr-shănsk'	mor-shahnsk'
Morskie Oko (Pol., lake)	môr'-skyě ô'-kô	mor'-skyeh o'-ko
German <i>Fischsee</i> , q.v.		
Morsott (Alg.)	môr-sôt'	mor-sot'
Mosalsk (Rus.)	mô-sălsk'	mo-sahlsk'
Moscow (Rus.)	môs'-kô	mos'-koh
This is the only pronunciation recorded in dictionaries, and radio speakers should therefore adopt it as probably the most convenient. However, a spelling pronunciation, môs'-kou [mos'-kau], is very common in the United States and deserves dictionary recognition. The Russian is <i>Moskva</i> , pronounced môs-kvă' [mos-kvah']. English derivatives are <i>Muscovy</i> and <i>Muscovite</i> —müs'-kô-vĭ [muhs'-koh-vi] and müs'-kô-vĭt [muhs'-koh-vait].		
Moselle (Fr., Ger., riv.)	mô-zěl'	mo-zel'
German <i>Mosel</i> , mô'-zəl [moh'-zuhl].		
Mosjoen or Mosjøen (Nor.)	mô'-shû-ən	moh'-shœ-uhn
Moskenes (Nor., isl.)	môs'-kě-nēs	mus'-keh-nes
Moskva (Rus., riv.)	môs-kvă'	mos-kvah'
Moslem	môz'-ləm or môs'-ləm	moz'-luhm or mos'-luhm
Mosoedji or Mosudyi (NEI)	mô-sôôd'-yě	mo-sood'-yee
Moson (Hung.)	mô'-shôn	mo'-shon
Moss (Nor.)	môs'	mos'
Most (Cz.)	môst'	most'
German <i>Brüz</i> , brüks' [brüks'].		

Mostaganem (Alg.)	môs-tă-gă-nēm'	mos-tah-gah-nem'
Moštanica (Yugosl.)	mô'-shtă'-nĭ-tsă	mo'-shtah'-ni-tsah
Mostar (Yugosl.)	mô'-stăr	mo'-stahr
Mösvatn (Nor., dam)	mûs'-vătĭn	mœs'-vahtn
Motovski Zaliv (Rus.)	mô-tôf'-skĭ ză-lĕf'	mo-tof'-ski zah-leef'
Mouliana (Crete)	mōō-lyă-nă'	moo-lyah-nah'
Moulins (Fr.)	mōō-lăN'	moo-laN'
Moulmein (Burma)	mōōl-măn'	mul-mayn'

The first syllable is also pronounced *môl-* and *môl-*. The native pronunciation is approximately mô'-lə-myĭng' [maw'-luh-myaing'].

Mount Etna (Sicily)	Eng. êt'-nə	et'-nuh
Mouscron (Belg.)	mōō-skrôN'	moo-skroN'

Flemish *Moeskroen*, q.v.

Mouzaki (Gr.)	mōō-ză'-kē	moo-zah'-kee
Mowinkel, Johan	mô'-vĭng-kəl, yô-hăn'	moh'-ving-kuhl, yoh-
Ludwig (Nor. leader)	lōōd'-vĭk	hahn' lud'-vik
Mozambique (Afr.)	mô'-zəm-bĕk'	moh'-zuhm-beek'

Portuguese *Moçambique*, mô'-səm-bĕ'-kə [mo'-suhm-bee'-kuh].

Mozdok (Rus.)	môz-dôk'	moz-dok'
Mozgovo (Yugosl.)	môz'-gô-vô	moz'-go-vo
Mozhaisk (Rus.)	mô-zhĭsk'	mo-zhaïsk'
Mozirje (Yugosl.)	mô'-zĭr-yĕ	mo'-zihr-yeh
Mozyr (Rus.)	mô-zwĕr'	mo-zweer'
Mramorak (Yugosl.)	mĕră'-mô-răk	mrah'-mo-rahk
Mrčajevci (Yugosl.)	mĕr'-chă'-yĕv-tsi	muhr'-chah'-yev-tsi
Mrkonjićgrad (Yugosl.)	mĕr'-kô'-nyĭch-grăd	muhr'-ko'-nyich-

grahd

Mrsać (Yugosl.)	mĕr'-săch	muhr'-sahch
Mruk, Joseph	mĕ-rŭk'	muh-ruhk'

(U.S. representative)

Mrzen (Yugosl.)	mĕr'-zĕn	muhr'-zen
Mrzenci (Yugosl.)	mĕr'-zĕn-tsi	muhr'-zen-tsi
Msaken (Tun.)	mĕ-să'-kĕn	muh-sa'-ken
Mshchonov (Pol.)	See <i>Mszczonów</i> .	
Mshinskaya (Rus.)	mshĭn'-skă-yă	mshin'-skah-yah
Msta (Rus., riv.)	mstă'	mstah'
Msus (Libya)	mă-sōōs'	muh-soos'
Mszczonów (Pol.)	mshchô'-nōōf	mshcho'-nuf

Russian *Mshchonov*, mshchô'-nōf [mshcho'-nof].

Mtsensk (Rus.)	mtsĕnsk'	mtsensk'
Mubo (Oc.)	mōō-bô	moo'-bo
Muelheim (Ger.)	mül'-hĭm	mül'-haim
Muenchen (Ger.)	mün'-k(h)ən	mün'-k(h)uhn

English *Munich*, q.v.

muende or münde	mün'-də	mün'-duh
An element, meaning <i>river mouth</i> , in German place names.		
Muenster (Ger.)	mün'-stər	mün'-stuh
Mufta (Libya)	mōōf'-tā	muf'-tah
Mugil (Oc.)	mōō'-gēl	moo'-geel
Muğla (Turk.)	mōō'-lā'	moo'-lah'
Muhlenberg (Am. name)	mū'-lən-bûrg	myoo'-luhn-buhrg
Muhu(maa) (Est., isl.)	mōō'-hōō(-mä)	moo'-hoo(-mah)
Russian and German <i>Mon</i> , q.v.		
Muka (Sarawak)	mōō'-kā	moo'-kah
Mukačevo (Cz.)	mōō'-kā-chō'-vō	moo'-kah-cho'-vo
	or mōō'-kā-chě'-vō	moo'-kah-cheh'-vo
Hungarian <i>Munkács</i> , mōōng'-käch [mung'-kahch].		
Mukden (Manchu., prov., city)	mōōk-děn or mōōk- děn	muk-den or mook-den
Also called <i>Fêng-t'ien</i> , q.v.		
Mulat (Yugosl.)	mōō'-lät	moo'-laht
Italian <i>Melada</i> , q.v.		
mulga (Australian tree)	mül'-gə	muhl'-guh
Mülheim (Ger.)	mül'-hīm	mül'-haim
Mulhouse (Fr.)	mü-lōōz'	mü-looz'
German <i>Mülhausen</i> , mül'-hou'-zən [mül'-hau'-zuhn].		
Multan (India)	mōōl-tān'	mul-tahn'
Munchar (Tun.)	mōōn-shār'	mun-shahr'
München (Ger.)	mün'-k(h)ən	mün'-k(h)uhn
English <i>Munich</i> , q.v.		
München-Gladbach (Ger.)	mün'-k(h)ən- gläd'-bäk(h)	mün'-k(h)uhn- glahd'-bahk(h)
Munda (Oc.)	mōōn'-dä	moon'-dah
Mundt, Karl (U.S. representative)	münt'	muhnt'
Munich (Ger.)	<i>Eng.</i> mū'-nik	myoo'-nik
German <i>Muenchen</i> , q.v.		
Munkács (Cz.)	See <i>Mukačevo</i> .	
Muñoz Marín, Luis (P. R. leader)	mōō-nyōs' mā-rēn', lwēs'	moo-nyos' mah-reen', lwees'
Münster (Ger.)	mün'-stər	mün'-stuh
To be distinguished from <i>Munster</i> , Eire, mün'-stər [muhn'-stuh].		
Muntenia (Rum.)	See <i>Walachia</i> .	
Mur (Austria, Yugosl., riv.)	mōōr'	moor'
Mura (Yugosl., riv.)	mōō'-rā	moo'-rah
Muraszombat (Yugosl.)	See <i>Murska Sobota</i> .	
Muravyevo (Lith.)	<i>Rus.</i> mōō-rā-vyō'-vō	mu-rah-vyo'-vo
Lithuanian <i>Mažeikiai</i> , q.v.		

Murcia (Sp.)	<i>Eng.</i> mōōr'-shə <i>Sp.</i> mōōr'-thyä or -syä	mur'-shuh moor'-thyah or -syah
Mureş (Rum., riv.)	mōō'-rësh	mu'-resh
Murilo (Oc.)	mōō-rē-lô'	moo-ree-lo'
Murmansk (Rus.)	mōōr'-mänsk'	moor'-mahnsk'
Murom (Rus.)	mōō'-röm	moo'-rom
Murro di Porco or Porto (Sicily, cape)	mōōr'-rô dē pôr'-kô or pôr'-tô	moor'-ro dee por'-ko or por'-to
Murska Sobota (Yugosl.)	mōōr'-skä sö'-bô-tä	moor'-skah so'-bo-tah
Hungarian <i>Muraszombat</i> , mōō'-rô-sôm'-bôt [mu'-ro-som'-bot]. German <i>Olsnitz</i> .		
Murua (Oc.)	mōō'-rōō-ä	moo'-roo-ah
Murzuch (Libya)	mōōr'-zōōk	moor'-zook
Also spelled <i>Murzug</i> , <i>Murzuk</i> , <i>Mourzouk</i> .		
Musacchia (Alb.)	<i>It.</i> mōō-säk'-kyä	moo-sahk'-kyah
Albanian <i>Myzeqe</i> , q.v.		
Muscel (Rum.)	mōōs-chěl'	mus-chel'
Mushu (New Guinea)	mōō-shōō'	moo-shoo'
Musi (NEI) See <i>Moesi</i> .		
Mussau (Oc.)	mōōs-sou'	moos-sau'
Mussolini, Benito (It. leader)	mōōs-sô-lē'-nē, bē-nē'-tô	moos-so-lee'-nee, beh-nee'-to
See <i>Duce</i> .		
Mussulman	mūs'-əl-mən	muhs'-uhl-muhn
Mustapha Kemal Pasha (Turk.)	See <i>Kemal Atatürk</i> .	
Mušutište (Yugosl.)	mōō'-shōō'-tš-shtě	moo'-shoo'-ti-shteh
Mutnica (Yugosl.)	mōōt'-nš-tsä	moot'-ni-tsah
Mutupina (Oc.)	mōō-tōō-pē'-nä	moo-too-pee'-nah
Muzhëll (Alb.)	mōō'-zhəl	moo'-zhuhl
Muzhlli (Alb.)	See <i>Muzhëll</i> .	
Myanaung (Burma)	myän-oung'	myahn-aung'
Myebon (Burma)	myě-bōn'	myeh-bohn'
Myingyan (Burma)	myin'-jän'	myin'-jahn'
Myitkyina (Burma)	myit'-chī-nä or myit'-chē-nä'	myit'-chi-nah myit-chee-nah'
Myittha (Burma)	myit-thä'	myit-thah'
Mykonos (Gr., isl.)	mē'-kô-nô(s)	mee'-ko-no(s)
Myohaung (Burma)	myō-houng'	myoh-haung'
Myrdal (Nor.)	mür'-däl	mür'-dahl
Myrtos (Crete)	mēr'-tôs	meer'-tos
Mysen (Nor.)	müs'n	müs'n
Mysore (India)	mī-sōr'	mai-sohr'
Mysovaya (Rus.)	mī-sō-vä'-yä	mi-so-vah'-yah

Mytho (Indo-Ch.)	mē-tó'	mee-taw'
Mytilene (Gr., isl., city)	<i>Eng.</i> mīt'-i-lē'-nī <i>Gr.</i> mē-tē-lē'-nē	mit'-i-lee'-ni mee-tee-lee'-nee

Also called *Lesbos*, q.v.

Myzeqe (Alb.)	mü-zě'-kyě	mü-zeh'-kyeh
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Italian *Musacchia*, q.v.

Myzeqeja (Alb.) See *Myzeqe*.

Naaldwijk (Neth.)	nält'-wīk	nahlt'-waik
Naarden (Neth.)	när'-dēn	nahr'-duhn
Naba (Burma)	nə-bā'	nuh-bah'
Nabeul (Tun.)	nā-būl'	nah-bœl'
Nabeur (Tun.)	nā-būr'	nah-boer'
Náchod (Cz.)	nā'-hód	nah'-hod
Nădlac (Rum.)	nəd-lăk'	nuhd-lahk'
Nadvoitsy (Rus.)	nā-dvoi'-tsī	nah-dvoi'-tsi
Nadwórna (Pol.)	nā-dwōr'-nā	nah-dwur'-nah
Nærøfjord (Nor.)	nār'-ū-fyōr	nehr'-œ-fyohr
Næstved (Den.)	něst'-vēth	nest'-veith
Naft Safid (Iran)	năft' sâ-fēd'	naft' seh-feed'
Naga (P.I.)	nā'-gā	nah'-gah
Nagano (Jap.)	nā-gā-nō	nah-gah-no
Nagara Patom (Thai)	nə-kôn pə-tōm'	nuh-kawn puh-tohm

Also spelled *Nakon Patom*.

Nagara Svagara (Thai) See *Nagorn Sawarn*.

Nagasaki (Jap.)	nā-gā-sā-kē	nah-gah-sah-kee
Nagorn Sawarn (Thai)	nə-kôn' sə-wān'	nuh-kawn' suh-wahn

Also spelled *Nagara Svagara*.

Nagorn Sridharmarat (Thai)	nə-kôn' sē'-tūm-ə-răt'	nuh-kawn' see'-tuhm-uh-raht'
Nagornoe (Rus.)	nā-gôr'-nō-yě	nah-gor'-no-yeh
Nagoya (Jap.)	nā-gō-yā	nah-go-yah
Nagpur (India)	năg-pōor'	nag-pur'
Nagy, Costa (Yugosl. leader)	nā'-gē, kôs'-tā	nah'-gee, kos'-tah

nagy (Hung.) nőd'(y) or nőt'(y) nod'(y) or not'(y)

An element, meaning *great* or *large*, in Hungarian place names. It may be necessary to look up the other part of the name.

Nagybánya (Rum.) See *Baia Mare*.

Nagybecskerek (Yugosl.) See *Bečkerek*, *Veliki*.

Nagykanizsa (Hung.) nőt'(y)-kő'-nī-zhő not'(y)-ko'-ni-zho

Nagykároly (Rum.) See *Carei*.

Nagykikinda (Yugosl.) See *Kikinda*, *Velika*.

Nagykőrös (Hung.)	nőt'(y)-kő'-rűsh	not'(y)-kœ'-roesh
Nagyszalonta (Rum.)	See <i>Salonta</i> .	
Nagyszeben (Rum.)	See <i>Sibiu</i> .	
Nagyvárad (Rum.)	See <i>Oradea</i> .	
Nahas, Pasha Mustapha (Egypt. leader)	nă-hās', pă'-shă mōos'-tă-fă	nah-hahs', pah'-shah mus'-tah-fah
Nairobi (Kenya)	nī-rō'-bī	nai-roh'-bi
Naistenjärvi (Fin.)	nīs'-tēn-yăr-vī	nais'-ten-yehr-vi
Nájera, Francisco Cas- tillo (Mex. leader)	nă'-hě-ră, frăn-sēs'- kô kās-tě'-yô	nah'-beh-rah, frahn- sees'-ko kahs-tee'- yo
Nakhichevan (Rus.)	nă-hī-chě-văn'(y)	nah-hi-cheh-vahn'(y)
Nakło (Pol.)	nă'-klô	nah'-klo
Nakon Patom (Thai)	See <i>Nagara Patom</i> .	
Nakta (Tun.)	năk'-tă	nahk'-tah
Nalchik (Rus.)	năl'(y)-chĭk	nahl'(y)-chik
Nalut (Libya)	nă-lōōt'	nah-loot'
Nam, Menam (Thai, riv.)	nām', mǎ-nām'	nahm', ma-nahm'
Namdalen (Nor.)	nām'-dă-lən	nahm'-dah-luhn
Namdinh (Indo-Ch.)	nām-dĭn'	nahm-din'
Namoluk (Oc.)	nă'-mô-lōōk	nah'-mo-look
Namonuito (Oc.)	nă-mô-nōō-ě'-tô	nah-mo-noo-ee'-to
Namorik (Oc.)	nă'-mô-rĕk	nah'-mo-reek
Namsos (Nor.)	nām'-sôs	nahm'-sohs
Nam-t'ing (Ch., Yunnan)	nām-tĭng	nahm-ting
Namtu (Burma)	nəm-tōō'	nuhm-too'
Namu (Oc.)	nă'-mōō	nah'-moo
Namur (Belg.)	<i>Eng.</i> nă-mōōr' <i>Fr.</i> nă-mŭr'	nah-moor' nah-mŭr'
Namur (Oc.)	nă'-mōōr	nah'-moor
Nan (Thai)	năn'	nahn'
Nan-ch'ang (Ch., Kiangsi)	năn-chāng	nahn-chahng
Nan-ch'êng (Ch., Kiangsi)	năn-chŭng	nahn-chuhng
Nan-chêng (Ch., Shansi)	năn-jŭng	nahn-juhng
Nan-ch'i (Ch., Szechwan)	năn-chē	nahn-chee
Nan-ching (Ch., Fukien)	năn-jĭng	nahn-jing
Nancy (Fr.)	<i>Eng.</i> năn'-sī <i>Fr.</i> năN-sē'	nan'-si nahN-see'
Nan-fêng (Ch., Kiangsi)	năn-fŭng	nahn-fuhng
Nan-hsien (Ch., Hunan)	năn-shyĕn	nahn-shyen
Nan-k'ang (Ch., Kiangsi)	năn-kāng	nahn-kahng

Also called *Hsing-tzu*, q.v. This city is north of Lake Poyang.

Nan-k'ang (Ch., Kiangsi)	năn-chăng	nahn-chahng
A variant spelling of <i>Nan-ch'ang</i> , q.v. This city is south of Lake Poyang.		
Nan-king (Ch., Kiangsu)	<i>Eng.</i> năn-kĩng <i>Ch.</i> năn-kĩng	nahn-king nahn-king
Nan-ling (Ch., mt. range)	năn-lĩng	nahn-ling
Also called <i>Nan-shan</i> , q.v.		
Nan Lui (Ch., Yünnan, riv.)	năn lōō-ē	nahn loo-ee
Nan-ning (Ch., Kwangsi)	<i>Eng.</i> năn-nĩng <i>Ch.</i> năn-nĩng	nahn-ning nahn-ning
Nan-pên-chiang (Ch., Yünnan)	năn-pŭn-jyāng	nahn-puhn-jyahng
Nan-shan (Ch., mt. range)	năn-shān	nahn-shahn
Also called <i>Nan-ling</i> , q.v.		
Nantes (Fr.)	<i>Eng.</i> nănts' <i>Fr.</i> năNt'	nants' nahNt'
Nanumanga (Oc.)	nă'-nōō-măng'-ă	nah'-noo-mahng'-ah
Nanumea (Oc.)	nă'-nōō-mě'-ă	nah'-noo-meh'-ah
Nanyaseik (Burma)	năn'-yă-săk'	nahn'-yah-sayk'
Naousa or Niaousta (Gr.)	nou'-să or nyou'-stă	nau'-sah nyau'-stah
Naples (It.)	<i>Eng.</i> nă'-pəlz	nay'-puhlz
Napoli (It.)	nă'-pô-lē	nah'-po-lee
English <i>Naples</i> , q.v.		
Nara (Jap.)	nă-ră	nah-rah
Narage (Oc.)	nă-ră'-gě	nah-rah'-geh
Narbada (India, riv.)	nər-bŭd'-ə	nuhr-buhd'-uh
Narbonne (Fr.)	năr-bôn'	nahr-bon'
Narew (Pol.)	nă'-rěf	nah'-ref
Russian spelling <i>Narev</i> .		
Narik (Oc.)	nă'-rēk	nah'-reek
Narocz (Pol.)	nă'-rôch	nah'-roch
Russian spelling <i>Naroch</i> .		
Narodichi (Rus.)	nă-rô'-dĩ-chĩ	nah-ro'-di-chi
Naro Fominsk (Rus.)	nă'-rô fō-měnsk'	nah'-ro fo-meensk'
Narova (Est., riv.)	nă-rô'-vă	nah-ro'-vah
Narromine (Austral.)	nă-r'-ə-mĩn'	nehr'-uh-main'
Nartë (Alb.) See <i>Arta</i> .		
Narva (Est.)	năr'-vă	nahr'-vah
Narvik (Nor.)	<i>Eng.</i> năr'-vĩk <i>Nor.</i> năr'-vėk	nahr'-vik nahr'-veek

The analogy of the English pronunciation of *Narvik* with "short i" will probably govern other place names with *-vik* if they come into the news.

Năsăud (Rum.)	nə-sə-ōd'	nuh-suh-ud'
Hungarian <i>Naszod</i> , nō'-sōd [no'-sod].		
Naselsk (Pol.)	See <i>Nasielsk</i> .	
Nashchi (Rus.)	nā'-shchī	nah'-shchi
Našice (Yugosl.)	nā'-shī-tsě	nah'-shi-tseh
Nasielsk (Pol.)	nā'-syělsk	nah'-syelsk
Russian <i>Nasielsk</i> , nā-sěl(y)sk' [nah-sel(y)sk'].		
Nassa (Gr., Paros)	nā'-sā	nah'-sah
Nassau (Ger.)	<i>Eng.</i> nās'-ô	nas'-aw
	<i>Ger.</i> nā'-sou	nah'-sau
Naszod (Rum.)	See <i>Năsăud</i> .	
Natal (Brazil)	nā-tāl'	nah-tahl'
Almost nă-toul' [nah-taul'] or nă-tôl' [nah-tawl'].		
Natal (U. of S. Afr.)	nə-tāl'	nuh-tal'
Natalinci (Yugosl.)	nā'-tā'-līn-tsi	nah'-tah'-lin-tsi
Natmaw (Burma)	nət'-mô'	nuht'-maw'
Natoena or Natuna (NEI)	nă-tōō'-nă	nah-too'-nah
Naturaliste (Austral., cape)	năt'-ū-rə-līst	nat'-yoo-ruh-list
Pronounced like <i>naturalist</i> .		
Naumiēstis (Lith.)	nou'-myēs-tīs	nau'-myes-tis
Nauna (Oc.)	nā-ōō'-nā	nah-oo'-nah
Nauplia (Gr.)	See <i>Navplion</i> .	
Naura (Oc.)	nā-ōō'-rā	nah-oo'-rah
Nauroz (Iran)	nō-rōōz'	noh-rooz'
The great spring holiday of Persia.		
Nauru (Oc.)	nā-ōō'-rōō	nah-oo'-roo
Navanagar (India)	nūv-ə-nūg'-ər	nuhv-uh-nuhg'-uhr
Also spelled <i>Nawanagar</i> ; also called <i>Jamnagar</i> , q.v.		
Navarino (Gr.)	<i>It.</i> nā-vā-rē'-nô	nah-vah-ree'-no
	<i>Gr.</i> nā-vā-rē'-nô(n)	nah-vah-ree'-no(n)
The official name is <i>Pylos</i> , q.v.		
Navarra (Sp.)	nā-vā'-rā	nah-vah'-rah
English <i>Navarre</i> , nə-vār' [nuh-vahr'].		
Navlya (Rus.)	nāv'-lyā	navh'-lyah
Navpaktos (Gr.)	nāf'-pā-ktôs	nahf'-pah-ktos
Navplion (Gr.)	nāf'-plē-ô(n)	nahf'-plee-o(n)
English <i>Nauplia</i> , nō'-plī-ə [naw'-pli-uh].		
Nawanagar (India)	See <i>Navanagar</i> .	
Naxos (Gr.)	<i>Eng.</i> nāk'-sôs	nak'-sos
	<i>Gr.</i> nā'-ksô(s)	nah'-kso(s)
Naze, the (Nor.)	<i>Eng.</i> nāz'	nayz'
Norwegian <i>Lindesnes</i> , q.v.		

Nazi	nā'-tsī or nāt'-sī or nāz'-ī or nā'-zī	nah'-tsi or nat'-si naz'-i or nah'-zi
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An abbreviation of German *Nationalsozialistische Partei*. The first pronunciation is probably the most common, but it may be displaced by the second or third.

Ndawara (Oc.)	ndā-wā'-rā	ndah-wah'-rah
Ndrual (Oc.)	ndrōō'-vāl	ndroo'-vahl
Nduke (Oc.)	ndōō'-kě	ndoo'-keh
Neai Kalamai (Gr.)	ně'-ě kā-lā'-mě	neh'-eh kah-lah'-meh
Neapolis (Crete)	ně-ā'-pō-lēs	neh-ah'-po-lees
Nebeur (Tun.)	ně-bûr'	neh-bœr'
necessary	nēs'-ə-sēr'-ī	nes'-uh-sehr'-i

The pronunciation nēs'-ə-sēr-ī [nes'-uh-suhr-i] is listed (as an alternative marked *or, especially British*) by only one of five American dictionaries. It is not suited to American radio use.

Nedrigaylov (Rus.)	ně-dri-gī'-lōf	neh-dri-gai'-lof
Neerpelt (Belg.)	nār'-pělt	nayr'-pelt
Nefta (Tun.)	něf'-tā	nef'-tah
Negapatam (India)	ně'-gə-pə-tām'	neh'-guh-puh-tam'
Negoi (Rum., mt.)	ně-goi'	neh-goi'
Negotin (Yugosl.)	ně'-gō-tīn	neh'-go-tin
Negraïs (Burma)	ně-grā'-is	neh-gray'-is
Negros (P.I.)	ně'-grōs	neh'-gros
Nehru, Pandit Jawa-harlal (Indian leader)	ně'-rōō, pūn'-dīt jə-wə-hər-lāl'	neh'-roo, puhn'-dīt juh-wuh-huhr-lahl'
Neikban (Burma)	nāk'-bān'	nayk'-ban'
Neisse (Ger.)	nīs'-ə	nais'-uh
Nelidovo (Rus.)	ně-lě'-dō-vō	neh-lee'-do-vo
Nellore (India)	něl-lōr'	nel-lor'
Neman (Europ. riv.)	See <i>Niemen</i> .	
Nemanjinci (Yugosl.)	ně'-mā'-nyīn-tsi	neh'-mah'-nyin-tsi
Nemenikuće (Yugosl.)	ně'-mě-ně'-kōō-chě	neh'-meh-nee'-koo- chēh
Nemi (It., lake)	<i>Eng.</i> nā'-mī <i>It.</i> ně'-mē	nay'-mi neh'-mee
Nemirov (Rus.)	ně-mē'-rōf	neh-mee'-rof
Nemunas (Europ. riv.)	<i>Lith.</i> nyě'-mōō-nās	nyeh'-mu-nahs
See <i>Niemen</i> .		
Nemuro (Jap.)	ně-mōō-rō	neh-moo-ro
Nenana (Alaska)	nī-nān'-ə	ni-nan'-uh
Nënerçka (Alb., mts.)	See <i>Nënerçkë</i> .	
Nënerçkë (Alb., mts.)	nə-nërçh'-kə	nuh-nehrch'-kuh
neoprene	ně'-ō-prēn'	nee'-oh-preen'
Nepal (Asia)	nə-pōl'	nuh-pawl'

Nercha (Rus., riv.)	ně'r'-chă	nehr'-chah
Nerchinsk (Rus.)	ně'r'-chĭnsk	nehr'-chinsk
Nerchinski Zavod (Rus.)	ně'r'-chĭn-ski ză-vôd'	nehr'-chin-ski zah-vod'
Neresnica (Yugosl.)	ně'-rēs'-nĭ-tsă	neh'-res'-ni-tsah
Neretva (Yugosl.)	ně'-rě-tvă	neh'-reh-tvah
Italian <i>Narenta</i> .		
Nerodimka (Yugosl., riv.)	ně'-rô'-dĭm-kă	neh'-ro'-dim-kah
Neroefjord (Nor.)	ně'r'-û-fyör	nehr'-œ-fyohr
nes	nēs'	nes'
An element meaning <i>headland</i> , in Norwegian place names.		
Nesebar (Bulg.)	ně'-sě-băr	neh'-seh-bahr
Also called <i>Mesemvria</i> , mĕ-sēm'-vrĕ-yă [meh-sem'-vree-yah].		
Nesflaten (Nor.)	nēs'-flătn	nes'-flahtn
Neshava (Pol.)	See <i>Nieszawa</i> .	
Nestos (Balkan riv.)	ně'-stôs	neh'-stos
Bulgarian <i>Mesta</i> , q.v.		
Nesvizh (Pol.)	See <i>Nieśwież</i> .	
Nethe (Belg., riv.)	nă'-tə	nay'-tuh
Nettuno (It.)	nĕt'-tōō'-nô	net-too'-no
Netze (Ger., Pol., riv.)	Ger. nĕt'-sə	net'-suh
Polish <i>Noteć</i> , q.v.		
Neubrandenburg (Ger.)	noi-brăn'-dăn- bōörk(h)	noi-brahn'-duhn- burk(h)
Neufbrisach (Fr.)	nûf-brĕ-zăsh'	nœf-bree-zahsh'
German <i>Neubreisach</i> , noi-brĭ'-zăk(h) [noi-brai'-zahk(h)].		
Neufchateau (Fr.)	nûf-shă-tō'	nœf-shah-toh'
Neuilly (Fr.)	nû-yĕ'	nœ-yee'
Neunkirchen (Austria)	noin'-kĭr'-k(h)ən	noin'-kihr'-k(h)uhn
Neusalz (Ger.)	noi'-zălts'	noi'-zahlts'
Neu Sandec (Pol.)	See <i>Nowy Sącz</i> .	
Neuss (Ger.)	nois'	nois'
Neustadt (Ger.)	noi'-shtăt	noi'-shtaht
Neuwied (Ger.)	noi'-vĕt	noi'-veet
Neva (Rus., riv.)	Eng. nĕ'-və Rus. nĕ'-vă'	nee'-vuh neh'-vah'
Nevel (Rus.)	nĕ'-vĕl(y)	neh'-vel(y)
Nevers (Fr.)	nə-vĕr'	nuh-vehr'
Nevesinje (Yugosl.)	nĕ'-vĕ'-sĭ-nyĕ	neh'-veh'-si-nyeh
Nevidiskof (Alaska, Attu)	nĕ'-vĕ'-dĭs-kōf	neh-vee'-dis-kof
Nevinomyssk (Rus.)	nĕ'-vĭn-nō-mwĕsk'	neh-vin-no-mweesk'
Also called <i>Nevĭnomysskaya</i> , nĕ'-vĭn-nō-mwĕs'-skă-yă [neh-vin-no-mwees'-skah-yah].		
Nevrokop (Bulg.)	nĕ'-vrō-kōp	neh'-vro-kop

Newfoundland nū'-fənd-lānd' nyoo'-fuhnd-land'

Note that the second syllable is normally not stressed and has the vowel schwa. However, as an attribute in *Newfoundland dog*, the second syllable is stressed and is pronounced "found."

New Guinea (Oc.) nū gín'-í nyoo gín'-i

New Orleans (La.) nū ôr'-lyenz nyoo or'-lyuhnz

or nū ôr'-lĭ-enz nyoo or'-li-uhnz

Elsewhere in the South, the city is often called *nū ôr'-lenz* (nyoo or'-luhnz). The minstrel show pronunciation rhyming with *jeans*, *nū ôr-lēnz'* [nyoo' or-leenz'] should be avoided. Cf. *Orleans*.

Nezhin (Rus.) ně'-zhǐn neh'-zhin

Ngatik (Oc.) ngä'-tëk ngah'-teek

Nggela (Oc.) nggě'-lä nggeh'-lah

Ngulu (Oc.) ngōō-lōō' ngoo-loo'

Nguna (Oc.)	ngoo'-nä	ngoo'-nah
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Nha Trang (Indo-Ch.) nyä-träng' nyah-trahng'

Niamt (Rum.)	nyämts'	nyahmts'
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Nias (NEI) nē'-äs nee'-ahs

Niau (Oc.) nē-ou' nee-au'

Nicaria (Gr., isl.) See *Ikaria*.

Nicobar (India, isls.) nĭk-ō-bār' nik-oh-bahr'

Nicosia (Sicily) nē-kô-zē'-ä nee-ko-zee'-ah

Nida (Pol., riv.) nē'-dä nee'-dah

Nidaros (Nor.) nē'-dä-rōs nee'-dah-rohs

Officially called *Trondheim*, q.v.

Nidže (Balkan mt.) nē'-jě nee'-jeh

Niedere Tauern (Austria,
mts.) nē'-də-rə tou'-ərən nee'-duh-ruh
tau'-uhrn

Nielsen, Sven	nēl'-sən, svĕn'	neel'-suhn, sven'
(Nor. minister)		

Niemen (Europ. riv.) *Eng.* nē'-mən nee'-muhn

Pol. nyě'-měn nyeh'-men

Lithuanian *Nemunas*, q.v. Russian *Nyeman*, ně'-män [neh'-mahn].

German *Memel*, q.v.

niemi nē'-ě'-mē nee'-eh'-mee

An element, meaning *cape* or *point*, in Finnish place names.

Nienburg (Ger.) nēn'-bōōrk(h) neen'-burk(h)

Niesieburg (Ger.)	nyesh'-vyesh	nyesh'-vyesh
Nieśwież (Pol.)	nyesh'-vyesh	nyesh'-vyesh

Russian *Nesvizh*, nēs'-vīzh [nes'-vizh].

Nieszawa (Pol.) nyě-shā'-vā nyeh-shah'-vah

Russian *Neshava*, nĕ-shă'-vă [neh-shah'-vah].

Nietzsche, F. W. nē'-chə nee'-chuh

Nieuport (Belg.)	ně'-ōō-pōrt	nee'-u-port
Inevitable English	nū'-pōrt [nyoo'-port].	
Nieuwe Maas (Neth., riv.)	ně'-wə mās'	nee'-wuh mahs'
Nigrita (Gr.)	nē-grē'-tā	nee-gree'-tah
Niigata (Jap.)	nyē-ē-gā-tā	nyee-ee-gah-tah
Nijmegen (Neth.)	Eng. nī'-mā-gən Du. nī'-mā-k(h)ən	nai'-may-guhn nai'-may-k(h)uhn
For the usual Dutch pronunciation see <i>Nimwegen</i> . Cf. <i>Nimeguen</i> .		
Nikitinka (Rus.)	nī-kē'-tīn-kā	ni-kee'-tin-kah
Nikitovka (Rus.)	nī-kē'-tōf-kā	ni-kee'-tof-kah
Nikolaev (Rus.)	nī-kō-lā'-yēf	ni-ko-lah'-yef
Nikolaeva, Klavdia I. (Rus. leader)	nī-kō-lā'-yē-vā, klāv'-dī-yā	ni-ko-lah'-yeh-vah, klahv'-di-yah
Nikolaevskaya (Rus.)	nī-kō-lā'-yēf-skā-yā	ni-ko-lah'-yef-skah- yah
Nikolaos, Hagios (Gr., Crete)	nē-kō'-lā-ōs, ī'-yōs	nee-ko'-lah-os, ai'-yos

Also called *Lasethion*, lā-sē'-thē(-ōn) [lah-see'-thee(-on)].

Nikolinci (Yugosl.)	nē'-kō'-līn-tsi	nee'-ko'-lin-tsi
Nikoloudes (Gr. leader)	nē-kō-lōō'-thēs	nee-ko-loo'-thees
Nikolsk Ussuriiski (Rus.)	nī-kōl(y)sk' oōs-sōo- rē'-skī	ni-kol(y)sk' oos-soo- ree'-ski
Nikopol (Bulg.)	nē'-kō-pōl(y)	nee'-ko-pol(y)
Nikopol (Rus.)	nē'-kō-pōl(y)	nee'-ko-pol(y)
Nikšić (Yugosl.)	nēk'-shich	neek'-shich
Nimeguen (Neth.)	nīm'-ā-gən	nim'-ay-guhn

For an English pronunciation, see *Nijmegen*. For the usual Dutch pronunciation see *Nimwegen*.

Nîmes (Fr.)	Eng. nēmz' Fr. nēm'	neemz' neem'
Nimwegen (Neth.)	nīm'-vā-k(h)ən	nim'-vay-k(h)uhn

This pronunciation is the most common in the Netherlands, however the name is spelled. Cf. *Nijmegen* and *Nimeguen*. For an English pronunciation see *Nijmegen*.

Nin (Yugosl.)	nēn'	neen'
Ning-kang (Ch., Kiangsi)	nīng-gāng	ning-gahng
Ning-p'o (Ch., Chekiang)	nīng-pō	ning-po
Ning-sia (Ch., prov., town)	nīng-shyā	ning-shyah

Also spelled *Ning-hsia*.

Ning-tu (Ch., Kiangsi)	nīng-dōō	ning-doo
Ninigo (Oc.)	nē'-nē-gō	nee'-nee-go
Niokastro (Gr.)	See <i>Pylos</i> .	

Niort (Fr.)	nyôr'	nyor'
Niš (Yugosl.)	nēsh'	neesh'
Nišava (Yugosl., riv.)	nē'-shā-vā	nee'-shah-vah
Niscemi (Sicily)	nē-shě'-mē	nee-sheh'-mee
Nisei	nē-sā	nee-say
U.S. citizens by birth, born of Japanese subjects living in this country. See <i>Issei</i> and <i>Kibei</i> .		
Niseros (Dodec.)	See <i>Nisyros</i> .	
Niševac (Yugosl.)	nē'-shě-vāts	nee'-sheh-vahts
Nishapur (Iran)	nē-shā-pōōr' or nē-shā-bōōr'	nee-shah-pur' nee-shah-bur'
Niška Banja (Yugosl.)	nēsh'-kā bān'-yā	neesh'-kah bahn'-yah
Nissan (Oc.)	nīs-sān'	nis-sahn'
Nisser (Nor., riv.)	nīs'-ər	nis'-uhr
Nistru (Europ. riv.)	See <i>Dniester</i> .	
Nisyros (Dodec.)	nē'-sē-rô(s)	nee'-see-ro(s)
Niterói (Brazil)	nē-tě-roí'	nee-teh-roí'
Nitra (Cz.)	nē'-trā	nee'-trah
Niutao (Oc.)	nē-ōō-tā'-ō or nū-tou'	nee-oo-tah'-o or nyoo-tau'
Nivelles (Belg.)	nē-věl'	nee-vel'
Nizhne Tambovskoe (Rus.)	nēzh'-nē tām-bōf'- skō-yě	neezh'-neh tahn- bof'-sko-yeh
Nizhneudinsk (Rus.)	nēzh'-nē-ōō-dēnsk'	neezh'-neh-oo-deensk'
Nizhny Lomov (Rus.)	nēzh'-nī lō'-mōf	neezh'-ni lo'-mof
Nizkovka (Rus.)	nēz'-kōf-kā	neez'-kof-kah
Nizza (Sicily)	nēt'-sā	neet'-sah
Njeguši (Yugosl.)	nyě'-gōō-shī	nyeh'-goo-shi
Nocera (It.)	nô-chě'-rā	no-cheh'-rah
Noe	<i>Am. name</i> nō'-ī <i>Fr. name</i> nô-ě'	noh'-i no-eh'
Noemfoor or Numfoor (NEI)	nōōm'-fōr	noom'-fohr
Nofilia (Libya)	See <i>Zauta en Nofilia</i> .	
Nogaïsk (Rus.)	nō-gāisk'	no-gaïsk'
Noginsk (Rus.)	nō-gēnsk'	no-geensk'
Noguès, Auguste (Fr. general)	nô-gēs', ô-güst'	no-ges', oh-güst'
Nomwin (Oc.)	nôm'-wīn	nom'-win
Non-ni (Manchu., riv.)	nōn-nē	non-nee
Nonouti (Oc.)	nô-nô-ōō'-tē	no-no-ōō'-tee
Noon, Firoz Khan (Indian leader)	nōōn', fē-rōz-k(h)ān'	noon', fee-roz- k(h)ahn'
Noord Beveland (Neth.)	nōrt bā'-vē-lānt	nohrt bay'-vuh-lahnt

Noord Brabant (Neth.)	nōrt brā'-bānt	nohrt brah'-bahnt
For English pronunciations, see <i>Brabant</i> .		
Noord Holland (Neth., prov.)	nōrt hōl'-ānt	nohrt hol'-ahnt
Noordwijk (Neth.)	nōrt'-wīk	nohrt'-waik
Nordagutu (Nor.)	nō'-rā-gōō'-tōō	noh'-rah-goo'-tu
Norden (Ger.)	nōr'-dēn	nor'-duhn
Norderney (Ger., isl.)	nōr'-dēr-nī'	nor'-duhr-nai'
Nordfjord (Nor.)	nōr'-fyōr	nohr'-fyohr
Nordhordland (Nor.)	nōr'-hōr-lān	nohr'-hor-lahn
Nordkapp (Nor.)	nōr'-kāp	nohr'-kahp
English <i>North Cape</i> is usually preferable for American radio.		
Nordmarka (Nor.)	nōr'-mār-kā	nohr'-mahr-kah
Nordmoere or	nōr'-mū-rē	nohr'-mœ-ruh
Nordmøre (Nor.)		
Nordreisa (Nor.)	nōr'-rā-sā	nohr'-ray-sah
Nore (Nor.)	nō'-rē	noh'-ruh
Noreanlegget (Nor.)	nō'-rē-ān-lēg-ə	noh'-ruh-ahn-leg-uh
Normanton (Austral.)	nōr'-mən-tēn	nor'-muhn-tuhn
Norrell, W. F.	nōr'-əl	nor'-uhl
(U.S. representative)		
Northam (Austral.)	nōr'-thəm	nor'-thuhm
Norwich (Eng.)	nōr'-īch	nor'-ich
Noteć (Pol., Ger., riv.)	<i>Pol.</i> nō'-tēc	no'-tech
German <i>Netze</i> , q.v.		
Noto (Sicily)	nō'-tō	no'-to
Notodden (Nor.)	nōt'-ōdn	noht'-odn
Notre Dame (Ind.)	<i>Eng.</i> nō'-trē dām'	noh'-truh daym'
In rapid speech often nōt'r dām' [noht'r daym']. French nō'tr dām' [noh'tr dahm'].		
Nouméa (Oc.)	<i>Fr.</i> nōō-mě-ā'	noo-meh-ah'
Also spelled <i>Numea</i> and pronounced nōō-mě'-ā [noo-meh'-ah]. There is some evidence to support <i>Noumea</i> pronounced nō-ōō-mě'-ā [noo-oo-meh'-ah].		
nová, -é, -ý (Cz.)	nō'-vā, -ě, -í	no'-vah, -eh, -i
A common element, meaning <i>new</i> , in Czech place names. It may be necessary to look up the other part of the name.		
Nova Gradiška (Yugosl.)	nō'-vā grā'-dīsh-kā	no'-vah grah'-dish-kah
Novalja (Yugosl.)	nō'-vā'-lyā	no-vah'-lyah
Nová Ves (Cz.)	nō'-vā vēs'	no'-vah ves'
Nova Zagora (Bulg.)	nō'-vā zā'-gō-rā	no'-vah zah'-go-rah
Nové Zámky (Cz.)	nō'-vě zām'-kī	no'-veh zahm'-ki
Hungarian <i>Érsekújvár</i> , ār'-shěk-ōō'ī-vār [ayr'-shek-oo'(y)-vahr].		

Novgorod Severski (Rus.)	nôv'-gô-rôt sě'-věr- skī	nov'-go-rot seh'- veh-r-ski
Novi, Bosanski (Yugosl.)	nô'-vī, bô'-sān-skī	no'-vi, bo'-sahn-ski
Novikov, Alexander (Rus. general)	nô'-vī-kôf, ā-lěk- sān'-dər	no'-vi-kof, ah-lek- sahn'-duhr
Novi Pazar (Yugosl.)	nô'-vī pā'-zār	no'-vi pah'-zahr
Novi Sad (Yugosl.)	nô'-vī sād'	no'-vi sahd'
Hungarian <i>Újvidék</i> , ōō'ī-vī-dāk [oo'(y)-vi-dayk].		
Novi Vileisk (Pol.)	See <i>Nowa Wilejka</i> .	
Novoaleksandriya (Pol.)	See <i>Puławy</i> .	
Novocherkassk (Rus.)	nô'-vô-chěr-kāsk'	no'-vo-chehr-kahsk'
Novodugino (Rus.)	nô'-vô-dōō'-gī-nô	no'-vo-doo'-gi-no
Novogeorgievsk (Pol.)	See <i>Modlin</i> .	
Novograd (Rus.)	nô'-vô-grāt'	no'-vo-graht'
Novogradok (Pol.)	See <i>Nowogródek</i> .	
Novoiерusalimskaya (Rus.)	nô'-vô-yě-rōō'-sā- lēm'-skā-yā	no'-vo-yeh-roo-sah- leem'-skah-yah
Novominsk (Pol.)	See <i>Mińsk Mazowiecki</i> .	
Novoradomsk (Pol.)	See <i>Radomsko</i> .	
Novorossisk (Rus.)	nô'-vô-rô-sēs-k'	no'-vo-ro-seesk'
Novorzhev (Rus.)	nô'-vô-rzhēf'	no'-vo-rzhef'
Novo Selo (Yugosl.)	nô'-vô sě'-lô	no'-vo seh'-lo
Novosibirsk (Rus.)	nô'-vô-sī-bērsk'	no'-vo-si-beersk'
Novosil (Rus.)	nô'-vô-sēl'	no'-vo-seel'
Novosokolniki (Rus.)	nô'-vô-sô-kôl'(y)- nē-kī	no'-vo-so-kol'(y)- nee-ki
Novosvyentsyani (Pol.)	See <i>Nowe Świąciany</i> .	
Novoukrainka (Rus.)	nô'-vô-ōō-krīn'-kā	no'-vo-oo-krain'-kah
Novozybkov (Rus.)	nô'-vô-zīp'-kôf	no'-vo-zip'-kof
Novy Bug (Rus.)	nô'-vī bōōg'	no'-vi boog'
Novy Oskol (Rus.)	nô'-vī ôs-kôl'	no'-vi os-kol'
Nowa Wilejka (Pol.)	nô'-vā vī-lā'-kā	no'-vah vi-lay'-kah
Russian <i>Novi Vileisk</i> , nô'-vī vī-lāsk' [no'-vi vi-laysk'].		
Nowemiasto (Pol.)	nô'-vě-myā'-stô	no'-veh-myah'-sto
Nowe Świąciany (Pol.)	nô'-vě shvyāN- chā'-nī	no'-veh shvyaN- chah'-ni
Russian <i>Novosventsyani</i> , nô'-vô-svĕn-tsyā'-nī [no'-vo-sven-tsyah'-ni].		
Nowgong (India)	nou-gōng'	nau-gong'
Nowogródek (Pol.)	nô'-vô-grōō'-dĕk	no'-vo-gru'-dek
Russian <i>Novogradok</i> , nô'-vô-grōō'-dōk [no'-vo-groo'-dok].		
Nowy Bytom (Pol.)	nô'-vī bī'-tôm	no'-vi bi'-tom
German <i>Friedenshütte</i> , q.v.		
Nowy Sącz (Pol.)	nô'-vī sôNeh'	no'-vi soNeh'
German <i>Neu Sandec</i> , noi zān'-dĕts [noi zahn'-dets].		

Nowy Targ (Pol.)	nó'-vĩ tãrk'	no'-vi tahrk'
Nowy Tomyśl (Pol.)	nó'-vĩ tó'-mishl	no'-vi to'-mishl
Noyon (Fr.)	nwã-yôN'	nwah-yoN'
Nsopzup (Burma)	nsôp-zôöp'	nsawp-zup'
Nuan-shui-chieh (Ch., Hupeh)	nwãn-shwã-jyě	nwahn-shway-jyeh
Nubia (Sicily)	nōō'-byä	noo'-byah
Nuernberg or Nürnberg (Ger.) English <i>Nuremberg</i> , q.v.	nürn'-bërk(h)	nürn'-behrk(h)
Nueva Cáceres (P.I.)	nwě'-vã kã'-sě-rěs	nweh'-vah kah'-seh- res
Nueva Écija (P.I., prov.)	nwě'-vã ě'-sě-hã	nweh'-vah eh'-see-hah
Nuevo Laredo (Mex.)	nwě'-vô lä-rě'-dô	nweh'-vo lah-reh'-do
Nuguria (Oc.)	nōō-gōō-rě'-ä	noo-goo-ree'-ah
Nui (Oc.)	nōō'-ē	noo'-ee
Nukha (Rus.)	nōō'-hã	noo'-hah
Nukufetau (Oc.)	nōō'-kōō-fě-tou'	noo'-koo-feh-tau'
Nukulaelae (Oc.)	nōō'-kōō-lä'-ě-lä'-ě	noo'-koo-lah'-eh- lah'-eh
Nukunau (Oc.)	nōō'-kōō-nou'	noo'-koo-nau'
Nukuoro (Oc.)	nōō-kwô'-rô	noo-kwo'-ro
Nullarbor (Austral.)	nŭl'-ə-bör'	nuhl'-uh-bohr'
An amusing Latinism, or so it is said.		
Numea (Oc.) See <i>Nouméa</i> .		
Numedal (Nor.)	nōō'-mæ-däl	noo'-muh-dahl
Numfoor (NEI) See <i>Noemfoor</i> .		
nuncio	nŭn'-shĩ-ō	nuhn'-shi-oh
Nunivak (Alaska, isl.)	nōō'-nĩ-vãk	noo'-ni-vak
Nuremberg (Ger.)	<i>Eng.</i> nŭ'-rəm-bürg	nyoo'-ruhm-buhrg
German <i>Nuernberg</i> , q.v.		
Nurmi, Paavo (Fin. athlete)	nōör'-mē, pä'-vô	nur'-mee, pah'-vo
Nurri (Sard.)	nōör'-rē	noor'-ree
Nyaungbinwun (Burma)	nyoung'-bĩn-wōōn'	nyaung'-bin-wun'
Nyaungywe (Burma) See <i>Yawngywe</i> .		
Nyborg (Den.)	nŭi'-bôr	nŭi'-bor
Nyeman (Europ. riv.)	See <i>Niemen</i> .	
Nygaardsvold, Johan (Nor. leader)	nŭi'-gôrs-vôl, yôō-hãn'	nŭi'-gors-vol, yu-hahn'
Nyiregyháza (Hung.)	nyĩ'-rěd(y)-hã'-zô	nyi'-red(y)-hah'-zo
Nykoebing or Nyköbing (Den.)	nŭi'-kŭ-bĩng	nŭi'-kœ-bĩng
Nymburk (Cz.)	nŭm'-bôörk	nim'-burk
Nystad (Fin.) See <i>Uusikaupunki</i> .		

Nystua (Nor.)	nū'-stōō-ä	nū'-stoo-ah
Nyukzha (Rus.)	nūk'-zhä'	nyook'-zhah'

ø is commonly used in Norwegian orthography for ö or œ. In this book spellings with both ö and œ are listed, for each may occur in the English spelling of Norwegian names. The use of ø did not seem important enough, from the English point of view, to justify the listing of a third spelling.

Ob (Rus., riv.)	ôp'	op'
Oberhausen (Ger.)	ô'-bær-hou'-zæn	oh'-buhr-hau'-zuhn
Obilić (Yugosl.)	ô'-bī-lich	o'-bi-lich
Obot (Alb.)	ô'-bôt	o'-bot
Oboti (Alb.)	See <i>Obot</i> .	
Oboyan (Rus.)	ô-bö-yän'(y)	o-bo-yahn'(y)
Obra (Pol., Ger., riv.)	ô'-brä	o'-brah
Obrenovac (Yugosl.)	ô'-brë'-nô-väts	o'-breh'-no-vahts
Obrež (Yugosl.)	ô'-brëzh	o'-brezh
Obrovac (Yugosl.)	ô'-brô-väts	o'-bro-vahts
Obruchev, V. A. (Rus. scientist)	ô'-brōō-chëf	o'-broo-chef
Ochakov (Rus.)	ô-chä'-kôf	o-chah'-kof
Ochemchiri (Rus.)	ô-chëm-chë'-rī	oh-chem-chee'-ri
Ochrida (Yugosl., city; Balkan lake)	See <i>Ohrid</i> .	
Odda (Nor.)	ôd'-ä	od'-ah
Odense (Den.)	ô'-thæn-së	oh'-thuhn-seh
Oder (Europ. riv.)	ô'-dër	oh'-duhr
Czech <i>Odra</i> , ô'-drä [o'-drah].		
Odessa (Rus.)	<i>Eng.</i> ô-dës'-ə <i>Rus.</i> ô-dë'-sä	oh-des'-uh o-deh'-sah
Odnes (Nor.)	ôd'-nës	od'-nes
Odoevo (Rus.)	ô-dô'-yë-vö	o-do'-yeh-vo
Odomari (Jap.)	ô-dô-mā-rë	o-do-mah-ree
Odorhei (Rum.)	ô-dôr-hä'	o-dor-hay'
Hungarian <i>Székelgyudvarhely</i> , sä'-këi-ööd'-vör-hëi [say'-kei-ud'-vor-hei].		
Odžaci (Yugosl.)	ô'-jä-tsi	o'-jah-tsi
Oedelem (Belg.)	ôô'-dä-lëm	oo'-duh-lem
Oedenburg (Hung.)	See <i>Sopron</i> .	
Oeksfjord (Nor.)	ûks'-fyör	œks'-fyohr
Oeland (Sw., isl.)	û-länd'	œ-lahnd'
Oelen (Nor.)	û'-lën	œ'-luhn
Oema (Oc.)	ô-ë'-mä	o-eh'-mah
Oeresund (Sw., Den., sound)	û'-ræ-söön	œ'-ruh-sun

Oerskog (Nor.)	ûr'-skōg or ûsh'-kōg	œr'-skohg œsh'-kohg
Oesel (Est., isl.)	Ger. û'-zæl	œ'-zuhl
Estonian <i>Saare</i> , q.v. Russian <i>Esél</i> , q.v.		
O Estado de São Paulo (Braz. newspaper)	See <i>Estado de São Paulo</i> , O.	
Oesterdalen (Nor.)	ûs'-tær-dā'-læn	œs'-tuhr-dah'-luhn
Oestfold (Nor.)	ûst'-fôl	œst'-fol
Oestvaagoe (Nor., isl.)	ûst'-vôg-û'	œst'-vog-œ'
Oetzthal (Austria, mts.)	ûts'-tāl	œts'-tahl
Oeye (Nor.)	ûi'-ə	œi'-uh
Oeyjord (Nor.)	ûi'-yōr	œi'-yohr
Ogaki (Jap.)	ô-gā-kē	o-gah-kee
Ogasawara Jima (Oc.)	ô-gā-sā-wā-rā jē-mā	o-gah-sah-wah-rah jee-mah

Also called *Bonin*, bō'-nin [boh'-nin].

Ogińskięgo, Kanał (Pol.)	ô-gŭn(y)-skyě'-gô, kă'-nāl	o-gin(y)-skyeh'-go, kah'-nahl
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Russian *Oginski Kanal*, ô-gŭn'-skŭ kă-nāl' [o-gin'-ski kah-nahl].

Ogliastro (It.)	ô-lyās'-trô	o-lyahs'-tro
O Globo (Braz. newspaper)	See <i>Globo</i> , O.	
Ograzden (Yugosl., mt.)	ô'-grāzh-dën	o'-grahzh-den
Ogulin (Yugosl.)	ô'-gōō-līn	o'-goo-lin
Oguni (Jap.)	ô-gōō-nē	o-goo-nee
Ohře (Cz., Ger., riv.)	Cz. ô'-rzhě	o'-rzheh

German *Eger*, ā'-gær [ay'-guhr].

Ohri (Yugosl.)	Alb. ô'-hrē	o'-hree
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Serb-Croat *Ohrid*, q.v.

Ohrid (Yugosl., city; Balkan lake)	Eng. ô'-krīd S.-C. ôk(h)('-rīd	o'-krid ok(h)('-rid
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The lake is called *Ohridsko Jezero*, ôk(h)('-rīd-skô yě'-zě-rô [ok(h)('-rid-sko yeh'-zeh-ro]. Albanian *Liqen i Ohrit*, lē-kyën' ē ô'-hrēt [lee-kyen' ee o'-hreet]. Greek *Limne Achridos*, lēm'-nē āk(h)-rē'-dôs [leem'-nee ahk(h)-ree'-dos], or *Achris*, āk(h)-rēs' [ahk(h)-rees'].

Oirat Tula (Rus.)	oi-rāt' tōō'-lā	oi-raht' too'-lah
Oise (Fr., riv.)	wāz'	wahz'
Oita (Jap.)	ô'-ē-tā	o'-ee-tah
Oivi (Oc.)	ô'-ē'-vē	o-ee'-vee

O Jornal (Braz. newspaper) See *Jornal*, O.

Oka (Rus., riv.)	ô-kā'	o-kah'
Okaba (NEI)	ô-kā'-bā	o-kah'-bah
Okayama (Jap.)	ô-kā-yā-mā	o-kah-yah-mah
Okhotsk (Rus., sea)	Eng. ô-kôtsk' Rus. ô-hôtsk'	o-kotsk' o-hotsk'

Okhrida (Yugosl., city; Balkan lake) See *Ohrid*.

Okhtokanda (Rus.)	ôk(h)-tô-kân'-dä	ok(h)-to-kahn'-dah
Okinawa Gunto (Jap.)	ô-kē-nā-wā gōōn-tô	o-kee-nah-wah goon-to
Also called <i>Ryukyu</i> , rū-kū [ryoo-kyoo]; and <i>Loochoo</i> , lōo-chōō [loo-choo].		
Okol (Alb.)	ô-kôl'	o-kol'
O'Konski, Alvin E. (U.S. representative)	ô-kôn'-skī	oh-kon'-ski
Öksfjord (Nor.)	ûks'-fyör	œks'-fyohr
Okusi Ambeno (Port. Timor)	ô-kōō'-sē ām-bě'-nô	o-koo'-see ahm-beh'- no
Öland (Sw., isl.)	û-länd'	œ-lahnd'
Olav (Crown Prince of Norway)	ô'-lāv	oh'-lahv
Olbia (Sard.)	ôl'-byä	ol'-byah
Also called <i>Terranova</i> , q.v.		
Olden (Nor.)	ôl'-dän	ol'-duhn
Oldenburg (Ger.)	<i>Eng.</i> ôl'-dän-bûrg <i>Ger.</i> ôl'-dän- bōörk(h)	ohl'-duhn-buhrg ohl'-duhn-burk(h)
Olekma (Rus., riv.)	ô-lék'-mä	o-lek'-mah
Ölen (Nor.)	û'-læn	œ'-luhn
Olenino (Rus.)	ô-lě'-nī-nô	o-leh'-ni-no
Olenya (Rus.)	ô-lě'-nyä	o-leh'-nyah
Olevsk (Rus.)	ô-lěfsk'	o-lefsk'
Olevuga (Oc.)	ô-lě-vōō'-gä	o-leh-voo'-gah
Olga (Rus.)	ôl(y)-gä'	ol(y)-gah'
Not the same as the girl's name <i>Olga</i> , which is pronounced ôl'-gä [ol'-gah].		
Olgopol (Rus.)	ôl(y)-gô'-pôl(y)	ol(y)-go'-pol(y)
Olib (Yugosl.)	ô'-lib	o'-lib
Italian <i>Ulbo</i> , q.v.		
Olika (Pol.)	See <i>Otyka</i> .	
Olimarao (Oc.)	ô-lē-mā-rou'	o-lee-mah-rau'
Olita (Lith.)	<i>Rus.</i> ô-lē'-tä	o-lee'-tah
Lithuanian <i>Alytus</i> , q.v.		
Olkusz (Pol.)	ôl'-kōōsh	ol'-kush
Olmütz (Cz.)	See <i>Olomouc</i> .	
Olomouc (Cz.)	ô'-lô-môts	o'-lo-mohts
German <i>Olmütz</i> , ôl'-müts [ol'-müts].		
Ononets (Rus.)	ô-lô'-nëts	o-lo'-nets
Olongapo (P.I.)	ô-lông'-gä-pô'	o-long'-gah-po'
Olovyanaya (Rus.)	ô-lô-vyän'-nā-yä	o-lo-vyahn'-nah-yah
Olsau (Pol.)	See <i>Olza</i> .	

Olt (Rum., riv.)	ôlt'	olt'
Also called <i>Oltul</i> , q.v.		
Oltenia (Rum.)	ôl-tě'-nyă	ol-teh'-nyah
Oltenița (Rum.)	ôl-tě'-nē-tsă	ol-teh'-nee-tsah
Oltul (Rum., riv.)	ôl'-tôöl	ol'-tul
Also called <i>Oltu</i> , ôl'-tôö [ol'-tu].		
Olu Malau (Oc.)	ô'-lôö mā-lou'	o'-loo mah-lau'
Ołyka (Pol.)	ô-lĩ'-kă	o-li'-kah
Russian spelling <i>Olika</i> .		
Olympia (Gr.)	<i>Eng.</i> ô lim'-pyə	oh-lim'-pyuh
	<i>Gr.</i> ô-lē(m)-bē'-ă	o-lee(m)-bee'-ah
Olympos (Gr., mt.)	<i>Eng.</i> ô-lim'-pəs	oh-lim'-puhs
	<i>Gr.</i> ô'-lēm-bôs	o'-leem-bos
Olza (Pol.)	ôl'-ză	ol'-zah

German *Olsau*, ôl'-zou [ol'-zau].

O'Mahoney, Joseph C. (U.S. senator)	ô-mă'-hə-nĩ	oh-ma'-huh-ni
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The *a* of the second syllable is properly pronounced between the usual *ä* of *father* and the *ă* of *fat*. The Senator's father described his name thus:

"Oh, the bleat of the lamb
And the fruit of the bee
Make the name of the man
Who's speaking to thee—
OH-MA'-HONEY."

Oman (Baluch.)	ô-măn'	oh-mahn'
Ominato (Jap.)	ô-mē-nă-tô	o-mee-nah-to
Omiš (Yugosl.)	ô'-mish	o'-mish
Omišalj (Yugosl.)	ô'-mĩ-shăl(y)	o'-mi-shahl(y)
Ommen (Neth.)	ôm'-ən	om'-uhn
Omoljica (Yugosl.)	ô'-mô'-lyĩ-tsă	o'-mo'-lyi-tsah
Omsk (Rus.)	ômsk'	omsk'
Onda (Rus., riv.)	ôn'-dă	on'-dah
Ondozero (Rus.)	ôn-dô'-zě-rô	on-do'-zeh-ro
Onega (Rus., lake)	<i>Eng.</i> ô-nē'-gə <i>Rus.</i> ô-ně'-gă	oh-nee'-guh o-neh'-gah
Onegin, Eugene (Tchaikovsky's opera)	ô-ně'-gĩn, ū-jěn'	o-neh'-gin, yoo-jeen'

In this title *Eugene* is commonly Anglicized. French *Eugène*, û-zhěn' [œ-zhen']. Russian *Evgeni*, yěv-gě'-nĩ [yev-geh'-ni]. As I remember, FPA in the old days took pains to point out that it was not "Eugene, one gin, and be quick about it."

Onezhskoe (Rus., lake)	ô-něsh'-skô-yě	o-nesh'-sko-yeh
Onomichi (Jap.)	ô-nô-mē-chē	o-no-mee-chee
Ontong Java (Oc.)	ôn'-tông jă'-vă	on'-tong jah'-vah

Onykhas (Crete, mt.)	ô'-nē-hās	o'-nee-hahs
Oodnadatta (Austral.)	ōōd'-nə-dāt'-ə	ood'-nuh-dat'-uh
Ooldea (Austral.)	ōōl-dē'-ə	ool-dee'-uh
oost and ooster	ōst' and ōs'-tər	ohst' and ohs'-tuhr

An element, meaning *east*, in Dutch place names. It may be necessary to look up the other part of the name.

Oostdongeradeel (Neth.)	ōst-dōng'-ə-rā-dāl'	ohst-dong'-uh-rah-dayl'
Oosterbeek (Neth.)	ōs'-tər-bāk	ohs'-tuhr-bayk
Oosterhout (Neth.)	ōs'-tər-hout	ohs'-tuhr-haut
Oosterwijk (Neth.)	ōs'-tər-wīk	ohs'-tuhr-waik
Ooststellingwerf (Neth.)	ōst-stēl'-īng-wērf'	ohst-stel'-ing-wehrf'
Ootacamund (India)	ōō'-tə-kə-münd'	oo'-tuh-kuh-mūhnd'
Opatów (Pol.)	ô-pā'-tōōf	o-pah'-tuf
Opava (Cz.)	ô'-pā-vā	o'-pah-vah
German <i>Troppau</i> , trôp'-ou [trop'-au].		
Opdal (Nor.)	ôp'-dāl	op'-dahl
Opochinskoe (Rus.)	ô-pô'-chīn-skō-yě	o-po'-chin-sko-yeh
Opochka (Rus.)	ô-pôch'-kā	o-poch'-kah
Opoczno (Pol.)	ô-pôch'-nô	o-poch'-no

Russian spelling *Opochno*.

Oporto (Port.)	Eng. ô-pôr'-tō	oh-por'-toh
Portuguese <i>Porto</i> , q.v.		
Oppido (It.)	ôp'-pē-dô	op'-pee-do
opus	ô'-pes	oh'-puhs

The plural of *opus* is *opera*. The plural *opuses* is badly needed but not yet authorized by the dictionaries. Cp. *octopuses* alongside of *octopodes* and *octopi*—all plurals of *octopus*.

Opuzen (Yugosl.)	ô'-pōō-zēn	o'-poo-zen
Oradea (Rum.)	ô-rā'-dyā	o-rah'-dyah
Hungarian <i>Nagyvárad</i> , nōd'(y)-vā'-rōd [nod'(y)-vah'-rod].		
Orahovac (Yugosl.)	ô'-rā'-hō-vāts	o'-rah'-ho-vah-ts
Orahovica (Yugosl.)	ô'-rā'-hō-vī-tsā	o'-rah'-ho-vi-tsah
Oran (Alg.)	Eng. ô'-rān'	oh'-ran'
	Fr. ô-rāN'	o-rahN'

Oranienbaum (Rus.)	ô-rān'-yēn-boum	o-rahn'-yen-baum
Orany (Pol.)	ô-rā'-nī	o-rah'-ni

Russian spelling *Orani*.

Orašac (Yugosl.)	ô'-rā'-shāts	o'-rah'-shahts
Orašje (Yugosl.)	ô'-rāsh'-yě	o'-rahsh'-yeh
Orăștie (Rum.)	ô-rūsh'-tyě	o-ruhsh'-tyeh
Oravița (Rum.)	ô-rā'-vē-tsā	o-rah'-vee-tsah
Ord (Austral., riv.)	ôrd'	ord'
Ordos (Ch., Suiyuan)	Eng. ôr'-dōs	ohr'-dos

Ordzhonikidzegrad (Rus.)	ôr-jô-nî-kêd'-zê- grât	or-jo ni-keed'-zeh- graht
Orebié (Yugosl.)	ô'-rê-bîch	o'-reh-bich
Orekhovo (Bulg.)	ô-rê'-hô-vô	o-reh'-ho-vo
Orekhovo Zuevo (Rus.)	ô-rê'-hô-vô zôô'-yê-vô	o-reh'-ho-vo zoo'-yeh-vo
Orel (Rus.)	Rus. ôr-yôl' Eng. ô-rêl'	or-yol' oh-rel'
Orenburg (Rus.)	ô-rên-bôörk'	o-ren-burk'
Orense (Sp.)	ô-rên'-sê	o-ren'-seh
Oreovica (Yugosl.)	ô'-rê'-ô-vî-tsâ	o'-reh'-o-vi-tsah
Öresund (Sw., Den., sound)	û'-rê-sôön	œ'-ruh-sun
English the <i>Sound</i> .		
Orgyeev (Rum.)	See <i>Orhei</i> .	
Orhei (Rum.)	ôr-hâ'	or-hay'
Russian <i>Orgyeev</i> , ôr-gê'-yêf [or-geh'-yef].		
Orissa (India)	ə-rîs'-ə	uh-ris'-uh
Oristano (Sard.)	ô-rê-stâ'-nô	o-ree-stah'-no
Orjen (Yugosl., mt.)	ôr'-yên	or'-yen
Orkdalsoeyra or Ork- dalsöyra (Nor.)	ôrk'-dâls-û'-râ	ork'-dahls-œ'-rah
D'Orlando (Sicily, cape)	dôr-lân'-dô	dor-lahn'-do
Orléans, Orleans	Fr. ôr-lê-ăN' Eng. ôr-lēNz'	or-leh-ahN' or-leeNz'

For the French city the French pronunciation is probably the more common among American radio speakers. The American place name is pronounced ôr-lēnz' [or-leenz'] except for *New Orleans*, Louisiana, where the pronunciation is ôr'-lyənz [or'-lyuhnz] or ôr'-lî-ənz [or'-li-uhnz].

Orlovka (Rus.)	ôr-lôf'-kâ	or-lof'-kah
Ormanli (Yugosl.)	ôr'-mân-lî	or'-mahn-li
Ormož (Yugosl.)	ôr'-môzh	or'-mozh
Oro (Oc., bay)	ô'-rô	o'-ro
Oroluk (Oc.)	ô'-rô-lôök	o'-ro look
Oros, Agion (Gr., mt.)	See <i>Athos</i> .	
Orosh (Alb.)	ô'-rôsh	o'-rosh
Orosháza (Hung.)	ô'-rôsh-hâ'-zô	o'-rosh-hah'-zo
Oroshi (Alb.)	See <i>Orosh</i> .	
Orsk (Rus.)	ôrsk'	orsk'
Örskog (Nor.)	ûr'-skög or ûsh'-kög	œr'-skohg or xsh'-kohg

Officially *Aurskog*, q.v.

Orsogna (It.)	ôr-sô'-nyă	or-so'-nyah
Orşova (Rum.)	ôr'-shô-vă	or'-sho-vah
Hungarian <i>Orsova</i> , ôr'-shô-vô [or'-sho-vo].		
Orte (It.)	ôr'-tê	or'-teh
Ortega (Sp., cape)	ôr-tê'-gă	or-teh'-gah
Ortegal (Sp., cape)	ôr-tê-găl'	or-teh-gahl'
Ortona (It.)	ôr-tô'-nă	or-to'-nah
Orvieto (It.)	ôr-vyê'-tô	or-vyeh'-to
Osaka (Jap.)	ô-să-kă	o-sah-kah
Locally ô-ză-kă [o-zah-kah], sounding to American ears as if the first syllable had an accent.		
Oschersleben (Ger.)	ôsh'-ərs-lă'-bən or ôsh'-ərs-lă'-bən	osh'-uhrs-lay'-buhn ohsh'-uhrs-lay'-buhn
Osečina (Yugosl.)	ô'-sê'-chî-nă	o'-seh'-chi-nah
Õsel (Est., isl.)	Ger. û'-zəl	œ'-zuhl
Estonian <i>Saare</i> , q.v. Russian <i>Ësel</i> , q.v.		
Osen (Nor.)	ô'-sən	oh'-suhn
Osh (Rus.)	ôsh'	osh'
Osias, Camilo (Fil. leader)	ô'-syäs or ô-sê'-yäs, kă-mê'-lô	o'-syahs or o-see'-yahs, kah-mee'-lo
Osoeyra or Osöyra (Nor.)	ôs'-ûî-ră	ohs'-œi-rah
Osiječka (Yugosl.)	ô'-sî-yêch-kă	o'-si-yech-kah
Osijek (Yugosl.)	ô'-sî-yêk	o'-si-yek
Osipaonica (Yugosl.)	ô'-sê-pă'-ô-nî-tsă	o'-see-pah'-o-ni-tsah
Osipovich (Rus.)	ô-sî-pô'-vî-chî	o-si-po'-vi-chi
Oskol (Rus., riv.)	ôs-kôl'	os-kol'
Oslo (Nor.)	Eng. ôz'-lô or ôs'-lô Nor. ôôs'-lôô	oz'-loh or ohs'-loh us'-lu
Oslofjord (Nor.)	Eng. ôz'-lô-fyôrd' or ôs'-lô-fyôrd' Nor. ôôs'-lôô-fyôr	oz'-loh-fyohrd' ohs'-loh-fyohrd' us'-lu-fyohr
Osma (Bulg., riv.)	ôs'-mă	os'-mah
Also called <i>Osam</i> , ô'-săm [o'-sahm].		
Osmeña, Sergio (Fil. leader)	ôs-mê'-nyă, sêr'-hyô	os-meh'-nyah, sehr'-hyo
Osnabrueck or Osna-brück (Ger.)	Eng. ôz'-nə-brôök Ger. ôs-nă-brük'	oz'-nuh-bruk os-nah-brük'
Osogovska planina (Balkan mts.)	ô'-sô-gôv-skă plă'-nê'-nă	o'-so-gov-skah plah'-nee'-nah
Ossa (Gr., mt.)	Eng. ôs'-ə Gr. ô'-să	os'-uh o'-sah
Ossetia (Rus.)	ô-sêt'-î-ə	o-set'-i-uh
Ostashkov (Rus.)	ôs-tăsh'-kôf	os-tahsh'-kof

Ostend (Belg.)	<i>Eng.</i> ōst-ěnd'	ost-end'
French <i>Ostende</i> , ōs'-tāNd' [os'-tahNd']. Flemish <i>Oostende</i> , ōst-ēn'-də [ohst-en'-duh].		
Østerdalen (Nor.)	ūs'-tər-dā'-lən	œs'-tuhr-dah'-luhn
Osterode (Ger.)	ōs'-tə-rō'-də	os'-tuh-roh'-duh
Østfold (Nor.)	ūs't'-fōl	œst'-fol
Ostia (It.)	<i>Eng.</i> ōs'-tī-ə	os'-ti-uh
	<i>It.</i> ō'-styā	o'-styah
Ostrau (Cz.)	See <i>Moravská Ostrava</i> .	
Oštro Koplje (Yugosl., mt.)	ō'-shtrō kōp'-lyě	o'-shtro kop'-lyeh
Ostrogzhsk (Rus.)	ōs-trō-gōshsk'	os-tro-goshsk'
Ostrołęka (Pol.)	ō-strō-lăN'-kă	o-stro-laN'-kah
Russian <i>Ostrolenka</i> , ō-strō-lēn'-kă [o-stro-len'-kah].		
Ostrov (Rus.)	ō'-strōf	o'-strof
Ostrów (Pol.)	ō'-strōf	o'-struf
Russian <i>Ostrov</i> , ō'-strōf [o'-strof]. German <i>Ostrowo</i> , ōs-trō'-vō [os-troh'-voh].		
Ostrowiec (Pol.)	ō-strō'-vyěts	o-stro'-vyets
Russian <i>Ostrovets</i> , ō-strō'-vēts [o-stro'-vets].		
Ostrów Mazowiecki (Pol.)	ō'-strōf mā-zō-vyě'-tskī	o'-struf mah-zo-vyeh'-tski
Russian <i>Ostrov</i> , ō'-strōf [o'-strof].		
Ostružnica (Yugosl.)	ō'-strōzh'-nī-tsă	o'-stroozh'-ni-tsah
Ostrvo (Yugosl., isl.)	ō'-stər'-vō	o'-stuhr'-vo
Østvaagø (Nor., isl.)	ūs't'-vōg-ū'	œst'-vog-œ'
Oświęcim (Pol.)	ōsh-vyăN'-tsīm	osh-vyaN'-tsim
Oszmiana (Pol.)	ōsh-myă'-nă	osh-myah'-nah
Russian <i>Oshmyana</i> , ōsh-myă'-nă [osh-myah'-nah].		
Otaru (Jap.)	ō-tă-rōō	o-tah-roo
Othonoi (Gr., isl.)	See <i>Fanò</i> .	
Otočac (Yugosl.)	ō'-tō-chäts	o'-to-chahts
Otórola, Oscar Escudero (Chilean general)	ō-tō'-rō-lă, ōs-kär' ēs-kōō-dě'-rō	o-to'-ro-lah, os-kahr' es-koo-deh'-ro
Otra (Nor., riv.)	ōt'-ră	oh't'-rah
Otranto (It., town, strait)	<i>Eng.</i> ō-trăn'-tō	oh-trahn'-toh
	<i>It.</i> ō'-trăn-tō	o'-trahn-to
Otsu (Jap.)	ō-tsōō	o-tsoo
Otta (Nor.)	ōt'-ă	ut'-ah
Ötztal (Austria, mts.)	ūs't'-tāl	œts'-tahl
Ou-ch'ih-k'ou (Ch., Hupeh)	ō-chū-kō	oh-chœ-koh
Oude Maas (Neth., riv.)	ou'-də mäs'	au'-duh mahs'

Oudref (Tun.)	ōō'-drěf	oo'-dref
Oued Zarga (Tun.)	wěd zār'-gä	wed zahr'-gah
Ouessant (Fr., isl.)	wě-sāN'	weh-sahN'
English <i>Ushant</i> , q. v.		
Oulu (Fin.)	ō'-lōō	oh'-lu
Swedish <i>Uleåborg</i> , ü'-lě-ō-bôr'(y) [ü'-leh-oh-bor'(y)].		
Ounas Selkä (Fin., mts.)	ō'-näs sěl'-kă	oh'-nahs sel'-ka
Ousseltia (Tun.)	ōō-sěl'-tī-ä	oo-sel'-ti-ah
Outland, George E.	out'-lånd	aut'-luhnd
(U.S. representative)		
Ovau (Oc.)	ô-vou'	o-vau'
Ovče Polje (Yugosl.)	ôv'-chě pól'-yě	ov'-cheh pol'-yeh
Overflakkee (Neth., isl.)	ô'-vər-flā-kā'	oh'-vuhr-flah-kay'
See <i>Goedereede</i> .		
Overysel (Neth.)	ô'-vər-ī'-səl	oh'-vuhr-ai'-suhl
Also spelled <i>Overysse</i> .		
Ovidiopol (Rus.)	ô-vī-dī-ô'-pöl(y)	o-vi-di-o'-pol(y)
Oviedo (Sp.)	ô-vyě'-thô	o-vyeh'-tho
Ovinishche (Rus.)	ô-vě'-nī-shchě	o-vee'-ni-shchch
Ovruch (Rus.)	ôv'-rōōch	ov'-rooch
Oxia (Gr., isl.)	ô-ksē'-ä	o-ksē'-ah
Oxya (Gr., mt.)	ô-ksē'-ä'	o-ksē'-ah'
Öye (Nor.)	ûī'-ə	cei'-uh
Öyjord (Nor.)	ûī'-yōr	cei'-yohr
Oza (Gr., mt.)	See <i>Parnes</i> .	
ozero (Rus.)	ô'-zě-rō	o'-zeh-ro
A common element, meaning <i>lake</i> , in Russian place names. Look up the other part of the name.		
Ozery (Rus.)	ô-zyô'-rī	o-zyo'-ri
Ozieri (Sard.)	ô-dzyě'-rē	o-dzyeh'-ree
Ozrinići (Yugosl.)	ôz'-rē'-nī-chī	oz'-ree'-ni-chi
Paama (Oc.)	pä-ä'-mä	pah-ah'-mah
Paan (Burma)	pä-än'	pah-ahn'
Paasikivi, Juho Kusti	pä'-sē-kē-vē, ü'-hō	pah'-see-kee-vee,
(Fin. leader)	kōōs'-tē	yoo'-ho kus'-tee
Pabjanice (Pol.)	pä-byä-nē'-tsě	pah-byah-nee'-tseh
Pachino (Sicily)	pä-kē'-nô	pah-kee'-no
Pacijan (Phil.)	pä-sē'-hän	pah-see'-hahn
Packard (Am. name)	pāk'-ərd	pak'-uhrd
Occasional British error, pä-kärd' [pa-kahrd'].		
Padang (NEI)	pä-dāng'	pah-dahng'
Padina (Yugosl.)	pä'-dī-nä	pah'-di-nah
Padova (It.)	See <i>Padua</i> .	

Padua (It.)	<i>Eng.</i> päd'-ū-ə	pad'-yoo-uh
Italian <i>Padova</i> , pā'-dô-vā	[pah'-do-vah].	
Paestum (It.)	<i>Eng.</i> pës'-təm	pes'-tuhm
Also called <i>Pesto</i> , pë'-stô	[peh'-sto].	
Pag (Yugosl.)	päg'	pahg'
Italian <i>Pago</i> , pā'-gô	[pah'-go].	
Pagai (NEI)	pā'-gī	pah'-gai
Pagan, Bolivar	pā-gän', bô-lë'-vär	pah-gahn', bo-lee'-
(P. R. Resident Commissioner at Washington)	vahr	
Pagan (Burma)	pə-gän'	puh-gahn'
Pagan (Oc.)	pā-gän'	pah-gahn'
Pagègiai (Lith.)	pā-gā'-gyī	pah-gay'-gyai
Pago Pago (Oc.)	päng'-ô päng'-ô	pahng'-o pahng'-o
Also spelled <i>Pango Pango</i> . Also pronounced	päng'-gô [pahng'-goh],	
pā'-gô [pah'-goh], and pā'-gô [pay'-goh].		
Pahlavi, Shah Muham-	pā-lā-vē', shā'	pah-lah-vee', shah'
mad (Ruler of Iran)	mə-hām'-məd	muh-hahm'-muhd
Pahlavi, Shah Riza	pā-lā-vē', shā' rē'-zə	pah-lah-vee', shah'
(Former ruler of Iran)	ree'-zuh	
Paide (Est.)	pī'-dë	pai'-deh
Russian and German <i>Weissenstein</i> , q.v.		
P'ai-ling-miao (Ch.,	pī-lǐng-myau	pai-ling-myau
Suiyüan)		
Paimpol (Fr.)	pāN-pôl'	paN-pol'
Pai-sê (Ch., Kwangsi)	bī-sū	bai-suh
Also called <i>Po-seh</i> , q.v.		
Paita (Oc.)	pā-ē'-tä	pah-ee'-tah
Pakhoi (Ch.,	<i>Eng.</i> pāk-hoi	pak-hoi
Kwangtung)	<i>Ch.</i> bāk-hoi	bahk-hoi
Pakin (Oc.)	pā'-kēn	pah'-keen
Paklay (Indo-Ch.)	pāk-lī'	pahk-lai'
Pakleni Otoci (Yugosl.)	pā'-klë-nī ô'-tô-tsi	pah'-kleh-ni o'-to-tsi
Italian <i>Spalmadori</i> , q.v.		
Paknam (Thai)	pāk-nām'	pahk-nahm'
	or pāk-nām'	pak-nam'
Paknampo (Thai)	pāk-nām'-pō'	pahk-nahm'-poh'
Pakokku (Burma)	pə-kōk'-kōō'	puh-kohk'-koo'
Pakrac (Yugosl.)	pā'-kräts	pah'-krahts
Paks (Hung.)	pöksh'	poksh'
Pakse (Indo-Ch.)	pāk-së'	pahk-seh'
Palagonia (Sicily)	pā-lā-gô-nē'-ä	pah-lah-go-nee'-ah
Palagruža (It., isl.)	<i>S.-C.</i> pā'-lā-grōō'-zhā	pah'-lah-groo'-zhah
Italian <i>Pelagosa</i> , q.v.		

Palanan (P.I., bay)	pā-lā'-nān	pah-lah'-nahn
Palanga (Lith.)	pā'-lāng-gā	pah'-lahng-gah
Russian <i>Polangen</i> , q.v.		
Palanka (Yugosl.)	pā'-lān-kā	pah'-lahn-kah
Palata (It.)	pā-lā'-tā	pah-lah'-tah
Palau (Oc.)	pā-lou'	pah-lau'
Also called <i>Pelew</i> , pē-lōō' [pee-loo'].		
Palazzo (Sicily)	pā-lāt'-sō	pah-laht'-so
Palazzolo (It.)	pā-lāt'-sō'-lō	pah-laht-so'-lo
Palembang (NEI)	pā-lēm-bāng'	pah-lem-bahng'
Palencia (Sp.)	pā-lēn'-thyā or -syā	pah-len'-thyah or -syah
Paleokhora (Crete)	See <i>Selinon</i> .	
Palermo (Sicily)	Eng. pə-lŭr'-mō	puh-luhr'-moh
	It. pā-lēr'-mō	pah-lehr'-mo
Palermo (Alb.)	Also called <i>Porto Palermo</i> . Albanian <i>Portë e Palermos</i> , q.v.	
Paletwa (Burma)	pə-lēt'-wā'	puh-let'-wah'
Pali (Alb., cape)	Eng. pā'-lē	pah'-lee
Albanian <i>Kep i Palit</i> .		
Paliki (Rus.)	pā-lē'-kī	pah-lee'-ki
Palinuro (It., cape)	pā-lē-nōō'-rō	pah-lee-noo'-ro
Paliros (Gr.)	pā'-lē-rōs	pah'-lee-ros
Palk (India, str.)	pōk'	pawk'
Pallene (Gr., point)	pā-lē'-nē	pah-lee'-nee
The point of <i>Kassandra</i> , q.v.		
Pallës, Bisht i or Hundë e (Alb.)	Local names for <i>Pali</i> (cape), q.v.	
Palmas (Oc.)	pāl'-mās	pahl'-mahs
Also called <i>Miangas</i> , myāng'-gās [myahng'-gahs].		
Palmi (It.)	pāl'-mē	pahl'-mee
Palokastro, Nos (Bulg., cape)	pā-lō-kā'-strō, nōs'	pah-lo-kah'-stro, nos'
Palos (Sp.)	pā'-lōs	pah'-los
Paltiski (Est.)	pāl'-tīs-kī	pahl'-tis-ki
Russian <i>Baltiski Port</i> , q.v.		
Pameungpeuk (NEI)	pā-mūng'-pūk	pah-mceng'-pœk
Pana (Rus., riv.)	pā'-nā	pah'-nah
Panagyurishte (Bulg.)	pā'-nā-gŭ'-rŭ-shtě	pah'-nah-gyoo'-ri- shteh
Panaria (It., isl.)	pā-nā-rē'-ā	pah-nah-ree'-ah
Panaroekan (NEI)	pā-nā-rōō'-kān	pah-nah-roo'-kahn
Panay (P.I.)	pā-nī'	pah-naī'
Pančevo (Yugosl.)	pān'-chě-vō	pahn'-cheh-vo
Hungarian <i>Pancsova</i> , pōn'-chō-vō [pon'-cho-vo].		

Panderma (Turk.)	păn-děr'-mă	pahn-dehr'-mah
Also called <i>Bandirma</i> , q.v.		
pandit or pundit	pŭn'-dīt	puhn'-dit
<i>Pandit</i> and <i>pundit</i> are variants and should be pronounced alike. This is an example of the Indian "short a," which is close to schwa or "short u" (as in <i>but</i>), but which is often Anglized to "short a" (as in <i>bat</i>). <i>Pandit</i> as an honorific tends to retain the more conservative pronunciation.		
Panevėžys (Lith.)	pā-nyě-vě-zhēs'	pah-nyeh-veh-zhees'
Russian <i>Ponevyezĥ</i> , q.v.		
Pangasinán (P.I.)	pāng-gă-sĩ-năn'	pahng-gah-si-nahn'
Pangkal-pinang (NEI)	pāng'-kāl-pē'-nāng	pahng'-kahl-pee'- nahng
	or <i>Eng.</i> pē-nāng'	pee-nang'
Pango Pango (Oc.)	See <i>Pago Pago</i> .	
Pangutarán (P.I.)	pāng-gōō-tă-răn'	pahng-goo-tah-rahn'
Paniqui (P. I.)	pā-ně'-kē	pah-nee'-kee
Panjim (Port. India)	pāN-zhēN'	pahN-zheeN'
Pannerden (Neth.)	pān'-ər-dən	pahn'-uhr-duhn
Panorm (Alb.)	pā'-nōrm	pah'-norm
Also called <i>Portë e Palermos</i> , q.v.		
Panormi (Alb.)	See <i>Panorm</i> .	
Pantelimon, Agios	păn-dě-lě'-môn,	pahn-deh-lee'-mon,
(Crete)	ĩ'-yōs	ai'-yos
Pantelleria (It., isl.)	păn-těl'-lě-rě'-ă	pahn-tel'-leh-ree'-ah
Pantocrator (Corfù, mt.)	păn-tô-kră'-tôt	pahn-to-krah'-tor
Pao-ch'í (Ch., Shensi)	bou-chē	bau-chee
Pao-ch'ing (Ch., Hunan)	bou-chǐng	bau-ching
Also called <i>Shao-yang</i> , q.v.		
Pao-shan (Ch., Yünnan)	bou-shăn	bau-shahn
Also called <i>Yung-ch'ang</i> , q.v.		
Pao-t'ou (Ch., Suiyüan)	bou-tō	bau-toh
Papialou (Oc.)	pā-pě'-ă-lô'-ōō	pah-pee'-ah-lo'-oo
Papitalai (Oc.)	pā-pē-tă-lí'	pah-pee-tah-lai'
Papua (New Guinea)	<i>Eng.</i> păp'-ū-ə	pap'-yoo-uh
	<i>foreign</i> pā'-pōō-ə	pah'-poo-uh
Pará (Brazil)	pā-ră'	pah-rah'
Paracel (Fr., isls.)	pā-ră-sěl'	pah-rah-sel'
Japanese <i>Hirata Gunto</i> , hē-ră-tă gōōn-tô [hee-rah-tah goon-to].		
Paraćin (Yugosl.)	pā'-ră-chĭn	pah'-rah-chin
Paragua (P.I.)	See <i>Laparán</i> .	
Parafba or Parahiba	pā-rə-ě'-bə	pah-ruh-ee'-buh
(Brazil)		
Officially <i>João Pessoa</i> , q.v.		

Paramushiro (Jap., isl.)	pā-rā-mōō-shē-rō	pah-rah-moo-shee-ro
Paramythia (Gr.)	pā-rā-mē-thē'-ā	pah-rah-mee-thee'-ah
Paraná (Brazil)	pā-rə-nā'	pah-ruh-nah'
Parandova (Rus.)	pā-rān'-dō-vā	pah-rahn'-do-vah
Pardubice (Cz.)	pār'-dōō-bī-tsě	pahr'-doo-bi-tseh
Paredes, Quintín (Fil. leader)	pā-rě'-dēs, kēn-tēn'	pah-reh'-des, keen-teen'
Parenzo (It.)	pā-rēn'-tsō	pah-ren'-tso
Parga (Gr.)	pār'-gā	pahr'-gah
Parichi (Rus.)	pā'-rī-chī	pah'-ri-chi
Paricutín (Mex.)	pā-rē-kōō-tēn'	pah-ree-koo-teen'

This is the usual spelling and pronunciation in Mexico City. Perhaps nearer to the Tarascan is *Parícutin*, pā-rē'-kōō-tēn [pah-ree'-koo-teen].

Also called *Parácutin* and *Paracutín*, q.v.

Paris (Fr.)	<i>Eng.</i> pār'-īs	pehr'-is
	<i>Fr.</i> pā-rē'	pah-ree'
Parma (It.)	pār'-mā	pahr'-mah
Parnassus (Gr., mt.)	<i>Eng.</i> pār-nās'-əs	pahr-nas'-uhs
	Greek <i>Parnasos</i> , pār-nā-sōs' [pahr-nah-sos']. Also called <i>Líakoura</i> , lyā'-kōō-rā [lyah'-koo-rah].	

Parnes (Gr., mt.)	<i>Eng.</i> pār'-nēz	pahr'-neez
	<i>Gr.</i> pār'-nēs	pahr'-nees

Also called *Oza*, ô-zā' [o-zah'].

Pärnu (Est.)	pār'-nōō	pehr'-noo
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Russian *Pernov*, q.v. German *Pernau*, q.v.

Paros (Gr., isl.)	pā'-rō(s)	pah'-ro(s)
Parpatsch (Rus.)	pār-pāch'	pahr-pahch'
Parpeyev (Rus. officer)	pār-pě'-yěf	pahr-peh'-yef
Parry (Oc.)	pār'-ī	pehr'-i
Partinico (Sicily)	pār-tē-nē'-kō	pahr-tee-nee'-ko
partisan or partizan	pār'-tī-zən or pār'-tī-zān'	pahr'-ti-zuhn pah'-ti-zan'

The latter spelling and pronunciation is sometimes associated with the military sense of the word.

Pașcani (Rum.)	pāsh-kān'	pahsh-kahn'
Pas de Calais (Fr.)	pā də kā-lě'	pah duh kah-leh'
Pasha (Rus., riv.)	pā'-shā	pah'-shah
pasha (title)	pāsh'-ə or pāsh'-ə <i>Turk.</i> pā'-shā'	pash'-uh or pahsh'-uh pah'-shah'

Pashmakli (Bulg.) See *Smolian*.

Pasig (P.I.)	pā'-sīg	pah'-sig
Pasjača (Yugosl., mts.)	pās'-yā-chā	pahs'-yah-chah
Pasjane (Yugosl.)	pās'-yā-ně	pahs'-yah-neh
Pasley (Austral., cape)	pāz'-lī	payz'-li

Pašman (Yugosl.)	pāsh'-mān	pahsh'-mahn
Pasoeroean or Pasuruan (NEI)	pā-sōō-rōō-ān'	pah-soo-roo-ahn'
Passarowitz (Yugosl.)	See <i>Požarevats</i> .	
Passero (Sicily, cape)	pās'-sē-rō	pahs'-seh-ro
Paštrik (Balkan mt.)	S.-C. pāsh'-trīk	pahsh'-trik
English <i>Pushtrik</i> , q.v.		
Patani (Thai)	pāt'-ə-nē'	paht'-uh-nee'
Patarica (Yugosl., mt.)	pā'-tā-rī-tsā	pah'-tah-ri-tsah
Paterno	<i>Sicily</i> pā-tēr-nō'	pah-tehr-no'
	<i>Italy</i> pā-tēr'-nō	pah-tehr'-no
As a family name in America, usually Anglicized pə-tūr'-nō [puh-tuhr'-noh].		
Pathan (India)	pə-tān'	puh-tahn'
Patinos (Dodec.)	pā'-tē-nō(s)	pah'-tee-no(s)
Also called <i>Patmos</i> , q.v.		
Patjitan (NEI)	pā'-chē-tān	pah'-chee-tahn
Patmos (Dodec.)	pāt'-mō(s)	paht'-mo(s)
Also called <i>Patinos</i> , q.v.		
Patna (India)	pāt'-nə or pūt'-nā'	pat'-nuh or puht'-nah'
Patrai (Gr.)	pā'-trē	pah'-treh
Patras (Gr.)	pā-trās'	pah-trahs'
Officially <i>Patrai</i> , q.v.		
Patron Kolpos (Gr., gulf)	pā-trōn' kōl'-pōs	pah-tron' kol'-pos
English Gulf of <i>Patras</i> , q.v.		
Patti (Sicily)	pāt'-tē	paht'-tee
Pau (Fr.)	pō'	poh'
Paukkan (Burma)	pouk'-kān	pauk'-kahn
Paungde (Burma)	poung'-dē'	paung'-deh'
Pavelets (Rus.)	pā-vě-lěts'	pah-veh-lets'
Pavelić, Ante (Serb-Croat leader)	pā'-vē-līch, ān'-tē	pah'-veh-lich, ahn'-teh
Pavia (It.)	pā-vē'-ā	pah-vee'-ah
Pāvilosta (Latvia)	pā'-vē-lōs-tā	pah'-vee-los-tah
Pavlof (Alaska, volcano)	pā'-vlōf	pah'-vlof
Pavlograd (Rus.)	pā-vlō-grāt'	pah-vlo'-graht'
Pavsk (Rus.)	pāfsk'	pahfsk'
Pavuvu (Oc.)	pā-vōō'-vōō	pah-voo'-voo
Paximadi (Gr., Euboea, cape; Crete, isl.)	pā-ksē-mā'-thē	pah-ksee-mah'-thee
Paximadia (Crete, isls.)	pā-ksē-mā'-thyā	pah-ksee-mah'-thyah
Paxos or Paxoi (Gr.)	pā-ksōs' or pā-ksē'	pah-ksos' or pah-ksee'
Payagyi (Burma)	pā-yə-jē'	pah-yuh-jee'
Pazova, Stara (Yugosl.)	pā'-zō-vā, stā'-rā	pah'-zo-vah, stah'-rah

Pčinja (Yugosl., riv.)	pchě'-nyä	pchee'-nyah
Peć (Yugosl.)	pěch'	pech'
Formerly <i>Ipek</i> .		
Pečenjevce (Yugosl.)	pě'-chě'-nyěv-tsě	peh'-ch eh'-nyev-tseh
Pechory (Est.)	Rus. pě-chô'-rĭ	peh-cho'-ri
Estonian <i>Petseri</i> , q.v.		
Pecka (Yugosl.)	pěts'-kā	pets'-kah
Pécs (Hung.)	pāch'	paych'
Pećska Bistrica	pěch'-skă bē'-stri-tsă	pech'-skah bee'-stri-
(Yugosl., riv.)		tsah
Peenemuende or	pā'-nə-mün'-də	pay'-nuh-mün'-duh
Peenemünde (Ger.)		
Pege (Crete)	pē'-yē	pee'-yee
Pegu (Burma)	Burman pē-gōō'	peh-goō'
	Eng. pē'-gū'	pee'-gyoo'
Pegu Yoma (Burma,	Burman pē-gōō'	peh-goo' yoh'-muh
mts.)	yō'-mæ	
	Eng. pē'-gū'	pee'-gyoo' yoh'-muh
	yō'-mæ	
Pehčevo (Yugosl.)	pěk(h)('-chě-vô	pek(h)('-ch eh-vo
Pei Chiang or Pei River	bā	bay
(Ch., Kwangtung, riv.)		
Peine (Ger.)	pī'-nə	pai'-nuh
Pei-p'ing (Ch., Hopeh)	bā-pĭng	bay-ping
Formerly <i>Peking</i> , q.v.		
Peipsi järv (Est., Rus.,	pā'-psĭ jărv'	pay'-psi jehrv'
lake)		
Russian <i>Chudskoye ozero</i> , q.v. English Lake <i>Peipus</i> , q.v.		
Peipus (Est., Rus., lake)	Eng. pī'-pəs	pai'-puhs
	Ger. pī'-pōös	pai'-pus
Estonian <i>Peipsi järv</i> , q.v. Russian <i>Chudskoye ozero</i> , q.v.		
Peiraievs (Gr.) See <i>Piræus</i> .		
Peixoto, Amaral	pā-shô'-tōō, ä-mə-rāl'	pay-sho'-tu, ah-muh-
(Braz. leader)		rahl'
Both names should be used, thus: <i>Amaral Peixoto</i> , not <i>Peixoto</i> alone.		
Pek (Yugosl., riv.)	pěk'	pek'
Pekalongan (NEI)	pě'-kā-lông'-gän	peh'-kah-long'-gahn
Peking (Ch., Hopeh)	Eng. pē-kĭng	pee-king
	Ch. bā-jĭng	bay-jing
Now officially <i>Pei-p'ing</i> , q.v.		
Pelagian (Sicily, isls.)	Eng. pə-lā'-jən	puh-lay'-juhn
Pelagonesi (Gr., isl.)	pě-lă-gô-ně'-sě	peh-lah-go-nee'-see
Pelagonia (Yugosl.)	Gr. pē-lă-gô-ně'-ă	peh-lah-go-nee'-ah
Serb-Croat <i>Bitoljsko Polje</i> , q.v.		

Pelágosa (It., isl.)	pě-lă-gô'-să	peh-lah-go'-sah
Serb-Croat <i>Palagruža</i> ,	pă'-lă-grōo-zhă	[pah'-lah-groo-zhah].
Peleliu (Oc.)	pě'-lě-lū	peh'-leh-lyoo
Pelew (Oc.)	See <i>Palau</i> .	
Pelion (Gr., mt.)	Eng. pē'-lī-ən	pee'-li-uhn
	Gr. pē'-lē-ô(n)	pee'-lee-o(n)
Pelješac (Yugosl., pen.)	pě'-lyě-shäts	peh'-lyeh-shahts
Italian <i>Sabbioncello</i> , q.v.		
Pellaro (It.)	pěl'-lă-rô	pel'-lah-ro
pellg (Alb.)	pělg'	pelg'

An element, meaning *bay* or *gulf*, in Albanian place names.

Look up the other part of the name.

pellgu (Alb.) See *pellg*.

Peloponnesos (Gr.)	Eng. pěl'-ō-pə-nē'-səs	pel'-oh-puh-nee'-suhs
	Gr. pē-lô-pô'-nē-sôs	peh-lo-po'-nee-sos

Also called the *Morea*, q.v.

Pelusium (Egypt)	Eng. pə-lū'-zī-əm	puh-lyoo'-zi-uhm
Penang (Malaya)	Eng. pē'-năng'	pee'-nang'
Malay <i>Pulau Pinang</i> .		
Peñaranda, Enrique	pě-nyă-răn'-dă,	peh-nyah-rah'n'-dah,
(Bolivian leader)	ăn-rě'-kě	en-ree'-keh
Peñas, de (Sp., cape)	pě'-nyăs, dě	peh'-nyahs, deh
Peneios (Gr., rivs.)	Eng. pē-nē'-əs	pee-nee'-uhs
	Gr. pē-nē-ôs'	pee-nee-os'

The Thessalian *Peneus* is also called *Salambrias*, să-lăm-brē-ăs' [sah-lahm-bree-ahs'].

Penfoei (Oc.)	pěn-fōō'-ē	pen-foo'-ee
Pêng-p'u (Ch., Anhwei)	bŭng-pōō	buhng-poo
P'êng-shih (Ch., Hupeh, riv.)	pŭng-shú	puhng-shuh
P'êng-tsê (Ch., Kiangsi)	pŭng-dzŭ	puhng-dzuh
penicillin	pěn'-ə-sīl'-ən	pen'-uh-sil'-uhn
	or pěn'-is'-ə-lən	pen-is'-uh-luhn

The doctors have not yet agreed upon the pronunciation of their new remedy. One should expect the first because the source, a mold of the *Penicillium* genus, is always pronounced pěn'-ī-sīl'-ī-əm [pen'-i-sil'-i-uhm], and similarly *pénicillate*, *pénicilliform*, *pénicillum*, and *pénicillus*. However, to the contrary is the analogy of *insulin*, *península*, *peninsulate*, and *penniferous*. The American Illustrated Medical Dictionary places the accent on the second syllable. Black's dictionary (British) has the word but has not a pronunciation. Steadman's (1942) does not list the word. The New York Academy of Medicine reports that the doctors seem evenly divided between the two pronunciations, perhaps those who work on molds preferring pěn'-ə-sīl'-ən

[pen'-uh-sil'-uhn]. However, Dr. Chester S. Keefer, Chairman of the National Research Committee on Chemotherapeutics, writes, Dec. 7, 1943: "As is often the case with technical terms, and this is particularly true when something is introduced in England, the emphasis is frequently placed on the second syllable rather than the first. It is my understanding that the British pronounce *penicillin* as *penicillin*. By common usage in the U.S., the pronunciation has been *penicillin*." A somewhat similar problem is *salicylate* pronounced sāl'-ə-sil'-it [sal'-uh-sil'-it] or sə-līs'-ə-lāt' [suh-lis'-uh-layt']. The pronunciations of *helicopter* and *depot* show that professional usage may depart from conventional expectations.—P.S. Mr. Edward Murrow cables from London, Dec. 20, 1943, that Mr. Alexander Fleming, the British doctor who originated the treatment, says pēn'-ə-sil'-ən [pen'-uh-sil'-uhn]. Is this another instance when Americans consider an odd pronunciation "British" and the British think it "American"? Cf. *Caribbean*.

Penong (Austral.)	pē'-nōng'	pee'-nong'
Penza (Rus.)	pēn'-zā	pen'-zah
Pepys (Eng. name)	pēp'-īs or pēps'	pep'-is or peeps'
The second is preferred for Samuel Pepys, the diarist.		
Peqin (Alb.)	pē'-kyēn	peh'-kyeen
Peqini (Alb.)	See <i>Peqin</i> .	
Perak (Malaya)	Eng. pā'-rāk' Malay pē'-rā	pay'-rak' peh'-rah
Perama (Crete)	pē'-rā-mā	peh'-rah-mah
Përat (Alb.)	per'-āt	puhr'-aht
Pëрати (Alb.)	See <i>Përat</i> .	
Pereira, Orozimbo Martins (Braz. general)	pē-rā'-rə, ô-rô-zēm'- bôô mār-tēns'	peh-ray'-ruh, o-ro- zeem'-bu mahr- teens'
Perekop (Rus.)	pē-rē-kôp'	peh-reh-kop'
Perelazovsky (Rus.)	pē-rē-lā'-zôf-skī	peh-reh-lah'-zof-ski
Peremishl (Pol.)	See <i>Przemysł</i> .	
Peremyshl (Rus.)	pē-rē-mwēshl'(y)	peh-reh-mweeshl'(y)
Pergola (It.)	pēr'-gô-lā	pehr'-go-lah
Perguba (Rus.)	pēr-gôo-bā'	pehr-goo-bah'
Périgueux (Fr.)	pē-rē-gû'	peh-ree-gœ'
Peristeri (Gr., isl.)	pē-rē-stē'-rē	peh-ree-steh'-ree
Peristeri (Yugosl., mts.)	pē'-rī-stē'-rī	peh'-ri-steh-ri
Perlez (Yugosl.)	pēr'-lēz	pehr'-lez
Perm (Rus.)	pěrm'(y)	pehrm'(y)
Përmet (Alb.)	për'-mēt	puhr'-met

Also called *Prëmet*, prā'-mēt [pruh'-met].

Permeti (Alb.) See *Përmet*.

Pernambuco (Brazil)	<i>Eng.</i> pûr'-nəm-bōō'- kō	puhr'-nuhm-boo'-koh
	<i>Port.</i> pēr-nəm-bōō'- kōō	pehr-nuhm-boo'-ku
Officially <i>Recife</i> , q.v.		
Pernau (Est.)	<i>Ger.</i> pēr'-nou	pehr'-nau
Estonian <i>Pärnu</i> , q.v.	Russian <i>Pernov</i> , q.v.	
Pernov (Est.)	<i>Rus.</i> pēr'-nōf	pehr'-nof
Estonian <i>Pärnu</i> , q.v.	German <i>Pernau</i> , q.v.	
Perón, Juan (Arg. leader)	pě-rôn', whān'	peh-ron', whahn'
Perouse, la (Rus., Jap., str.)	pě-rōōz', lā	peh-rooz', lah
Perpignan (Fr.)	pěr-pē-nyāN'	pehr-pee-nyahN'
Perugia (It.)	pě-rōō'-jä	peh-roo'-jah
Perušić (Yugosl.)	pě'-rōō-shich	peh'-roo-shich
Pervicchio (Yugosl., isl.)	<i>It.</i> pěr-věk'-kyô	pehr-veek'-kyo
Serb-Croat <i>Prvić</i> , q.v.		
Pervomaïsk (Rus.)	pěr-vō-mīsk'	pehr-vo-maïsk'
Pervozvanovka (Rus.)	pěr-vō-zvā'-nōf-kā	pehr-vo-zvah'-nof- kah
Pescadores (Jap., isls.)	pēs-kā-dō'-rēs	pes-kah-do'-res
Japanese <i>Hoko Gunto</i> , hô-kô gōōn-tô [ho-ko goon-to]; <i>Hoko Ret</i> , hô-kô rēt [ho-ko ret]; <i>Hoko To</i> , hô-kô tô [ho-ko to]		
Pescara (It.)	pě-skā'-rā	peh-skah'-rah
Peschici (It.)	pě'-skē-chē	peh'-skee-chee
Peschiera (Yugosl., isl.)	<i>It.</i> pě-skyě'-rā	peh-skyeh'-rah
Serb-Croat <i>Jadre</i> , q.v.		
Peshawar (India)	pě-shā'-wēr	peh-shah'-wuhr
Peshkopi (Alb.)	pě-shkō'-pē	peh-shko'-pee
Italian <i>Piscopeia</i> , q.v.		
Peshkopija (Alb.)	See <i>Peshkopi</i> .	
Peshtera (Bulg.)	pě'-shtë-rā	peh'-shteh-rah
Pesjak (Yugosl., mts.)	pēs'-yāk	pes'-yahk
Peski (Rus.)	pēs-kē'	pes-kee'
Pesnica (Yugosl., riv.)	pēs'-nī-tsā	pes'-ni-tsah
Pessoa, Alfredo (Braz. leader)	pě-só'-ə, āl-frě'-dōō	peh-so'-uh, ahl-freh'- du
Pešter (Yugosl.)	pěsh'-tēr	peh'-tehr
Pesto (It.)	pě'-stō	peh'-sto
English <i>Pestum</i> (or <i>Paestum</i>), pēs'-təm [pes'-tuhm].		
Petacciato (It.)	pě-tāt-chā'-tō	peh-taht-chah'-to
Pétain, Henri Philippe (Fr. leader)	pě-tāN', āN-rē' fē-lēp'	peh-taN', ahN-ree' fee-leep'

Petalas (Gr., isl.)	pě-tā-lās'	peh-tah-lahs'
Petalidi (Gr.)	pě-tā-lě'-thē	peh-tah-lee'-thee
Petra Velikogo, Zaliv	See <i>Zaliv</i> . . .	
Petrace (It., riv.)	pě-trā'-chě	peh-trah'-chēh
Petrich (Bulg.)	pě'-trich	peh'-trich
Petrinja (Yugosl.)	pě'-trī-nyā	peh'-tri-nyah
Petrograd	Eng. pět'-rō-grād	pet'-roh-grad
	Rus. pě-trō-grāt'	peh-tro-graht'

Officially *Leningrad*, q.v.

Petrokov (Pol.) See *Piotrków*.

Petrolia (Alb.) It. pě-trō'-lyā peh-tro'-lyah

Albanian *Vajguras*, q.v., and *Kuçovë*, q.v.

Petropavlovsk Kamchat- pě-trō-pāv'-lōfsk peh-tro-pahv'-lofsk
ski (Rus.) kām-chāt'-skī kahm-chaht'-ski

Petroșani (Rum.) pě-trō-shān' peh-tro-shahn'

Hungarian *Petrozsény*, pět'-rō-zhān(y) [pet'-ro-zhayn(y)].

Petrovac (Yugosl.) pě'-trō-vāts peh'-tro-vahts

Petrovaradin (Yugosl.) pě'-trō-vā-rā'-dīn peh'-tro-vah-rah'-din

Petrovo Selo (Yugosl.) pě'-trō-vō sě'-lō peh'-tro-vo seh'-lo

Petrovsk (Rus.) pě-trōfsk' peh-trofsk'

Petrovskoe (Rus.) pě-trōf'-skō-yě peh-trof'-sko-yeh

Petrozavodsk (Rus.) pě'-trō-zā-vōdsk' peh'-tro-zah-vodsk'

Petrozsény (Rum.) See *Petroșani*.

Petsamo (Fin.) pět'-sā-mō pet'-sah-mo

Petseri (Est.) pě'-tsě-rī peh'-tseh-ri

Russian *Pechory*, q.v.

Petten (Neth.) pět'-ən pet'-uhn

Pfeifer, Joseph L. fī'-fēr fai'-fuhr

(U.S. representative)

Phanai, Ak. (Gr., Chios) fā'-nē fah'-neh

Also called *Mastekhos*, mā'-stē-hōs [mah'-stee-hos], or *Mastikhis*, mā-stē'-hē(s) [mah-stee'-hee(s)].

Phanos (Gr.) fā-nōs' fah-nos'

Also called *Magiadag*, mī-yā-thāg' [mai-yah-thahg'].

Phanrang (Indo-Ch.) fān-rāng' fahn-rahng'

Pharsala (Gr.) fār'-sā-lā fahr'-sah-lah

Also called *Phersala*, fēr'-sā-lā [fehr'-sah-lah].

Pherai (Gr.) fě-rě' or fě'-rě feh-reh' or feh'-reh

English *Pherae*, fē'-rē [fee'-ree]. Also called *Belestinon*, q.v.

Pherrai (Gr.) fě'-rě feh'-reh

This Thracian town is distinguished from the Thessalian *Pherai*, q.v.

Phersala (Gr.) See *Pharsala*.

Philbin, Philip fīl'-bīn fīl'-bin

(U.S. representative)

Philiates (Gr.)	fē-lyä'-tēs	fee-lyah'-tes
Philiatra (Gr.)	fē-lyä'-trä'	fee-lyah-trah'
Philip, André (Fr. leader)	fē-lēp', äN-drē'	fee-leep', ahN-dreh'
Philipias (Gr.)	fē-lē-pyäs'	fee-lee-pyahs'
Phillipopolis (Bulg.)	See <i>Plowdif.</i>	
Philippeville (Alg.)	Eng. fil'-ip-vil Fr. fē-lēp-vēl'	fil'-ip-vil fee leep-veel'
Phlorina (Gr.)	flō'-rē-nä	flo'-ree-nah
Phnom Penh (Indo-Ch.)	See <i>Pnompenh.</i>	
Phodelai (Crete)	fō'-thē-lē	fo'-theh-leh
Phoenicia	fī-nīsh'-ə	fi-nish'-uh

The pronunciation fī-nē'-shə [fi-nee'-shuh], though common, is not recommended by dictionaries.

Phoinikias (Crete)	fē-nē-kyäs'	fee-nee-kyahs'
Pholegandros (Gr., isl.)	fō-lē'-gān-drō(s)	fo-leh'-gahn-dro(s)
Also called <i>Polykantro</i> , pō-lē'-kān-drō [po-lee'-kahn-dro].		
Phourni (Gr.)	fōōr'-nē	foor'-nee
Phrae (Thai)	prā'	pra'
Phrankokastelli (Crete)	fräng-gō-kä-stē'-lē	frahng-go-kah-steh'-lee

Phrasare (Alb.) See *Frashër.*

Phratabong (Indo-Ch.) See *Battambang.*

Phuquoc (Indo-Ch., isl.)	fōō-kwōōk'	foo-kwuk'
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Also spelled *Phukok.*

Piacenza (It.)	pyä-chēn'-tsä	pyah-chen'-tsah
pianist	pī-än'-ist or pē'-ə-nīst	pi-an'-ist pee'-uh-nist

The first pronunciation is preferred for American usage.

Pianosa (It., isls.)	pyä-nō'-sä	pyah-no'-sah
Piaseczno (Pol.)	pyä-sēch'-nō	pyah-sech'-no

Russian spelling *Pyasechno.*

Piatra Neamț (Rum.)	pyä'-trä nyämts'	pyah'-trah nyahmts'
Piauí (Brazil)	pē-ə-wē'	pee-uh-wee'
Piave (It., riv.)	pyä'-vē	pyah'-veh
Pibul Songkram (Thai leader)	pē'-bōōn sōng-krām'	pee'-bun sohng-krahm'
Piccia (It.)	pēt'-chä	peet'-chah
Pi-chieh (Ch., Kweichow)	bē-jyē	bee-jyeh
Pichon (Tun.)	pē-shōN'	pee-shoN'
Piedimonte Etneo (Sicily)	pyē-dē-mōn'-tē ēt-nē'-ō	pyeh-dee-mon'-teh et-neh'-o
Pieksämäki (Fin.)	pē'-ēk'-sä-mä-kē	pee'-ek'-sa-ma-kee
Pielinin (Fin.)	See <i>Pielisjärvi.</i>	

Pielisjärvi (Fin., lake)	pē'-ē'-līs-yār-vē	pee'-eh'-lis-yehr-vee
Also called <i>Pielinän</i> , pē'-ē'-lē-nän [pee'-eh'-lee-nin].		
P'ien-mā (Ch., Yünnan)	pyēn-mā	pyen-mah
Piešt'any (Cz.)	pyēsh'-tyä-nī	pyesh'-tyah-ni
Pietà (It.)	pyē-tä'	pyeh-tah'
Pietarsaari (Fin.)	pē'-ē'-tär-sä-rē	pee'-eh'-tahr-sah-ree
Swedish <i>Jakobstad</i> , q.v.		
Pieve (It.)	pyē'-vē	pyeh'-veh
Pignataro (It.)	pē-nyä-tä'-rō	pee-nyah-tah'-ro
Pikela (Oc.)	pē'-kē-lä	pee'-keh-lah
Pikelot (Oc.)	pē'-kē-lôt	pee'-keh-lot
Pilatovica (Yugosl., mt.)	pē'-lä'-tô-vī-tsä	pee'-lah'-to-vi-tsah
Pilica or Pilitsa (Pol., riv.)	pī-lē'-tsä	pi-lee'-tsah
Pillau (Ger.)	pīl'-ou	pil'-au
Pillauer Tief (Ger., Frisches Haff)	pīl'-ou-ər tēf'	pil'-au-uhr teef'
Pilsen (Cz.)	Ger. pīl'-zən	pil'-zuhn
Czech <i>Plzeň</i> , pəl'-zēn(y) [puhl'-zen(y)].		
Pina (Pol., riv.)	Pol. pē'-nä	pee'-nah
	Rus. pī-nä'	pi-nah'
Pinapil (Oc.)	pē-nä-pēl'	pee-nah-peel'
Pin Chaung (Burma, riv.)	pīn' choung'	pin' chaung'
Pińczów (Pol.)	pēn'(y)-chōōf	peen'(y)-chuf
Russian <i>Pinchov</i> , pīn-chōf' [pin-chof'].		
Pindus (Gr., mts.)	Eng. pīn'-dēs	pin'-duhs
Greek <i>Pindos</i> , pēn'-dōs [peen'-dos].		
Pingelap (Oc.)	pīng'-ē-lāp	ping'-eh-lahp
P'ing-hsiang (Ch., Kiangsi)	pīng-shyāng	ping-shyahng
P'ing T'an (Ch., Fukien, isls.)	pīng tǎn	ping tahn
P'ing-yang (Ch., Chekiang)	pīng-yāng	ping-yahng
Pinlebu (Burma)	pīn'-lē-bōō'	pin'-leh-boo'
Pińsk (Pol.)	pēn(y)sk'	peen(y)sk'
Russian <i>Pinsk</i> , pēnsk' [peensk'].		
Piombino (It.)	pyōm-bē'-nō	pyom-bee'-no
Piotrków (Pol.)	pyō'tr-kōōf	pyo'tr-kuf
Russian <i>Petrokov</i> , pē-trō-kōf' [peh-tro-kof'].		
Piperi (Gr., isl.)	pē-pē'-rē	pee-peh'-ree
Piraeus (Gr.)	Eng. pī-rē'-ēs	pai-ree'-uhs
Greek <i>Peiraiëus</i> , pē-rē-ēfs' [pee-reh-efs']. The English form should be preceded by the article <i>the</i> .		

Piraino (Sicily)	pē-rī'-nô	pee-rai'-no
Piroe or Piru (NEI)	pē'-rōō	pee'-roo
Pirot (Yugosl.)	pē'-rôt	pee'-rot
Piryatin (Rus.)	pĭ-ryă'-tĭn	pi-ryah'-tin
Pisa (It.)	Eng. pē'-zə It. pē'-să	pee'-zuh pee'-sah
Pisciotta (It.)	pē-shôt'-tă	pee-shot'-tah
Piscopeia (Alb.)	It. pē-skô'-pě-yă	pee-sko'-peh-yah
Albanian <i>Peshkopi</i> , q.v.		
Piscopi (Dodec.)	It. pē'-skô-pē	pee'-sko-pee
Greek <i>Tilos</i> , q.v.		
Písek (Cz.)	pē'-sěk	pee'-sek
Pisida (Libya)	pē-sē'-dă	pee-see'-dah
Pistoia (It.)	pē-stô'-yă	pee-sto'-yah
Pitești (Rum.)	pē-tēsht'	pee-tesht'
Pittenger, Wm. A. (U.S. representative)	pĭt'n-jûr'	pit'n-juhr'
Pityilu (Oc.)	pē-tyē'-lōō	pee-tyee'-loo
Pizzo (It.)	pēt'-sô	peet'-so
Pješivci (Yugosl.)	pyě'-shĭv-tsi	pyeh'-shiv-tsi
Planik (Yugosl., isl.)	plă'-nĭk	plah'-nik
Italian <i>Magresina</i> , q.v.		
Planinica (Yugosl.)	plă'-nē'-nĭ-tsă	plah'-nee'-ni-tsah
Planinski Kanal (Yugosl.)	plă'-nēn'-skĭ kă'-năl	plah'-neen'-ski kah'-nahl
English and Italian <i>Morlacca</i> (Channel), q.v.		
Plastun (Rus., bay)	plă-stōōn'	plah-stoon'
Plata or Plate (S. A., estuary)	See <i>Río de la Plata</i> .	
Platamon (Gr.)	plă-tă-môn'	plah-tah-mon'
Platamon, Rt (Yugosl.)	plă'-tă-môn, ert'	plah'-tah-mon, uhrt'
Italian <i>Punta Platamone</i> , q.v.		
Plataria (Gr.)	plă-tăr-yă'	plah-tahr-yah'
Platsa (Gr.)	plă'-tsă	plah'-tsah
Plauen (Ger.)	plou'-ən	plau'-uhn
Plavinas (Latvia)	plă'-vē-nyăs	plah'-vee-nyahs
German <i>Stockmanshof</i> , q.v.		
Plavnica (Yugosl.)	plăv'-nĭ-tsă	plahv'-ni-tsah
Plavnik (Yugosl., isl.)	plăv'-nĭk	plahv'-nik
Plavsko Blato (Yugosl., lake)	plăv'-skô blă'-tô	plahv'-sko blah'-to
Pless (Pol.)	See <i>Pszczyzna</i> .	
Pleven (Bulg.)	Eng. plěv'-ĕn Bulg. plě'-vĕn(y)	plev'-en pleh'-ven(y)
Also called <i>Plevna</i> , plěv'-nă [plev'-nah].		

Pljačkovica (Yugosl., mts.)	plyäch'-kô'-vî-tsä	plyahch'-ko'-vi-tsah
Pljevlja (Yugosl.)	plyëv'-lyä	plyev'-lyah
Ploče, Rt (Yugosl.)	plô'-chě, ært'	plo'-chēh, uhrt'
Italian <i>Punta Planca</i> , q.v.		
Płock (Pol.)	plótsk'	plotsk'
Russian spelling <i>Plotsk</i> .		
Ploeser, Walter C. (U.S. representative)	plā'-zær	play'-zuhr
Ploëști (Rum.)	plô-yěsht'	plo-yesht'
Płońsk (Pol.)	plôn(y)sk'	plon(y)sk'
Plonton, Jacques (Fr. leader)	plôN-tôN', zhāk'	ploN-toN', zhahk'
Plora (Crete)	plô'-rā	plo'-rah
Plotsk (Pol.) See <i>Płock</i> .		
Ploudalmézeau (Fr.)	plōō-dāl-mě-zō'	ploo-dahl-meh-zoh'
Plougastel Daoulas (Fr.)	plōō-gā-stël' dou-läs'	ploo-gah-stel' dau-lahs'
Plouguerneau (Fr.)	plōō-gër-nō'	ploo-gehr-noh'
Plouhinec (Fr.)	plōō-ë-nëk'	ploo-ee-nek'
Plovdiv (Bulg.)	plôv'-dîf	plov'-dif
Greek <i>Philippopolis</i> , (Eng.)	fil'-î-pöp'-ə-lis [fil'-i-pop'-uh-lis].	
Plyusa (Rus.)	plū'-sä	plyoo'-sah
Plzeň (Cz.) See <i>Pilsen</i> .		
Pnompenh (Indo-Ch.)	<i>Eng.</i> nôm'-pën' <i>local</i> pnōm-pën'(y)	nom'-pen' pnum-pen'(y)
Thai <i>Phnom Penh</i> , pnôm pën' [pnohm pen'].		
Poage, W. R. (U.S. representative)	pōg'	pohg'
Pobijenik (Yugosl., mts.)	pô'-bî-yě'-nîk	po'-bi-yeh'-nik
Počekovina (Yugosl.)	pô'-chě'-kô'-vî-nä	po'-chēh'-ko-vi-nah
Pochep (Rus.)	pô'-chěp	po'-chep
Pochinok (Rus.)	pō'-chě'-nōk	po-chee'-nok
Pöchlarn (Austria)	púk(h)'-lärn	poek(h)'-lahrn
Podareš (Yugosl.)	pô'-dā-rěsh	po'-dah-resh
Podgorac (Yugosl.)	pôd'-gô-räts	pod'-go-rahts
Podgorica (Yugosl.)	pôd'-gô'-rî-tsä	pod'-go'-ri-tsah
Podhum (Yugosl.)	pôd'-hōom	pod'-hoom
Podlec (Yugosl.)	pôd'-lěts	pod'-lets
Podmokly (Cz.)	pôd'-mô-klî	pod'-mo-kli
Podolsk (Rus.)	pô-dól(y)sk'	po-dol(y)sk'
Podujevo (Yugosl.)	pô'-dōō'-yě-vô	po'-doo'-yeh-vo
Podunavci (Yugosl.)	pô'-dōō'-nä-v-tsi	po'-doo'-nahv-tsi
Podunavska (Yugosl.)	pô'-dōō'-nä-v-skä	po'-doo'-nahv-skah

Podwołoczyska (Pol.)	pôd-vô-lô-chî'-skâ	pod-vo-lo-chi'-skah
Poechlarn (Austria)	pûk(h) '-lärn	pœk(h) '-lahrn
Poelitz (Ger.)	pû'-lîts	pœ'-lits
Poerwakarta (NEI)	pōōr-wā-kār'-tā	poor-wah-kahr'-tah
Poggiardo (It.)	pôd-jär'-dô	pod-jahr'-do
Poggibonsi (It.)	pôd-jē-bôn'-sē	pod-jee-bon'-see
Poggio (It.)	pôd'-jô	pod'-jo
Pogled (Yugosl., mt.)	pô'-glěd	po'-gled
Pogodinsk (Rus.)	pō-gô'-dînsk	po-go'-dinsk
Pogoryeloye Gorodishche (Rus.)	pō-gô-rě'-lô-yě gō-rô-dě'-shchě	po-go-reh'-lo-yeh go-ro-dee'-shcheh
Pogradea (Alb.)	See <i>Pogradec</i> .	
Pogradec (Alb.)	pô-grā'-děts	po-grah'-dets
Also called <i>Pogradea</i> , pô-grā'-dē-ä [po-grah'-deh-ah].		
Pogranichnaya (Rus.)	pō-grā-nēch'-nā-yā	po-grah-nee-ch'-nah-yah
Pohorje (Yugosl., mts.)	pô'-hōr-yě	po'-hor-yeh
Poitiers (Fr.)	pwā'-tyě'	pwah-tyeh'
Poix (Fr.)	pwā'	pwah'
Pojan (Alb.)	pô'-yān	po'-yahn
Pojani (Alb.)	See <i>Pojan</i> .	
Pokaakku (Oc.)	pô'-kā-āk'-kōō	po'-kah-ahk'-kōō
Also called <i>Taongi</i> , q.v.		
Pola (It.)	pô'-lā	po'-lah
Polangen (Lith.)	Rus. pô-lān'-gēn	po-lahn'-gen
Lithuanian <i>Palanga</i> , q.v.		
Polesia (Pol.)	Eng. pō-lē'-shē	poh-lee'-shuh
Polish <i>Polesie</i> , pô-lě'-syě [po-leh'-syeh].		
Po-li (Manchu.)	bô-lē	bo-lee
Poliçan (Alb.)	pô-lē'-chān	po-lee'-chahn
Poliçani (Alb.)	See <i>Poliçan</i> .	
Policastro (It., gulf)	pôl-ē-kā'-strô	pol-ee-kah'-stro
Polillo (P.I.)	pô-lē'-lyô or -yô	po-lee'-lyo or -yo
Pölitiz (Ger.)	pû'-lîts	pœ'-lits
Poljana (Yugosl.)	pô'-lyā'-nā	po'-lyah'-nah
Poljčane (Yugosl.)	pôl(y) '-chā-ně	pol(y) '-chah-neh
Pollet, le (Fr.)	pô-lě', lē	po-leh', luh
Polnoe (Rus.)	pôl'-nô-yě	pol'-no-yeh
Pologi (Rus.)	pō-lô'-gî	po-lo'-gi
Polotsk (Rus.)	pô'-lôtsk'	po'-lotsk
Poltava (Rus.)	pôl-tā'-vā	pol-tah'-vah
Poltavka (Rus.)	pôl-tāf'-kā	pol-tahf'-kah
Polygyros (Gr.)	pô-lē'-yē-rôs	po-lee'-yee-ros
Polykantro (Gr., isl.)	See <i>Pholegandros</i> .	

Pombelaa (NEI)	pôm'-bě-lă'	pom'-beh-lah'
Pomerania (Ger., Pol.)	<i>Eng.</i> pôm-ə-ră'-nyə	pom-uh-ray'-nyuh
Polish <i>Pomorze</i> , q.v. German <i>Pommern</i> , pôm'-ərn [pom'-uhrn].		
Pomigliano d'Arco (It.)	pô-mě-lyă'-nô dăr'-kô	po-mee-lyah'-no dah'r'-ko
Pommern (Ger., Pol., provs.)	See <i>Pomerania</i> .	
Pomorie (Bulg.)	pô-mô'-ryě	po-mo'-ryeh
Pomorze (Pol., Ger., provs.)	pô-mô'-zhě	po-mo'-zheh
See <i>Pomerania</i> .		
Ponape (Oc.)	pô'-nă-pě	po'-nah-peh
Ponchielli, Amilcare (It. composer)	pôn-kyěl'-lě, ă-měl'-kă-rě	pon-kyel'-lee, ah-meel'-kah-reh
Pondichéry (Fr. India)	<i>Eng.</i> pôn'-dī-chěr'-ī <i>Fr.</i> pôN-dē-shě-rě'	pon'-di-chehr'-i poN-dee-sheh-ree'
Ponevyezh (Lith.)	<i>Rus.</i> pô-ně-vězh'	po-neh-vezh'
Lithuanian <i>Panevėžys</i> , q.v.		
Pongoma (Rus., riv.)	pôn-gô'-mă	pon-go'-mah
Ponta Delgada (Azores)	pôn'-tə dël-gă'-də	pon'-tuh del-gah'-duh
Pontarlier (Fr.)	pôN-tăr-lyě'	poN-tahr-lyeh'
Pont du Fahs (Tun.)	pôN' dū fās'	poN' dū fahs'
Ponte Olivo (Sicily)	pôn'-tě ô-lě'-vô	pon'-teh o-lee'-vo
Pontevedra (Sp.)	pôn-tě-vě'-thrá	pon-teh-veh'-thrah
Pontianak (NEI)	pôn-tě-ă'-năk	pon-tee-ah'-nahk
Pontikonesi (Crete, isl.)	pôn-dě-kô-ně'-sě	pon-dee-ko-nee'-see
Also called <i>Mili</i> , mē'-lē [mee'-lee].		
Pontine Marshes (It.)	<i>Eng.</i> pôn'-tīn or -tīn	pon'-tin or -tain
Pontivy (Fr.)	pôN-tě-vě'	poN-tee-vee'
pontoon	pôn-tōōn'	pon-toon'
Military <i>ponton</i> , pönt'n [pont'n].		
Pontotoc (Miss.)	pôn'-tə-tōk'	pon'-tuh-tok'
Pontremoli (It.)	pôn-trě'-mô-lě	pon-treh'-mo-lee
Ponyri (Rus.)	pô-nû-rě'	po-nuh-ree'
Ponza (It., isl.)	pôn'-tsă	pon'-tsah
Ponziane (It., isls.)	pôn-tsyă'-ně	pon-tsyah'-neh
Poona (India)	pōō'-nə	poo'-nuh
Poperinghe (Belg.)	<i>Eng.</i> pöp'-ər-īng <i>Flem.</i> pō-pə-rīng'-k(h)ə <i>Fr.</i> pô-pə-răNg'	pop'-uhr-ing poh-puh-ring'-k(h)uh po-puh-raNg'
Popiel, Karol (Pol. leader)	pô'-pyěl, kă'-rôl	po'-pyel, kah'-rol
Popoli (It.)	pô'-pô-lě	po'-po-lee
Popolo (It.)	pô'-pô-lô	po'-po-lo

Poporang (Oc.)	pô-pô-räng'	po-po-rahng'
Popovac (Yugosl.)	pô'-pô-väts	po'-po-vahts
Popović (Yugosl.)	pô'-pô-vich	po'-po-vich
Popovo (Bulg.)	pô'-pô-vö	po'-po-vo
Poprad (Cz.)	pô'-prät	po'-praht
Porbandar (India)	pôr-bûn'-där	por-buhn'-duhr
Porchia (It., mt.)	pôr'-kyä	por'-kyah
Porečka (Yugosl., riv.)	pô'-rëch-kä	po'-rech-kah
Pori (Fin.)	pô'-rë	po'-ree
Swedish <i>Bjoerneborg</i> , byûr'-nä-bör'(y) [byær'-nuh-bor'(y)].		
Porkhov (Rus.)	pôr'-höf	por'-hof
Porsgrunn (Nor.)	pörs'-gröön or pôsh'-gröön	pors'-grun posh'-grun
Porta e Palermos (Alb.)	See <i>Portë e Palermos</i> .	
Port de Bouc (Fr.)	pôr' də böök'	por' duh book'
Portë e Palermos (Alb.)	pôr'-tə ë pä-lër'-môs	por'-tuh eh pah-lehr'-mos
Also called <i>Panorm</i> , q.v. Italian <i>Palermo</i> , q.v., or <i>Porto Palermo</i> .		
Portela (Port.)	pôr'-të-lä	por'-teh-lah
portentous	See <i>grievous</i> .	
Port Moresby (New Guinea)	Eng. mörz'-bī	mohrz'-bi
Porto (Port.)	pôr'-tö	por'-tu
English <i>Oporto</i> , ô-pôr'-tö [oh-por'-toh].		
Porto Alegre (Brazil)	pôr'-tö ä-lë'-grī	por'-tu ah-leh'-gri
Porto Caldo (Yugosl.)	It. pôr'-tô käl'-dô	por'-to kahl'-do
Serb-Croat <i>Teplo Pristanište</i> , q.v.		
Porto da Praia (Port., C. Verde)	pôr'-tö də prī'-ə	por'-tu duh prai'-uh
Porto Edda (Alb.)	It. pôr'-tô ëd'-dä	por'-to ed'-dah
Recent name for (Italian) <i>Santi Quaranta</i> , q.v., Albanian <i>Sarandë</i> , q.v.		
Porto Empedocle (Sicily)	pôr'-tô ëm-pë'-dô-klë	por'-to em-peh'-do-kleh
Porto Farina (Tun.)	pôr'-tô fä-rë'-nä	por'-to fah-ree'-nah
Portoferraio (It.)	pôr'-tô-fër-rä'-yö	por'-to-fehr-rah'-yo
Porto Lago (Dodec., bay)	pôr'-tô lä'-gö	por'-to lah'-go
Porto Ponte Romano (It.)	pôr'-tô pôn'-të rô-mä'-nô	por'-to pon'-teh ro-mah'-no
Porto Re (Yugosl.)	It. pôr'-tô rë'	por'-to reh'
Serb-Croat <i>Kraljevica</i> , q.v.		
Portoscuso (Sard.)	pôr'-tô-sköo'-zö	por'-to-skoo'-zo
Porto Torres (Sard.)	pôr'-tô tór'-rës	por'-to tor'-res
Porto Vecchio (It. and Corsica)	pôr'-tô vëk'-kyö	por'-to vek'-kyo

Port Said (Egypt)	sā-ēd'	sah-ēed'
Portugal	Eng. pôr'-chə-gəl Port. pôr-tôô-gäl'	por'-chuh-guhl por-tu-gahl'
Port Vendres (Fr.)	pôr vāN'dr	por vahN'dr
Porya (Rus.)	pôr'-yā	pohr'-yah
Posad (Rus.)	pō-sād'	po-sahd'
An element, meaning <i>settlement</i> , in Russian place names.		
Poschiavo (It.)	pô-skyä'-vô	po-skyah'-vo
Po-seh (Ch., Kwangsi)	bô-sü	bo-suh
Also called <i>Pai-seh</i> , q.v.		
Posen (Pol.)	Ger. pô'-zən	poh'-zuhn
Polish <i>Poznań</i> , pôz'-năn(y) [poz'-nahn(y)].		
Posillipo (It.)	pô-zäl'-lě-pô	po-zeel'-lee-po
Postumia (It.)	pô-stôô'-myā	po-stoo'-myah
Postyshevo (Rus.)	pôs-twě'-shě-vô	pos-twee'-sheh-vo
Potamos (Gr.)	pô-tā-môs'	po-tah-mos'
Potemkinsk (Rus.)	pō-tyôm'-kĭnsk	po-tyom'-kinsk
Potenza (It.)	pô-tĕn'-tsā	po-ten'-tsah
Pothea (Dodec., Kalymnos)	See <i>Kalymnos</i> .	
Poti (Rus.)	pô'-tĕ	po'-tee
Potinville (Tun.)	pô-tāN-vĕl'	po-taN-veel'
Potomac	pə-tô'-mək	puh-toh'-muhk
The pronunciation pə-tô'-mĭk [puh-toh'-mĭk] should be avoided. Cf. <i>stomach</i> .		
Poulson, Norris (U.S. representative)	pōl'-sən	pohl'-suhn
Pournaras, D. (Gr. collab.)	pōōr-nā'-rās	poor-nah'-rahs
Povenets (Rus.)	pō-vĕ-nĕts'	po-veh-nets'
Povorino (Rus.)	pō-vô'-rĭ-nô	po-vo'-ri-no
P'o-yang (Ch., Kiangsi, lake)	pô-yāng	po-yahng
Požarevac (Yugosl.)	pô'-zhā'-rĕ-vāts	po'-zhah'-reh-vahts
German <i>Passarowitz</i> , pā-sā'-rō-vĭts [pah-sah'-roh-vits].		
Požega (Yugosl.)	pô'-zhĕ-gā	po'-zheh-gah
Požezena (Yugosl.)	pô'-zhĕ'-zhĕ-nā	po'-zheh'-zheh-nah
Poznań (Pol.)	pôz'-năn(y)	poz'-nahn(y)
German <i>Posen</i> , pô'-zən [poh'-zuhn].		
Pozzallo (Sicily)	pôt-sā'-lô	pot-sah'-lo
Pozzuoli (It.)	pôt-swô'-lĕ	pot-swo'-lee
Pracht, C. Frederick (U.S. representative)	prākt'	prahkt'
Prachuap Giri Khan (Thai)	prā'-chwŭp' kĕ-rĕ kăn'	prah'-chwuhp' kee-ree kahn'

Pradist Manudharm (Thai leader)	prə-dīt' mā-nōō'-tām	pruh-dit' mah-nu'- tahm
Prądnik (Pol., riv.)	prôNd'-nĭk	proNd'-nik
Russian <i>Prondnik</i> , prônd'-nĭk [prond'-nik].		
Pragersko (Yugosl.)	pră'-gěr-skô	prah'-gehr-sko
Prague (Cz.)	Eng. prăg'	prahg'
This pronunciation has been adopted from the French. The older English pronunciation is prăg' [prayg']. Czech <i>Praha</i> , pră'-hă [prah'-hah]. German <i>Prag</i> , prăk(h)' [prahk(h)'].		
Praha (Cz.)	See <i>Prague</i> .	
Prahovo (Yugosl.)	pră'-hō-vô	prah'-ho-vo
Prajadhipok	prə-chă'-tĭ-pōk	pruh-chah'-ti-pohk
(Former king of Siam)		
Prasonesi (Dodec., Rh., point)	See <i>Prasso</i> .	
Prasso (Dodec., Rh., point)	It. prăs'-sô	prahs'-so
Greek <i>Prasonesi</i> , pră-sô-nē'-sē [prah-so-nee'-see].		
Pratas (Ch., isls.)	pră'-tās	prah'-tahs
Pratica di Mare (It.)	pră'-tē-kă dē mǎ'-rē	prah'-tee-kah dee mah'-reh
Pratola (It.)	pră'-tô-lă	prah'-to-lah
Pravda (Rus. newspaper)	prăv'-dă	prahv'-dah
Prčanj (Yugosl.)	pər'-chăn(y)	puhr'-chahn(y)
Prčja Glava (Yugosl., mt.)	pər'-chyă glă'-vă	puhr'-chyah glah'-vah
Prdejsi (Yugosl.)	pər'-dă-tsi	puhr'-day-tsi
Preca (Alb.)	See <i>Preçë</i> .	
Preçë (Alb.)	prě'-tsə	preh'-tsuh
Italian <i>Preza</i> .		
precedence	prĭ-sēd'-əns	pri-seed'-uhns
precedent(s) (noun)	prēs'-ĭ-dənt(s)	pres'-i-duhnt(s)
To be distinguished from <i>precedence</i> , q.v.		
Predborzh (Pol.)	See <i>Przedbórz</i> .	
Predejane (Yugosl.)	prě'-dě-yă-ně	preh'-deh-yah-neh
Pregel (Ger., riv.)	pră'-gəl	pray'-guhł
Prekestolen (Nor.)	pră'-kə-stō-lən,	pray'-kuh-stoh-luhn
Prekornica (Yugosl., mts.)	prě'-kôr'-nĭ-tsă	preh'-kor'-ni-tsah
Prekoruplje (Yugosl.)	prě'-kô-rōōp'-lyě	preh'-ko-roop'-lyeh
Preljina (Yugosl.)	prě'-lyĭ-nă	preh'-lyi-nah
Prelog (Yugosl.)	prě'-lôg	preh'-log
prelude	Eng. prěl'-ūd	prel'-yood
	or prě'-lūd	pree'-lyood
	Fr. prě-lüd'	preh-lüd'

One of the English pronunciations should be used except in French contexts. "The prě-lüd' [preh-lüd'] to the battle" sounds curious to

English ears, though this pronunciation may be preferred when speaking of Chopin's compositions.

Prëmet (Alb.) See *Përmet*.

premier	prë'-mī-ər	pree'-mi-uhr
	or prī-mēr'	pri-meer'
	or prēm'-yər	prem'-yuhr

Here is a wealth of choice. The word should not be confused with *premiere* prə-myēr' [pruh-myehr'].

Premuda (Yugosl.)	prë'-mōō-dā	preh'-moo-dah
Přerov (Cz.)	przhě'-rōf	przheh'-rof
presage (noun)	prës'-ij	pres'-ij
presage (verb)	prī-sāj'	pri-sayj'

Presaging is prī-sā'-jīng [pri-say'-jīng]. Avoid prī-sā'-jīng [pri-sah'-jīng].

Preševo (Yugosl.)	prë'-shě-vô	preh'-sheh-vo
Presicce (It.)	prě-sēt'-chě	preh-seet'-cheh
Preslav (Bulg.)	prë'-slāf	preh'-slahf
Prešov (Cz.)	prë'-shôf	preh'-shof
Prespa (Balkan lake)	Eng. prës'-pə	pres'-puh
	S.-C. prës'-pā	pres'-pah

Also called *Prespansko jezero*, prës'-pān-skô yě'-zě-rô [pres'-pahn-sko yeh'-zeh-ro]. Albanian *Liqen i Presbës*, lē-kyën' ē prës'-bas [lee-kyen' ee pres'-buhs]. Greek *Limne Prespa*, lēm'-nē prës'-pā [leem'-nee pres'-pah].

Pressburg (Cz.) See *Bratislava*.

Pretoria (U. of S. Afr.)	prī-tō'-rī-ə	pri-toh'-ri-uh
Preussen (Ger.)	proi'-sən	proi'-suhn

English *Prussia*, q.v.

Prevalje (Yugosl.)	prë'-vā-lyě	preh'-vah-lyeh
Preveza (Gr.)	prë'-vě-zā	preh'-veh-zah
Prevlaka (Yugosl.)	prë'-vlā'-kā	preh'-vlah'-kah

Preza (Alb.) See *Precë*.

Pribilci (Yugosl.)	prë'-bīl-tsi	pree'-bil-tsi
Pribilof (Alaska, isl.)	prīb'-ī-lōf'	prib'-i-lof'
Priboj (Yugosl.)	prë'-boi	pree'-boi
Přibor (Cz.)	przhě'-bôr	przhee'-bor
Přibram (Cz.)	przhě'-brām	przhee'-brahm
Pričinović (Yugosl.)	prë'-chī'-nô-vīch	pree'-chi'-no-vich
Prijedor (Yugosl.)	prë'-yě-dôr	pree'-yeh-dor
Prijepolje (Yugosl.)	prë'-yě-pô'-lyě	pree'-yeh-po'-lyeh
Prikubansky (Rus.)	prī-kōō-bān'-skī	pri-ku-bahn'-ski
Prilep (Yugosl.)	prë'-lēp	pree'-lep
Priluki (Rus.)	prī-lōō'-kī	pri-loo'-ki
Priluzje (Yugosl.)	prë'-lōōzh-yě	pree'-loozh-yeh

Primorsko Akhtarskaya (Rus.)	prī-môr'-skô äk(h)- târ'-skä-yä	pri-mor'-sko ahk(h)- tahr'-skah-yah
Primorsko Krajiška (Yugosl.)	prē'-môr-skô krä'-yīsh-kä	pree'-mor-sko krah'-yish-kah
Primošten (Yugosl.)	prē'-mô-shtën	pree'-mo-shten
Pripyat (Rus., Pol., riv.) Polish <i>Prypeć</i> , q.v.	Rus. prē'-pyät(y)	pree'-pyaht(y)
Prísečnice (Cz.)	przhē'-sěch'-nī-tsě	przhee'-sech'-ni-tseh
Prishibskaya (Rus.)	prī-shīp'-skä-yä	pri-ship'-skah-yah
Priština (Yugosl.)	prē'-shtī-nä	pree'-shti-nah
Prisukha (Pol.) See <i>Przysucha</i> .		
Přfvoz (Cz.)	przhē'-vôs	przhee'-vos
Prizren (Yugosl.)	prē'-zrën	pree'-zren
Prnjavor (Yugosl., near <i>Banjaluca</i>)	për'-nyä-vôr	puhr'-nyah-vor
Prnjavor (Yugosl., near <i>Sarajevo</i>)	për'-nyä'-vôr	puhr'-nyah'-vor
Proastion (Gr.)	prô-ä'-stē(-ôn)	pro-ah'-stee(-on)
Procida (It., isl.)	prô'-chē-dä	pro'-chee-dah
program	prô'-grām	proh'-gram

Announcers are asked to follow the dictionaries and say prô'-grām [proh'-gram], but everyone else in radio says prô'-grēm [proh'-gruhm]. The spelling has been simplified from *programme* and the new pronunciation prô'-grēm [proh'-gruhm] has developed. It will probably be authorized by future dictionaries. (P.S. It is given as the second pronunciation in Kenyon and Knott, *A Pronouncing Dictionary* [1944].)

Prokhladnaya (Rus.) Also called <i>Prokhladnenski</i> , q.v.	prô'-hläd'-nä-yä	pro-hlahd'-nah-yah
Prokhladnenski (Rus.) Also called <i>Prokhladnaya</i> , q.v.	prô'-hläd'-nën-skī	pro-hlahd'-nen-ski
Prokletija (Yugosl., mts.)	prô'-klě'-tī-yä	pro'-kleh'-ti-yah
Prokofieff (Rus. composer)	prô'-kô'-fyēf	pro-ko'-fyef
Prokoplje (Yugosl.)	prô'-kōöp'-lyě	pro'-koop'-lyeh
Proletarskaya (Rus.)	prô'-lē-tär'-skä-yä	pro-leh-tahr'-skah-yah
Prome (Burma)	pröm'	prohm'

An English spelling; pronounce as one syllable, not two. Kipling rhymes *Prome* and *home*, as many will remember. The Burman is *Pyemyo*, pyä-mū' [pyay-myoo'].

Prondnik (Pol., riv.) See <i>Prądnik</i> .		
Pronsk (Rus.)	prōnsk'	pronsk'
Prosenikovo (Yugosl.)	prô'-sě-ně'-kô-vô	pro'-seh-nee'-ko-vo
Proskurov (Rus.)	prô'-skōō'-rōf	pro-skoo'-rof

Prostějov (Cz.)	prô'-styě-yôf	pro'-styeh-yof
German <i>Prossnitz</i> , prôs'-nīts [pros'-nits].		
Proti (Gr., isl.)	prô'-tē	pro'-tee
Protville (Tun.)	prôt-vēl'	prot-veel'
Provence (Fr.)	prô-vāNs'	pro-vahNs'
provost	prôv'-æst	prov'-uhst
Military usage prô'-vô' [proh'-voh'].		
Prozor (Yugosl.)	prô'-zôr	pro'-zor
Prsten (Yugosl.)	pær'-stën	puhr'-sten
Prussia (Ger.)	<i>Eng.</i> prûsh'-ə	pruhsh'-uh
German <i>Preussen</i> , q.v.		
Pruszków (Pol.)	prôosh'-kôof	prush'-kuf
Russian <i>Prushkov</i> , prôosh-kôf' [prush-kof'].		
Prut (Pol., Rum., riv.)	<i>Pol.</i> prôôt'	prut'
Russian <i>Prut</i> , prôôt' [proot']. Rumanian <i>Prutul</i> , prôô'-tôol [pru'-tul].		
Prvić (Yugosl., isl.)	pær'-vîch	puhr'-vich
Italian <i>Pervicchio</i> , q.v.		
Prypeć (Pol., Rus., riv.)	<i>Pol.</i> př'-pěch	pri'-pech
Russian <i>Pripyat</i> , q.v.		
Przedbórz (Pol.)	pzhěd'-bôôzh	pzhed'-buzh
Russian <i>Predborzh</i> , před'-bôrsh [pred'-borsh].		
Przemyśl (Pol.)	pshě'-mîshl	psheh'-mishl
Russian <i>Peremyshl</i> , pě-rě-mwēshl' (y) [peh-reh-mweeshl' (y)].		
Przeworsk (Pol.)	pzhě'-vôrsk	pzhed'-vorsk
Przh- Also see Př-.		
Przysucha (Pol.)	pzhĩ-sôô'-hă	pzhi-su'-hah
Russian <i>Prisukha</i> , př-sôô'-hă [pri-soo'-hah].		
Psakon (Crete, pen.)	psă'-kô(n)	psah'-ko(n)
Also called <i>Rodopou</i> , q.v.		
Psara (Gr., isl.)	psă-ră'	psah-rah'
Psaros (Gr. leader)	psă-rôs'	psah-ros'
Psathoura (Gr.)	psă-thôô'-ră	psah-thoo'-rah
Psel (Rus., riv.)	psyôl'	psyol'
Psira (Crete, isl.)	psě'-ră	psee'-rah
Pskov (Rus.)	pskôf'	pskof'
Psykhion (Crete, point)	See <i>Melissa</i> .	
Pszczyna (Pol.)	pshchi'-nă	pshchi'-nah
German <i>Pless</i> , plēs' [ples'].		
Ptich (Rus., riv.)	ptěch'	pteech'
Ptuj (Yugosl.)	ptôôy' or ptôô'y	ptoo'y or ptoo'i
P'u-ch'êng (Ch., Fukien)	pôo-chŭng	poo-chuhng
Pucheu, Pierre	pŭ-shŭ', pyěr'	pŭ-shœ', pyehr'
(Fr. leader)		
P'u-chiang (Ch., Chekiang)	pôo-jyăng'	poo-jyahng

Puck (Pol.)	pöotsk'	putsk'
German <i>Putsig</i> , pööt'-sîk(h) [put'-sik(h)].		
Pudozh (Rus.)	pöo'-dösh	poo'-dosh
Puglia (It.)	pöo'-lyä	poo'-lyah
English <i>Apulia</i> , q.v.		
Pühalepa (Est.)	pü'-hä-lë'-pä	pü'-hah-leh'-pah
Puka (Alb.) See <i>Pukë</i> .		
Pukë (Alb.)	pöo'-kə	poo'-kuh
P'u-kiang (Ch., Chekiang)	Variant of <i>P'u-chiang</i> , q.v.	
Pukovac (Yugosl.)	pöo'-kô-väts	poo'-ko-vahts
P'u-k'ow (Ch., Kiangsu)	pöo'-kô	poo'-koh
Pulap (Oc.)	pöo'-läp	poo'-lahp
Also called <i>Tamatam</i> , q.v.		
Puławy (Pol.)	pöo'-lä'-vî	pu-lah'-vi
Russian <i>Novoaleksandriya</i> , nô'-vö-ä-lëk-sän-drë'-yä [no'-vo-ah-lek-sahn-dree'-yah].		
Pulicat (India)	pöo'-li-kät	poo'-li-kat
Pulitzer, Joseph	pü'-lît-sär	pyoo'-lit-suhr
Pulo Anna (Oc.)	pöo'-lô äñ'-nä	poo'-lo ahn'-nah
Also called <i>Puru</i> , pöo'-röo [poo'-roo].		
Pulozero (Rus.)	pööl'-ô'-zë-rö	pul-o'-zeh-ro
Pułtusk (Pol.)	pööl'-töösk	pul'-tusk
Pulusuk (Oc.)	pöo-löo-söök'	poo-loo-sook'
Puluwat (Oc.)	pöo-löo-wät'	poo-loo-waht'
Punaka (Bhutan)	pöo-nük'-ə	pu-nuhk'-uh
P'u-ning (Ch., Kwangtung)	pöo-nîng	poo-ning
Punjab (India)	pün'-jäb'	puhn'-jahb'
Punjabi (India)	pün'-jä'-bë	puhn-jah'-bee
punta (It.) <i>Punta</i> or <i>Point</i> is often ignored in the alphabetical listing.		
Look up the other part of the name.		
Punta d'Arza (Yugosl.)	It. pöön'-tä d'är'-tsä	poon'-tah d'ahr'-tsah
Serb-Croat Rt <i>Arca</i> , q.v.		
Punta di Stilo (It.)	pöön'-tä dë stë'-lô	poon'-tah dee stee'-lo
Puntadura (Yugosl.)	It. pöön'-tä-döo'-rä	poon-tah-doo'-rah
Serb-Croat <i>Vir</i> , q.v.		
Punta Planca (Yugos.)	It. pöön'-tä plän'-kä	poon'-tah plahn'-kah
Serb-Croat Rt <i>Ploče</i> , q.v.		
Punta Platamone (Yugosl.)	It. pöön'-tä plä-tä-mô'-në	poon'-tah plah-tah-mo'-neh
Serb-Croat Rt <i>Platamon</i> , q.v.		
Purcell, Henry (17th cent. Brit. composer)	pûr'-sël	puhr'-sel
As an American family name the last syllable is often accented.		

Puri (India)	pōō'-rē'	poo'-ree'
Purič, Božidar (Yugosl. leader)	pōō'-rīch, bō'-zhī- dār	poo'-rich, bo'-zhi- dahr
Purmerend (Neth.)	pûr-mə-rěnt'	pœr-muh-rent'
Puru (Oc.)	See <i>Pulo Anna</i> .	
Pushkino (Rus.)	pōōsh'-kī-nō	poosh'-ki-no
Pushtrik (Balkan mt.)	Eng. pōōsh'-trīk	push'-trik
Albanian <i>Mal i Pushtrikut</i> or <i>Bështriq</i> , q.v. Serb-Croat <i>Paštrik</i> , q.v.		
Pusta (Yugosl.)	pōō'-stā	poo'-stah
P'u-t'ien (Ch., Fukien)	pōō-tyĕn	poo-tyen
Putivl (Rus.)	pōō-tēvl'(y)	poo-teevl'(y)
Putsig (Pol.)	See <i>Puck</i> .	
Puy, le (Fr.)	pwē', lə	pwēe', luh
Puy de Dôme (Fr.)	pwē də dōm'	pwēe duh dohm'
Pyapon (Burma)	pyă'-pōn	pyah'-pohn
Pyasechno (Pol.)	See <i>Piaseczno</i> .	
Pyatigorsk (Rus.)	pyă-tī-gōrsk'	pyah-ti-gorsk'
Pyawbwe (Burma)	pyô-bwĕ'	pyaw-bweh'
Pyinmana (Burma)	pyīn'-mā-nā'	pyin'-muh-nah'
Pylos (Gr.)	Eng. pī'-lōs Gr. pē'-lōs	pai'-los pee'-los
Also called <i>Navarino</i> , q.v., and <i>Niokastro</i> , nyô'-kā-strô [nyo'-kah-stro].		
Pyrgi (Gr.)	pēr'-yē	peer'-yee
Pyrgos (Gr., Crete)	pēr'-gōs	peer'-gos
Pytalovo (Latvia)	Rus. pī-tă'-lō-vō	pi-tah'-lo-vo
Latvian <i>Javnlātgaile</i> , q.v.		

qafa (Alb.) See *qafē*.

qafē (Alb.) kyă'-fə kyah'-fuh

An element, meaning *pass*, in Albanian place names. Look up the other part of the name.

Qairwan (Tun.)	kīr-wān'	kair-wahn'
French <i>Kairouan</i> , q.v.		
Qaret el Himeimat (Egypt)	kă'-rēt ěl hī-mā-măt'	ka'-ret el hi-may-măt'
Qasr-i-Shirin (Iran)	kăzr'-ē-shē-rĕn'	kazr'-ee-shee-reen'
Qatia (Egypt)	kā-tē'-ā	kah-tee'-ah
Qattara (Egypt)	kă-tă'-rā	kah-tah'-rah
Qazvin (Iran)	kăz-vĕn'	kaz-veen'

Also spelled *Kasvin* or *Kazvin*.

Quai d'Orsay	Eng. kă' dōr-să' Fr. kĕ dōr-sĕ'	kay' dor-say' keh dor-seh'
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Quangngai (Indo-Ch.)	<i>Eng.</i> kwāng-ni'	kwahng-nai'
	<i>local</i> kwāng-ngi'	kwahng-ngai'
Quarnerolo (Yugosl., It., channel)	<i>It.</i> kwār-ně-rô'-lô	kwahr-neh-ro'-lo
Serb-Croat <i>Mali Kvarner</i> , q.v.		
quay	<i>Eng.</i> kē'	kee'
	<i>Fr.</i> kě'	keh'
Modern French spelling	<i>quai</i> .	
Quchan (Iran)	kōō-chān'	koo-chahn'
Also spelled <i>Kuchan</i> .		
Quejo (Sp., cape)	kě'-hō	keh'-ho
Quetta (-Pishin) (Baluch.)	kwět'-ā (pī-shēn')	kwet'-ah (pi-sheen')
Quezon, Manuel (Fil. leader)	<i>Eng.</i> kǎ'-zōn', mǎn'-ū-əl <i>Sp.</i> kě'-sōn (<i>or</i> -thôn), mǎ-nwěł'	kay'-zon', man'-yoo-uhl keh'-son (<i>or</i> -thon), mah-nwel'
One might expect Spanish <i>Quezon</i> to bear an accent on the final syllable. In a broadcast in honor of President Quezon, President Ávila Camacho of Mexico so stressed it. However, this seems not to be the usage of the Philippines. The name is usually Anglicized by American speakers.		
Quiberon (Fr.)	kē-brōN'	kee-broN'
quiescent	kwī-ēs'-ənt	kwai-es'-uhnt
Quimper (Fr.)	kǎN-pēr'	kaN-pehr'
Quinhon (Indo-Ch.)	kwē-nyŭn'	kwee-nyuhn'
Quirinal (Rome)	<i>Eng.</i> kwīr'-ī-nəl	kwihr'-i-nuhl
Italian <i>Quirinale</i> , kwē-rē-nǎ'-lē [kwee-ree-nah'-leh].		
Quisling, Vidkun	<i>Eng.</i> kwiz'-līng	kwiz'-ling
Abraham (Nor. collab.)	<i>Nor.</i> kvīs'-līng, vīd'- kōōn	kvis'-ling, vid'-kun
Quisquina (Sicily)	kwēs-kwē'-nǎ	kwees-kwee'-nah
Qum <i>or</i> Kum (Iran)	kōōm'	kum'
Raab (Austria, Hung., riv.)	<i>Ger.</i> rāp'	rahp'
Hungarian <i>Rába</i> , rǎ'-bő [rah'-bo].		
Raadhusplads (Den.)	rōth'-hōōs-plās	roth'-hoos-plahs
Raahe (Fin.)	rǎ'-hě	rah'-heh
Rab (Yugosl.)	rāb'	rahb'
Italian <i>Arbe</i> , q.v.		
Rába (Hung., Austria, riv.)	See <i>Raab</i> .	
Raba (Pol., riv.)	rǎ'-bā	rah'-bah

Rabat (Mor.)	rā-bāt'	rah-baht'
Rabaul (Oc.)	rā-boul' or rā'-boul	rah-baul' or rah'-baul
See <i>Tahiti</i> .		
Rabaut, Louis C. (U.S. representative)	rāb'-ō	rab'-oh
Rabrovo (Yugosl.)	rā'-brō-vō	rah'-bro-vo
Rača (Yugosl.)	rā'-chā	rah'-chah
Raccuja (Sicily)	rāk-kōō'-yā	rahk-koo'-yah
Rachgia (Indo-Ch.)	rā-zhā'	rah-zhah'
Rachov (Cz.)	rā'-hōf	rah'-hof
Hungarian <i>Rahó</i> , rā'-hō [rah'-ho].		
Rácskeve (Hung.)	rāts'-kē-vē	rahts'-keh-veh
Also called <i>Csepel</i> , q.v.		
Raczkiewicz, Wladyslaw (President of Poland)	rāch-kyě'-vīch, vlā-dī'-slāf	rahch-kyeh'-vich, vlah-di'-slahf
Radac (Oc.)	rā'-dāk	rah'-dahk
radar	rā'-dār	ray'-dahr
Rădăuți (Rum.)	rə-də-ōōts'	ruh-duh-uts'
German <i>Radautz</i> , rā'-douts [rah'-dauts].		
Rades (Tun.)	rā'-dēs	rah'-des
Radin (Pol.)	See <i>Radzyń</i> .	
Radłowo (Pol.)	rā-dlō'-vō	rah-dlo'-vo
Radočelo (Yugosl., mts.)	rā'-dō-chě-lō	rah'-do-cheh-lo
Radomir (Bulg.)	rā'-dō-mēr'	rah'-do-meer'
Radomka (Pol., riv.)	rā-dōm'-kā	rah-dom'-kah
Radomsko (Pol.)	rā-dōm'-skō	rah-dom'-sko
Russian <i>Novoradomsk</i> , nō'-vō-rā'-dōmsk [no'-vo-rah'-domsk].		
Radomysl (Rus.)	rā-dō-mwēshl'(y)	rah-do-mweeshl'(y)
Radoštak (Yugosl., mt.)	rā'-dō-shtāk	rah'-do-shtahk
Radovište (Yugosl.)	rā'-dō'-vī-shtě	rah'-do'-vi-shteh
Radovljica (Yugosl.)	rā'-dōv'-lyī-tsā	rah'-dov'-lyi-tsah
Radujevac (Yugosl.)	rā'-dōō'-yě-vāts	rah'-doo'-yeh-vahts
Raduša (Yugosl.)	rā'-dōō-shā	rah'-doo-shah
Radziwiłłow (Pol.)	rā-jī-vē'-lōōf	rah-ji-vee'-luf
Russian <i>Radzivilov</i> , rā-dzi-vē'-lōf [rah-dzi-vee'-lof].		
Radzyń (Pol.)	rā'-jīn(y)	rah'-jin(y)
Russian <i>Radin</i> , rā'-dīn [rah'-din].		
Ragnhild (Nor. princess)	rāngn'-hīl or rāgn'-hīl	rahngn'-hil rahgn'-hil
Ragusa (Sicily)	rā-gōō'-zā	rah-goo'-zah
Ragusa (Yugosl.)	<i>It.</i> rā-gōō'-zā	rah-goo'-zah
Serb-Croat <i>Dubrovnik</i> , q.v.		
Rahó (Cz.)	See <i>Rachov</i> .	
Raiatea (Oc.)	rī-ā-tě'-ā	rai-ah-teh'-ah

Rainier (Wash., pk. and mt.)	rā-nīr' or rā'-nīr	ray-nihr' or ray'-nihr
Rainò (It.)	rī-nô'	rai-no'
Raipur (India)	rī'-pōor'	rai'-pur'
Raivavae (Oc.)	rī'-vā-vā'-ě	rai'-vah-vah'-eh
Rajagopalachari, C. (Indian leader)	rā-jā-gô-pā-lə-chā'-rē	rah-juh-go-pah-luh- chah'-ree
Rajburi (Thai)	rāt'-bōō-rē' or rāj'-ə-bōō-rē'	raht'-bu-ree' rahj'-uh-bu-ree'
Rajistovac (Yugosl.)	rā'-yīs-tô-vāts	rah'-yis-to-vahts
Rajkot (India)	rāj'-kōt	rahj'-koht
Rajpipla (India)	rāj'-pē'-plə	rahj'-pee'-pluh
Rajput (India)	rāj'-pōt	rahj'-put
Rajputana (India)	rāj'-pōō-tā'-nə	rahj'-pu-tah'-nuh
Rakinac (Yugosl.)	rā'-kī-nāts	rah'-ki-nahts
Rakitno (Pol.)	See <i>Rokitno</i> .	
Raków (Pol.)	rā'-kōōf	rah'-kuf
Russian <i>Rakov</i> , rā'-kōf [rah'-kof].		
Rakusha (Rus.)	rā'-kōō-shā	rah'-koo-shah
Rakvere (Est.)	rāk'-vē-rě	rahk'-veh-reh
German <i>Wesenberg</i> , q.v.		
Ralik (Oc.)	rā'-līk	rah'-lik
Ralinna (Austral.)	rə-līn'-ə	ruh-lin'-uh
Ralja (Yugosl.)	rā'-lyā	rah'-lyah
Rallis, Joannes (Gr. collab.)	rā'-lēś, yō-ā'-nēs	rah'-lees, yo-ah'-nees
Rambutyo (Oc.)	rām-bōō'-tyō	rahm-boo'-tyo
Rameswaram or Ramis- seram (India)	rā-mēs'-wə-rūm' or rā-mīs'-ə-rām'	rah-mes'-wuh-ruhm' rah-mis'-uh-rahm'
Ramfrez, Pedro (Arg. leader)	rā-mē'-rēs, pē'-drō	rah-mee'-res, peh'-dro
Râmnicul Sărat (Rum.)	rûm'-nē-kōōl sə-rāt'	ruhm'-nee-kul suh- raht'
Râmnicul Vâlcea (Rum.)	rûm'-nē-kōōl vâl'- chă	ruhm'-nee-kul vuhl'- chah
Ramón (Sp. name)	rā-môn'	rah-mon'
Ramon (Rus.)	rā-môn'(y)	rah-mon'(y)
Ramree (Burma)	rām-rē'	ram-ree'
Ramu (New Guinea, riv.)	rā'-mōō	rah'-moo
Rance (Fr., riv.)	rāNs'	rahNs'
Ranchi (India)	rān'-chē'	rahn'-chee'
Randazzo (Sicily)	rān-dāt'-sō	rahn-daht'-so
Randers (Den.)	rān'-ərs	rahn'-uhrs
Randsfjord (Nor.)	rāns'-fyōr	rahns'-fyohr

Ranenburg (Rus.)	ră'-nĕn-böörk	rah'-nen-burk
Rangoon (Burma)	răng-gōon'	rang-goon'
Rann (Yugosl.)	See <i>Brežice</i> .	
Ranohng (Thai)	rə-nông'	ruh-nawng'
ranta	răn'-tă	rahn'-tah
An element, meaning <i>shore</i> or <i>strand</i> , in Finnish place names.		
Rapido (It., riv.)	ră'-pĕ-dô	rah'-pee-do
Rarotonga (Oc.)	ră-rô-tông'-ă	rah-ro-tong'-ah
Ras Abu Laho (Egypt)	răs' ă'-bōō lă'-hō	rahs' ah'-boo lah'-ho
Ras Alam el Rum (Egypt)	răs' ă'-lăm' ər rōom'	rahs' ah-lam' ehr room'
Rašće (Yugosl.)	răsh'-chĕ	rahsh'-cheh
Raseiniai (Lith.)	ră-syă'-nyī	rah-syay'-nyai
Russian <i>Rossieny</i> , q.v.		
Ras el Milh (Libya)	răs' ěl mīl(kh)'	rahs' el mil(kh)'
Rashid (Egypt)	ră-shĕd'	rah-sheed'
Also called <i>Rosetta</i> , q.v.		
Rashin (Korea)	ră-shĭn	rah-shin
Rasht or Resht (Iran)	răsh't'	rasht'
Rasina (Yugosl., riv.)	ră'-sĭ-nă	rah'-si-nah
Raška (Yugosl.)	ră'-shkă	rah'-shkah
Raspopinsk (Rus.)	răs-pô'-pĭnsk	rahs-po'-pinsk
Rass ben Sekka (Tun.)	răs' bĕn sĕk'-kă	rahs' ben sek'-kah
Rastenburg (Ger.)	Eng. răs'-tĕn-bûrg Ger. răs'-tĕn-böörk(h)	rahs'-tuhn-buhrg rahs'-tuhn-burk(h)
Rathedaung (Burma)	rə-thă'-doug'	ruh-thay'-daung'
ration (noun and verb)	răsh'-ĕn or ră'-shĕn	rash'-uhn or ray'-shuhn

Probably nine out of ten Americans in all walks of life use a pronunciation illustrated by *national* and *rational* rather than by *nation*. It is interesting that this general American usage is better reflected in British dictionaries, which are inclined to ignore ră'-shĕn [ray'-shuhn] than in American dictionaries, which list both pronunciations but place răsh'-ĕn [rash'-uhn] second. *Ration* is one of a number of instances where our dictionaries show a preference for a New England schoolmaster's pronunciation in contrast to an all-American usage. (However, it should be said that dictionary makers when they set down two pronunciations are required by two-dimensional space to place one either before or above the other and frequently mean nothing by the order. Fortunately, each new edition of our dictionaries shows a greater awareness of America west of the Connecticut River, though there are still corrections to be made.) There is no doubt that in military usage răsh'-ĕn [rash'-uhn] is preferred. It is likewise

the pronunciation of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, James F. Byrnes, Leon Henderson, Elmer Davis, and Eddie Rickenbacker. From the historical point of view, *răsh'-ən* [*rash'-uhn*] is the Englishing of a French pronunciation and corresponds nicely to *depot* pronounced *dě'-pō* [*deh'-poh*] in military circles. Both words in technical senses were borrowed by the English army from the French. On the other hand *rā'-shən* [*ray'-shuhn*] follows the rules of the English pronunciation of Latin. It is natural that officers should favor the first and schoolmasters the latter. See Prof. Kemp Malone's article, "Ration," *American Speech*, vol. 18, pp 128-30, April, 1943. Other romance words appear in English with "short a" before a single consonant: *palace*, *satire*, *salad*, *fashion*. P.S.: The pronunciation *răsh'-ən* [*rash'-uhn*] is placed first by Kenyon and Knott, *A Pronouncing Dictionary* (1944).

Ratisbon (Ger.)	<i>Eng.</i> <i>răt'-is-bôn</i>	<i>rat'-is-bon</i>
German <i>Regensburg</i> , q.v.		
Ratlam (India)	<i>răt-lăm'</i>	<i>ruht-lahm'</i>
Ratmirovichi (Rus.)	<i>răt-mě'-rō-vī-chī</i>	<i>raht-mee'-ro-vi-chi</i>
Rauma (Fin.; Nor., riv.)	<i>rou'-mä</i>	<i>rau'-mah</i>
Ravenga (Oc.)	<i>rā-věng'-ă</i>	<i>rah-veng'-ah</i>
Raviscanina (It.)	<i>rā-vě-skā-ně'-nă</i>	<i>rah-vee-skah-nee'-nah</i>
Rawa (Pol.)	<i>ră'-vă</i>	<i>rah'-vah</i>
Russian spelling <i>Rava</i> .		
Rawalpindi (India)	<i>ră-wəl-pîn'-dē</i>	<i>rah-wuhl-pin'-dee</i>
Rawa Ruska (Pol.)	<i>ră'-vă rōō'-skă</i>	<i>rah'-vah ru'-skah</i>
Rawka (Pol., riv.)	<i>răf'-kă</i>	<i>rahf'-kah</i>
Russian spelling <i>Ravka</i> .		
Rawson, Arturo	<i>rou'-sôn, ār-tōō'-rô</i>	<i>rau'-son, ahr-too'-ro</i>
(Arg. general)		
Rayong (Thai)	<i>rə-yông'</i>	<i>ruh-yawng'</i>
Raz (Fr., point)	<i>răz'</i>	<i>rahz'</i>
Ražanj (Yugosl.)	<i>ră'-zhăn(y)</i>	<i>rah'-zhahn(y)</i>
Razdelnaya (Rus.)	<i>răz-děl'(y)-nă-yă</i>	<i>rahz-del'(y)-nah-yah</i>
Razelm (Rum., lake)	<i>ră'-zělm</i>	<i>rah'-zelm</i>
Razgrad (Bulg.)	<i>răs'-grăt</i>	<i>rahs'-graht</i>
Razliv (Rus.)	<i>răz-lěf'</i>	<i>rahz-leef'</i>
Ré (Fr., isl.)	<i>rě'</i>	<i>reh'</i>
Recebedon (Fr.)	<i>rě-sě-bě-dôN'</i>	<i>reh-seh-beh-doN'</i>
Rechitsa (Rus.)	<i>rě'-chī-tsă</i>	<i>reh'-chi-tsah</i>
Recife (Brazil)	<i>rě-sě'-fi</i>	<i>reh-see'-fi</i>
Also called, unofficially, <i>Pernambuco</i> , q.v.		
Recița (Rum.)	<i>rě'-chě-tsă</i>	<i>reh'-chee-tsah</i>
Hungarian <i>Resiczabánya</i> , <i>rě'-shī-tsō-bă'-nyō</i> [<i>reh'-shi-tso-bah'-nyo</i>].		
Recklinghausen (Ger.)	<i>rěk'-līng-hou'-zēn</i>	<i>rek'-ling-hau'-zuhn</i>

Recto, Claro M. (Fil. leader)	rĕk'-tô, klă'-rô	rek'-to, klah'-ro
Redeyef (Tun.)	rə-dă'-yĕf	ruh-day'-yef
Regalbuto (Sicily)	rĕ-găl-bōō'-tô	reh-gahl-boo'-to
Regensburg (Ger.)	Eng. rā'-gənz-bûrg Ger. rā'-gəns- bōörk(h)	ray'-guhonz-buhrg ray'-guhns-burk(h)

English *Ratisbon*, q.v.

Regge (Neth., riv.)	rĕk(h)'-ə	rek(h)'-uh
Reggio Calabria (It.)	rĕd'-jô kă-lă'-brĕ-ă	red'-jo kah-lah'- bree-ah

American speakers may follow the example of Italians and call it simply *Reggio*, rĕd'-jô [red'-jo].

Reggio Emilia (It.)	rĕd'-jô ě-mĕ'-lyă	red'-jo eh-mee'-lyah
Reghin (Rum.)	rĕ-gĕn'	reh-geen'
Reichstag	Eng. rĭks'-tăg Ger. rĭk(h)s'-tăkh	raiks'-tahg raik(h)s'-tahkh

The pronunciation rĭk'-shtăg [raik'-shtahg] is incorrect. The s, as a genitive inflection, belongs to the first syllable, not to the second.

Reims (Fr.)	Eng. rĕmz' Fr. răNs'	reemz' raNs'
Reinovo (Rus.)	rĕ'-ĭ-nô-vô	reh'-i-no-vo

Reiovets (Pol.) See *Rejowiec*.

Reis, Coelho dos (Braz. leader)	rās', kwĕ'-lyōō dōōs	rays', kweh'-lyu dus
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Both names should be used, thus: *Coelho dos Reis*, not *Reis* alone.

Reistad, Ole (Nor. colonel)	ră'-stă, ô'-lă	ray'-stah, oh'-luh
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Reit Diep (Neth.)	rĭt' dĕp'	rait' deep'
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Also called *Groningen Diep*, q.v.

Rejowiec (Pol.)	rĕ-yô'-vyĕts	reh-yo'-vyets
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Russian spelling *Reiovets*.

Rekovac (Yugosl.)	rĕ'-kô-văts	reh'-ko-vahts
Remada (Tun.)	rə-mă'-dă	ruh-ma'-dah
Rembang (NEI)	rĕm'-băng'	rem'-bahng'
Remscheid (Ger.)	rĕm'-shĭt	rem'-shait
Rena (Nor.)	ră'-nă	ray'-nah

Renaix (Belg.) See *Ronse*.

Renault (Fr.)	rə-nô'	ruh-noh'
Renault, Abgar (Braz. leader)	rĕ-nô', äb-găr'	reh-noh', ahb-gahr'

Rendova (Oc.)	rĕn-dô'-vă or rĕn'-dô-vă	ren-do'-vah ren'-do-vah
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Renesse (Neth.)	rə-nĕs'-ə	ruh-nes'-uh
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Reni (Rum.)	rĕn'	ren'
Russian <i>Reni</i> , rĕ'-nĭ [reh'-nĭ].		
Rennell (Oc.)	rĕn'-əl	ren'-uhl
Probably named after the English geographer.		
Rennes (Fr.)	rĕn'	ren'
Reno (It., riv.)	rĕ'-nô	reh'-no
Resan (Yugosl.)	rĕ'-săn	reh'-sahn
Resava (Yugosl., riv.)	rĕ'-să-vă	reh'-sah-vah
Reschenscheideck	rĕ-shĕn-shĭ'-dĕk	reh-shuhn-shai'-dek
(Austria, It., pass)		
research	rĭ-sŭrch' or rĕ'-sŭrch	ri-suhrch' or ree'- suhrch

A campus joke is that those who talk about it say rĭ-sŭrch' [ri-suhrch']; those who do it, say rĕ'-sŭrch [ree'-suhrch]. Though this isn't true, the usage of many if not most scientists has made the pronunciation rĕ'-sŭrch [ree'-suhrch] acceptable. It was admitted by Webster's (1934) and the Thorndike Century (1941).

Reshidiya (Libya)	rĕ-shĭ-dĕ'-yă	reh-shi-dee'-yah
Reshitsa (Rus.)	rĕ'-shĭ-tsă	reh'-shi-tsah
Resht or Rasht (Iran)	răsh't'	rasht'
Resiczabánya (Rum.)	See <i>Recița</i> .	
Restelica (Yugosl.)	rĕ'-stĕ'-lĭ-tsă	reh'-steh'-li-tsah
Rethymne (Crete)	rĕ'-thĕm'-nĕ	reh'-theem'-nee
Rethymnon (Crete)	rĕ'-thĕm-nô(n)	reh'-theem-no(n)

Also called *Rethymne*, q.v., and *Rethymnos*, rĕ'-thĕm-nôs [reh'-theem-nos].

Retournemer (Fr.)	rĕ-tōōr-nĕ-mĕr' or -mĕ'	ruh-toor-nuh-mehr' or -meh'
Reval or Revel (Est.)	Eng. rĕv'-əl Rus. rĕ'-vĕl(y)	rev'-uhl reh'-vel(y)

Estonian *Tallinn*, q.v.

Revercomb, Chapman (U.S. senator)	rĕv'-ĕr-kōm, chăp'-mĕn	rev'-uhr-kohm, chap'-muhn
Reykjavik (Icel.)	ră'-kyă-vĕk	ray'-kyuh-veek

Reza Shah Pahlevi (Iran) See *Pahlevi*, *Shah Riza*.

Rezayeh (Iran, lake) See *Rizaiyeh*.

Rĕzekne (Latvia)	ră'-zĕk-nĕ	ray'-zek-neh
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Russian *Ryezhitsa*, q.v. German *Rositten*, q.v.

Rezina (Rum.)	rĕ-zĕ'-nă	reh-zee'-nah
Rĕznas (Latvia, lake)	răz'-năs	rayz'-najs
Rgotina (Yugosl.)	ĕr'-gô'-tĭ-nă	uhr'-go'-ti-nah
Rharsa, el (Tun.)	răr'-să, ĕr	rahr'-sah, ehr
Rheydt (Ger.)	rĭt'	rait'

Rhine (Europ. riv.)	Eng. rīn'	rain'
Dutch spelling <i>Rijn</i> . German spelling <i>Rhein</i> . French <i>Rhin</i> , rāN' [raN'].		
Rhio (NEI)	Variant spelling of <i>Riouw</i> , q.v.	
Rhodes (Dodec.)	Eng. rōdz'	rohdz'
Greek <i>Rodos</i> , q.v. Italian <i>Rodi</i> , rō'-dē [ro'-dee].		
Rhodope (Balkan mts.)	Eng. rōd'-ə-pī	rod'-uh-pi
	Gr. rō-thō'-pē	ro-tho'-pee
Bulgarian <i>Despoto planina</i> , dē'-spō-tō plā'-nē'-nā [deh'-spo-to plah'-nee'-nah].		
Rhône (Fr., Switz., riv.)	rōn'	rohn'
Ribarci (Yugosl.)	rē'-bār-tsi	ree'-bahr-tsi
Ribe (Den.)	rē'-bē	ree'-buh
Ribera (Sicily)	rē-bē'-rā	ree-beh'-rah
Ribnica (Yugosl.)	rēb'-nī-tsā	reeb'-ni-tsah
Ricarte, Artemio (Fil. leader)	rē-kār'-tē, ār-tē'-myō	ree-kahr'-teh, ahr-teh'-myo
Riesi (Sicily)	ryē'-zē	ryeh'-zee
Rieti (It.)	ryē'-tē	ryeh'-tee
Riga (Latvia)	rē'-gā	ree'-gah
Riiser-Larsen, Hjalmar (Nor. admiral)	rē-sēr-lār'-sēn, yāl'-mār	ree-suhr-lahr'-suhn, yahl'-mahr
Rijeka Crnojevića (Yugosl.)	rī-yē'-kā tsēr'-nō'-yē-vī-chā	ri-yeh'-kah tsuhr'-no'-yeh-vi-chah
Rijssen (Neth.)	rīs'-ēn	rais'-uhn
Rijswijk (Neth.)	rīs'-wīk	rais'-waik
English <i>Ryswick</i> , rīz'-wīk [riz'-wik].		
Riksdag (Swedish parliament.)	rēks'-däg	reeks'-dahg
Rila (Bulg., mts.)	rē'-lā	ree'-lah
Greek <i>Rilos</i> , rē'-lōs [ree'-los]. Turkish <i>Rilo</i> .		
Rimini (It.)	Eng. rīm'-ī-nī	rim'-i-ni
	It. rē'-mē-nē	ree'-mee-nee
Rimske Toplice (Yugosl.)	rēm'-skē tōp'-lī-tsē	reem'-skeh top'-li-tseh
Rindjano (NEI)	rīn-jā'-nō	rin-jah'-no
Ringebo (Nor.)	rīng'-ə-bōō	ring'-uh-boo
Ringerike (Nor.)	rīng'-ə-rē-kə	ring'-uh-ree-kuh
Ringkoebing or Ringkøbing (Den.)	rīng'-kū-bīng	ring'-køe-bing
Ringsaker (Nor.)	rīng'-sā-kər	ring'-sah-kuhr
Ringsted (Den.)	rīng'-stēth	ring'-steth
Rio Branco (Brazil)	rē'-ōō brāng'-kōō	ree'-u brahng'-ku

Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)	<i>Eng.</i> rē'-ō də zhə-nēr'-ō <i>Port.</i> rē'-ōō dī zhə-nā'-rōō	ree'-oh duh zhuh-nehr'-oh ree'-u di zhuh-nay'-ru
Río de la Plata (S. A.)	rē'-ō də lā plā'-tā	ree'-o deh lah plah'-tah
British <i>River Plate</i> , plāt' [playt'].		
Rio Grande do Norte (Brazil)	rē'-ōō grän'-dī dōō nōr'-tī	ree'-u grahn'-di du nor'-ti
Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil)	rē'-ōō grän'-dī dōō sōol'	ree'-u grahn'-di du sool'
Riom (Fr.)	<i>Fr.</i> ryôN'	ryoN'
Rion (Rus., riv.)	rī-ōn'	ri-ohn'
Ríos, Juan Antonio (Chilean leader)	rē'-ós, hwän' ān-tôn'-yô	ree'-os, hwahn' ahn-ton'-yo
Riouw or Rhio (NEI)	rē'-ō	ree'-oh
Ripanj (Yugosl.)	rē'-pān(y)	ree'-pahn(y)
Risan (Yugosl.)	rē'-sān	ree'-sahn
Italian <i>Risano</i> , rē-sā'-nô [ree-sah'-no].		
Risoer (Nor.)	rē'-sūr	ree'-sœr
Risoeýhavn (Nor.)	rē'-súŷ-hävn	ree'-sœi-hahvn
Risör (Nor.)	rē'-sūr	ree'-sœr
Risovon (Gr.)	rē'-sô-vô(n)	ree'-so-vo(n)
Risöýhavn (Nor.)	rē'-súŷ-hävn	ree'-sœi-hahvn
Ristna (Est., Hiiu)	rīst'-nä	rist'-nah
Risto Ryti (Fin. leader)	See <i>Ryti</i> , <i>Risto</i> .	
Rivadeo (Sp.)	rē-vā-thē'-ô	ree-vah-theh'-o
Rivers, L. Mendel (U.S. representative)	rīv'-ærz, mēn'-dēl	riv'-uhrz, men'-duhl
Rizaiyeh (Iran, lake)	rē'-zā-ē'-yā	ree'-zah-ee'-yuh
Formerly called <i>Urmiah</i> , (Eng.) ōōr'-mī-ā [oor'-mi-ah].		
Rizal, José (Fil. leader)	rē-sāl', hō-sē'	ree-sahl', ho-seh'
Rizzuto (It., cape)	rēd-zōō'-tō	reed-zoo'-to
Rjukan (Nor.)	rū'-kān	ryoo'-kahn
Roa (Nor.)	rō'-ā	roh'-ah
Robsion, John M. (U.S. representative)	rōb'-sī-ən	rob'-si-uhn
Roccella (It.)	rôt-chēl'-lā	rot-chel'-lah
Rocheport (Fr.)	rôsh-fôr'	rosh-for'
Rodakinon (Gr.)	rô-thā'-kē-nô(n)	ro-thah'-kee-no(n)
Rödberg (Nor.)	rū'-bērg	roe'-behrg
Rodi (Dodec.)	See <i>Rhodes</i> .	
Rodimtsev (Rus. general)	rō-dēm'-tsēf	ro-deem'-tsef

Rodoni (Alb., cape)	rô-dô'-nē	ro-do'-nee
Albanian <i>Kep i Rodonit</i> .		
Rodopou (Crete, pen., mt.)	rô-thô-pōō'	ro-tho-poo'
Also called <i>Tityron</i> , tē'-tē-rôn [tee'-tee-ron]; <i>Spada</i> , spā'-thā [spah'-thah]; and <i>Psakon</i> , q.v.		
Rodos (Dodec.)	rô'-thôs(s)	ro'-tho(s)
English <i>Rhodes</i> , rōdz' [rohds'].		
Rodosto (Turk.)	It. rô-dô'-stô	ro-do'-sto
Turkish <i>Tekirdağ</i> , q.v.		
Roebourne (Austral.)	rō'-bûrn'	roh'-buhrn'
Roedberg (Nor.)	rû'-bërg	rœ'-behr̥g
Roeldal (Nor.)	rûl'-dāl	rœl'-dahl
Roem (Den., isl.)	rûm'	rœm'
Also called <i>Roemoe</i> , rûm'-û [rœm'-œ].		
Roemoe (Den., isl.)	See <i>Roem</i> .	
Roermond (Neth.)	rōōr-mōnt'	roor-mont'
Roeros (Nor.)	rû'-rōs	rœ'-rohs
Roervik (Nor.)	rûr'-vëk	rœr'-veek
Roesvann (Nor., lake)	rûs'-vân	rœs'-vahn
Roeykenvik (Nor.)	rûi'-kæn-vëk	rœi'-kuhn-veek
Roeyenheim (Nor.)	rûis'-hām	rœis'-haym
Rogachevsky (Rus. general)	rō-gă-chëf'-skī	ro-gah-chef'-ski
Rogačica (Yugosl.)	rô'-gă'-chī-tsă	ro'-gah'-chi-tsah
Rogatica (Yugosl.)	rô'-gă'-tī-tsă	ro'-gah'-ti-tsah
Rognac (Fr.)	rô-nyăk'	ro-nyahk'
Rogozna (Yugosl., mts.)	rô'-gôz-nă	ro'-goz-nah
Rogoznica (Yugosl.)	rô'-gôz'-nī-tsă	ro'-goz'-ni-tsah
Rohrbough, Edward G. (U.S. representative)	rōr'-bô	rohr'-baw
Roi (Oc.)	rô'-ē or roi'	ro'-ee or roi'
Roi Et (Thai)	roi' êt	roi' et
Rokietnica (Pol.)	rô-kyët-nē'-tsă	ro-kyet-nee'-tsah
Rokiškis (Lith.)	rō'-kīsh-kīs	ro'-kish-kis
Rokitno (Pol.)	rô-kēt'-nô	ro-keet'-no
Russian <i>Rakitno</i> , rā-kēt'-nō [rah-keet'-no].		
Rokossovsky, K. (Rus. general)	rō-kōs-sôf'-skī	ro-kos-sof'-ski
Röldal (Nor.)	rûl'-dāl	rœl'-dahl
Rolph, Thomas (U.S. representative)	rōlf'	rolf'
Röm (Den., isl.)	rûm'	rœm'
Also called <i>Römö</i> , rûm'-û [rœm'-œ].		

Roma (It.)	rô'-mă	ro'-mah
English <i>Rome</i> , q.v.		
Roman (Rum.)	rô'-măn	ro'-mahn
România	Eng. rō-măn'-yă Rum. rô-mû'-nyă	roh-mayn'-yuh ro-muh'-nyah
The common English form is <i>Rumania</i> , rō-mă'-nyă [roo-may'-nyuh].		
Romanov (Rus. name)	Eng. rō'-mă-nôf Rus. rō-mă'-nôf	roh'-mah-nof ro-mah'-nof
Romanovce (Yugosl.)	rô'-mă'-nôv-tsě	ro'-mah'-nov-tseh
Romanovka (Rus.)	rō-mă'-nôf-kă	ro-mah'-nof-kah
Romay, Lina (singer)	rō-mī', lē'-nə	roh-mai', lee'-nuh
Romblón (P.I.)	rôm-blôn'	rom-blon'
Rome (It.)	rôm'	rohm'
Italian <i>Roma</i> , q.v.		
Romer, Tadeusz (Pol. leader)	rô'-měr, tă-dě'-ōōsh	ro'-mehr, tah-deh'-ush
Romerike (Nor.)	rō'-mæ-rī-kə	roh'-muh-ri-kuh
Romilly sur Seine (Fr.)	rô-mē-yē' sūr sën'	ro-mee-yee' sūr sen'
Rommel (Ger. general)	rûm'l or rôm'l	ruhm'l or rom'l
Romny (Rus.)	rôm'-nī	rom'-ni
Römö (Den., isl.)	See <i>Roem</i> .	
Romsdal (Nor.)	rōōms'-dāl	rum's'-dahl
Romsdalsfjord (Nor.)	rōōms'-dāls-fyōr	rum's'-dahls-fyohr
Romsdalshorn (Nor., mt.)	rōōms'-dāls-hōrn	rum's'-dahls-hohrn
Rómulo, Carlos P. (Fil. leader)	rô'-mōō-lô, kār'-lôs	ro'-moo-lo, kahr'-los
Roncador (Oc.)	rôn-kă-dôr'	ron-kah-dor'
Rongelap (Oc.)	rông'-ě-lăp	rong'-eh-lahp
Rongerik (Oc.)	rông'-ě-rīk	rong'-eh-rik
Ronse (Belg.)	Flem. rôn'-sə	ron'-suh
French <i>Renaix</i> , rə-ně' [ruh-neh'].		
Rook or Rooke (Oc.)	rōōk'	ruk'
Named for Sir George Rook. Also called <i>Umboi</i> , ōōm'-boi [oom'-boi].		
Roosenburg (Neth.)	rō'-zən-bûrk(h)	roh'-zuhn-bcerk(h)
Roosendaal (Neth.)	rō'-zən-dāl	roh'-zuhn-dahl
Also spelled <i>Rozendaal</i> , q.v.		
Roosevelt	rō'-zə-vělt	roh'-zuh-velt
The pronunciation with <i>ō</i> has been preferred by the families of both Presidents, and it is the only pronunciation given in our dictionaries. However, a pronunciation rōō'-zə-vělt [roo'-zuh-velt] is also current. In certain stress patterns the name has two syllables—rōz'-vēlt [roh'z'-velt] or rōōs'-vēlt. This same principle holds true of words like <i>president</i> , <i>governor</i> , <i>government</i> , <i>rationing</i> .)		

Röros (Nor.)	rû'-rös	roë'-rohs
Rörvik (Nor.)	rûr'-vêk	roer'-veek
Rosarno (It.)	rô-sâr'-nô	ro-sahr'-no
Roscoff (Fr.)	rôs-kôf'	ros-kof'
Rosenborg (Den.)	rô'-sæn-bôr	roh'-suhn-bor
Rosendal (Nor.)	rô'-sæn-däl	roh'-suhn-dahl
Rosenovskaya (Latvia)	Rus. rô'-zë-nöf- skä-yä	ro'-zeh-nof-skah-yah
Latvian <i>Zilupe</i> , q.v.		
Rosetta (Egypt)	Eng. rō-zët'-ə	roh-zet'-uh
Also called <i>Rashid</i> , q.v.		
Roşiorii de Vede (Rum.)	rô-shyô'-rē dë vë'-dë	ro-shyo'-ree deh veh'-deh
Rositten (Latvia)	Ger. rô-zît'-ən	ro-zit'-uhn
Latvian <i>Rēzekne</i> , q.v. Russian <i>Ryezhitsa</i> , q.v.		
Roskilde (Den.)	rôs'-kîl-ə	ros'-kil-uh
Roslavl (Rus.)	rôs-lävl'(y)	ros-lahvl'(y)
Rosolini (It.)	rô-sô-lë'-në	ro-so-lee'-nee
Rossieny (Lith.)	Rus. rôs'-sî-yë-nî	ros'-si-yeh-ni
Lithuanian <i>Raseiniai</i> , q.v.		
Rossosh (Rus.)	rôs'-sôsh	ros'-sosh
Rostock (Ger.)	Eng. rôs'-tôk Ger. rôs'-tôk	ros'-tok ros'-tok
Rostov (Rus.)	rô-stôf'	ro-stof'
Roşu (Rum., pass)	rô'-shôo	ro'-shu
Also called <i>Turnu Roşu</i> , töör'-nöö [tur'-nu].		German <i>Roten Turm</i> .
Rösvann (Nor., lake)	rûs'-vân	roes'-vahn
Rosyth (Scot.)	rô-sîth'	roh-saith'
Rota (Oc.)	rô'-tä	ro'-tah
Rothenburg (Ger.)	Eng. rô'-tên-bûrg Ger. rô'-tên- böörk(h)	roh'-tuhn-buhrg roh'-tuhn-burk(h)
Rotterdam (Neth.)	Eng. rôt'-är-däm Du. rô't'-är-däm'	rot'-uhr-dam rot'-uhr-dahm'
Rottumeroog (Neth., isl.)	rôt'-ə-mə-rôk(h)'	rot'-uh-muh-rohk(h)'
Roubaix (Fr.)	rôo-bë'	roo-beh'
Rouen (Fr.)	rwāN'	rwahN'
Roulers (Belg.)	See <i>Rouselare</i> .	
Roumele, Agia (Crete)	rôo-më'-lë, ä-yë'-ä	roo-meh'-lee, ah-yee'-ah
Rouselare (Belg.)	rôo'-sə-lär	roo'-suh-lahr
French <i>Roulers</i> , rôo-lërs' [roo-lehrs'], and rôo-lër' [roo-lehr'].		
Roussos, Georgios (Gr. leader)	rou'-sôs, yôr'-yôs	rau'-sos, yor'-yos

route

In military use and in all traffic departments, the pronunciation is "raut." This is also the popular, old-fashioned American pronunciation. Dictionaries and purists, however, prefer "root," a Gallicism. Certainly *en route* is a French phrase, the English equivalent being *in route*. Like *ration*, *route* is a fighting word.

Rov (Rus., riv.)	rôf'	rof'
Rovaniemi (Fin.)	rô'-vâ-nē-ě-mē	ro'-vah-nee-eh-mee
Rovenki (Rus.)	rô-vên(y)-kě'	ro-ven(y)-kee'
Rovigno (It.)	rô-vē'-nyô	ro-vee'-nyo
Rovno (Pol.)	See <i>Równe</i> .	
Rowan, Wm. A. (U.S. representative)	rô'-ən	roh'-uhn
Równe (Pol.)	rôv'-ně	ruv'-neh
Russian <i>Rovno</i> , rôv'-nô [rov'-no].		
Roxas, Manuel A. (Fil. leader)	rô'-häs, mǎ-nwěł'	ro'-hahs, mah-nwel'
Røykenvik (Nor.)	rûi'-kên-vêk	rœi'-kuhn-veek
Røysheim (Nor.)	rûis'-hām	rœis'-haym
Rožaj (Yugosl.)	rô'-zhī	ro'-zhai
Roze (Yugosl.)	rô'-zě	ro'-zeh
Rozendaal (Neth.)	rô'-zən-dāl	roh'-zuhn-dahl
Also spelled <i>Roosendaal</i> , q. v.		
Rožňava (Cz.)	rôzh'-nyä-vä	rozh'-nyah-vah
Hungarian <i>Rozsnyó</i> , rôzh'-nyô [rozh'-nyo].		
Rozsnyó (Cz.)	See <i>Rožňava</i> .	
Rozwadów (Pol.)	rô-zvä'-dôóf	ro-zvah'-duf
rt	ært'	uhrt'
In the case of compounds with <i>rt</i> , such as <i>Rt Arca</i> , look up the other part of the name, e.g., <i>Arca</i> . <i>Rt</i> is Serb-Croat meaning <i>point</i> or <i>headland</i> .		
Rtanj (Yugosl., mts.)	ər'-tān(y)	uhr'-tahn(y)
Rtikovo (Yugosl.)	ært'-kô-vô	uhrt'-ko-vo
Rua Sura (Oc.)	rôo'-ä sôo'-rā	roo'-ah soo'-rah
Rugozero (Rus.)	rôo-gô'-zě-rô	roo-go'-zeh-ro
Rubezhnoye (Rus.)	rôo-bězh'-nô-yě	roo-bezh'-no-yeh
Rublevka (Rus.)	rôob-lyôf'-kā	rub-lyof'-kah
Ruddervoorde (Belg.)	rûd'-ər-vôr'-dē	ruhd'-uhr-vohr'-duh
Rudkoebing or Rud- köbing (Den.)	rôo'-kû-bing	roo'-kœ-bing
Rudnitsa (Rus.)	rôod'-nĭ-tsā	rood'-ni-tsah
Ruhnu (Est., isl.)	rôok(h)('-nôo	rook(h)('-noo
Russian <i>Runo</i> , rôo'-nô [roo'-no].		
Ruhr (Ger., riv.)	rôor'	roor'

Ruj (Balkan mt.)	rōōy' or rōō'ī	rooy' or roo'i
Rujen (Balkan, mt.)	rōō'-yēn	roo'-yen
Rukhlovo (Rus.)	rōōk(h)-lō'-vō	ruk(h)-lo'-vo
Rumania	Eng. rōō-mān'-yē	roo-mayn'-yuh
The English variant of <i>România</i> , q.v.		
Rumija (Yugosl., mt.)	rōō'-mē-yā	roo'-mee-yah
Ruschuk (Bulg.)	rōōs'-chōōk	rus'-chuk
Officially <i>Russe</i> , q.v.		
Russe or Ruse (Bulg.)	rōōs'-sē	rus'-seh
Rutevce (Yugosl.)	rōō'-tēv-tsē	roo'-tev-tseh
Ruweisat (Egypt)	rōō-wā-sāt'	roo-way-sat'
Ruysbroek (Belg.)	rūīs'-brōōk	rōeis'-brook
Ruyssede (Belg.)	rūīs'-ē-lā'-dē	rōeis'-uh-lay'-duh
Ruza (Rus.)	rōō'-zā	roo'-zah
Ruzaevka (Rus.)	rōō-zā'-yēf-kā	roo-zah'-yef-kah
Ružomberok (Cz.)	rōō'-zhôm-bě-rōk	roo'-zhom-beh-rok
Ryashev (Pol.)	See <i>Rzeszów</i> .	
Ryazan (Rus.)	ryā-zān'(y)	ryah-zahn'(y)
Ryazhsk (Rus.)	ryāshsk'	ryahshsk'
Rybachī (Rus.)	rī-bā'-chī	ri-bah'-chi
Rybīnsk (Rus.)	rwē'-bīnsk	rwee'-binsk
Rybnik (Pol.)	rīb'-nīk	rib'-nik
Rybnitsa (Rus.)	rīb'-nī-tsā	rib'-ni-tsah
Ryes (Fr.)	rē'	ree'
Ryezhitsa (Latvia)	Rus. rē'-zhī-tsā	reh'-zhi-tsah
Latvian <i>Rēzekne</i> , q.v. German <i>Rositten</i> , q.v.		
Ryfylke (Nor.)	rū'-fūl-kē	rū'-fūl-kuh
Rylsk (Rus.)	rīl(y)sk'	rīl(y)sk'
Rynda (Rus.)	rīn'-dā	rin'-dah
Ryswick (Neth.)	See <i>Rijswijk</i> .	
Ryti, Risto (Fin. leader)	rū'-tē, rīs'-tō or Eng. rī'-tē	rū'-tee, rīs'-to rī'-tee
Ryukyu (Jap.)	See <i>Okinawa Gunto</i> .	
Rzeszów (Pol.)	zhē'-shōōf	zheh'-shuf
Russian <i>Ryashev</i> , ryā'-shēf [ryah'-shef].		
Rzhava (Rus.)	rzhā'-vā	rzhah'-vah
Rzhev (Rus.)	rzhēf'	rzhef'

S—For Chinese names beginning in *S*- see also names in *Hs*-.

Saarbruecken or Saar-	Eng. zār-brōōk'-ən	zahr-bruk'-uhn
brücken (Ger.)	Ger. zār-brük'-ən	zahr-brük'-uhn
Saare(maa) (Est., isl.)	sā'-rē(-mä)	sah'-reh(-mah)

Russian *Esel*, q.v. German *Oesel*, q.v.

saari	sä'-rē	sah'-ree
An element, meaning <i>island</i> , in Finnish place names.		
Saari Selkä (Fin., mts.)	sä'-rē sël'-kä	sah'-ree sel'-ka
Šabac (Yugosl.)	shä'-bäts	shah'-bahts
Sabang (NEI)	sä'-bäng	sah'-bahng
Sabath, A. J.	săb'-eth	sab'-uhth
(U.S. representative)		
Sabaudia (It.)	să-bou'-dyä	sah-bau'-dyah
A Pontine town and the old form of <i>Savoy</i> .		
Sabbia (Dodec., Rh., point)	See <i>Cum Burnu</i> .	
Sabbia (It.)	săb'-byä	sahb'-byah
Sabbioncello (Yugosl.)	It. sâb-byôn-chël'-lô	sahb-byon-chel'-lo
The Italian name of a Yugoslav town, <i>Orebič</i> , q.v., and the peninsula <i>Pelješac</i> , q.v.		
saboteur	săb-ô-tûr'	sab-oh-toer'
This word keeps usually its French final syllable; the pronunciation sâb-ê-tûr' [sab-uh-tyoor'] is not recommended. In contrast <i>amateur</i> has been completely Englished, and Webster's (q.v.) allows -tûr or -tūr with accent on the final or the first syllable.		
Sabria (Tun.)	să'-brî-ă	sah'-bri-ah
Sabsko (Rus.)	săp'-skô	sahp'-sko
Sabzawar (Iran)	săb-zə-văr'	sab-zuh-vahr'
Sachsen (Ger.)	zăk'-sən	zahk'-suhn
English <i>Saxony</i> , q.v.		
Sadagua (Tun.)	să-dă-gē'-yă	sa-da-gee'-yah
Sadiya (India)	sə-dē'-yă'	suh-dee'-yah'
Sadowski, George G.	să-dūs'-kî	sa-duhs'-ki
(U.S. representative)		
Sae (Oc.)	să'-ě	sah'-eh
Sæby (Den.)	sě'-bû	seh'-bû
Safi (Mor.)	să'-fē	sah'-fee
Also spelled <i>Saffi</i> .		
Safid Rud (Iran, riv.)	să-fēd' rōōd'	seh-feed' rood'
Safrana (Dodec.)	See <i>Zafrana</i> .	
Sagaing (Burma)	sə-gīng'	suh-gaing'
Sagiada (Gr.)	sī-yă'-thă	sai-yah'-thah
Sagone (Corsica, gulf)	să-gô'-ně	sah-go'-neh
Sagsag (Oc.)	săg'-săg'	sahg'-sahg'
Saharanpur (India)	sə-hă'-rən-pōōr'	suh-hah'-ruhn-pur'
Šahovići (Yugosl.)	shă'-hō-vi-chî	shah'-ho-vi-chi
Saida (Lebanon)	să'-ē-dă	sah'-ee-dah
Also called <i>Sidon</i> , q.v.		
Saidor (Oc.)	să-ē-dôr'	sah-ee-dor'

Saigon (Indo-Ch.)	<i>Eng.</i> sī-gōn'	sai-gon'
	<i>Fr.</i> sâ-ē-gôn'	sah-ee-goN'
Saimaa (Fin., lake)	sī'-mā	sai'-mah
Saint André de l'Eure (Fr.)	săN tăN-drě' də lûr'	saN tahN-dreh' duh lœr'
Saint Brieuc (Fr.)	săN brē-û'	saN bree-œ'
Saint Cyprien (Tun.)	<i>Eng.</i> sânt sip'-rî-ən	saynt sip'-ri-uhn
	<i>Fr.</i> sâN sē-prē-ăN'	saN see-pree-aN'
Saint Denis (Fr.)	săN də-ně'	saN duh-nee'
Saint Dié (Fr.)	săN dyě'	saN dyeh'
Saint Dizier (Fr.)	săN dē-zyě'	saN dee-zyeh'
Saint Florent (Corsica)	săN flô-răN'	saN flo-rahN'
Saint Gilles (Belg.)	săN zhěl'	saN zheel'
Saint Gilles (Fr.)	săN zhěl'	saN zheel'
Saint Gotthard	sânt gôt'-ærd	saynt got'-uhrd
Saint Hélier (Eng., Jer- sey)	sânt hěl'-yær	saynt hel'-yuhr
	<i>Fr.</i> sâN-tě-lyě'	saN-teh-lyeh'
Saint Laurent de la Salanque (Fr.)	săN lô-răN' də lâ sâ-lăNk'	saN lo-rahN' duh lah sah-lahNk'
Saint Lô (Fr.)	săN lô'	saN loh'
Saint Lucia (W. Indies)	sânt lû'-shî-ə or lōō-sě'-ə	saynt lyoo'-shi-uh loo-see'-uh

As a British colony the name has been Anglicized.

Saint Malo (Fr.)	săN mǎ-lô'	saN mah-loh'
Saint Nazaire (Fr.)	săN nă-zăr'	saN nah-zehr'
Saint Omer (Fr.)	săN-tô-měr'	saN-to-mehr'
Saint Osyth (Essex, Eng.)	tōō'-zî	too'-zi
Saint Poelten (Austria)	<i>Eng.</i> sânt pûl'-tən	saynt puhl'-tuhn
German <i>Sankt Poelten</i> or <i>Pölsen</i> , zängkt pûl'-tən [zahngkt poel'-tuhn].		
Saint Pol de Léon (Fr.)	săN pôl də lě-ôn'	saN pol duh leh-oN'
Saint Quai (Fr.)	săN kě'	saN keh'
Saint Quentin (Fr.)	<i>Eng.</i> sânt kwěnt'n	saynt kwent'n
	<i>Fr.</i> sâN kăN-tăN'	saN kahN-taN'
Saint Rémy (Fr.)	săN rě-mě'	saN reh-mee'
Saint Servan (Fr.)	săN sēr-văN'	saN sehr-vahN'
Saint Valéry (Fr.)	săN vǎ-lě-rě'	saN vah-leh-ree'
Saint Veit (Austria)	<i>Eng.</i> sânt vît'	saynt vait'

German *Sankt Veit*, zängkt fit' [zahngkt fait'].

Saint Vith (Belg.)	săN vêt'	saN veet'
Saipan (Oc.)	sī-păn'	sai-pahn'
Sajo (Cz., riv.)	See <i>Sland</i> .	
Sakai (Jap.)	să-kî	sah-kai

Sakalava (Madag.)	să'-kə-lă'-və	sah'-kuh-lah'-vuh
Sakar (New Guinea)	să'-kār	sah'-kahr
Sakellariou, A. (Gr. leader)	să-kě-lă'-rē-ōō	sah-keh-lah'-ree-oo
Sakhalin (Rus.)	să-hă-lēn'	sah-hah-leen'
Saki (Rus.)	să'-kī	sah'-ki
Salakhora (Gr.)	să-lă-hô'-ră	sah-lah-ho'-rah
Salamanca (Sp.)	să-lă-măng'-kă	sah-lah-mahng'-kah
Salamaua (New Guinea)	să-lă-mou'-ă	sah-lah-mau'-ah
Salambrias (Gr., riv.)	See <i>Peneios</i> .	
Salamis (Gr., isl.)	Eng. sāl'-ə-mīs	sal'-uh-mis
	Gr. sâ-lă-mēs'	sah-lah-meēs'

Also called *Kouloure*, kōō'-lōō-rē [koo'-loo-ree].

Salangen (Nor.)	să'-lăng-ən	sah'-lahng-uhn
Salaš (Yugosl.)	să'-lăsh	sah'-lahsh
Salcha (Alaska)	sôl'-chə	sol'-chuh
Sale (Austral.)	sāl'	sayl'
Sale (Burma)	sə-lă'	suh-lay'
Saleh (Per. name)	să'-lē	sah'-leh
Salerno (It.)	să-lěr'-nô	sah-lehr'-no
Sales, Apolônio (Braz. leader)	să'-līs, â-pô-lô'-nyōō	sah'-lis, ah-po-lo'-nyu
Salgado Filho (Braz. general)	səl-gă'-dōō fē'-lyōō	suhl-gah'-du fee'-lyu
Salgótarján (Hung.)	shôl'-gô-tôr-yăn	shol'-go-tor-yahn
salient	să'-lī-ənt	say'-li-uhnt

The mispronunciation sāl'-ī-ənt [sal'-i-uhnt] is sometimes carried over from childhood when the spelling of such words is more familiar than the sound.

Salikana (Oc.)	să-lē-kă'-nă	sah-lee-kah'-nah
Salina (It., isl.)	să-lē'-nă	sah-lee'-nah
Salla (Rus.)	săl'-lă	sahl'-lah
salmi	săl'-mē	sahl'-mee

An element, meaning *inlet* or *sound*, in Finnish place names.

Salome	Eng. sə-lō'-mī	suh-loh'-mi
	Fr. sâ-lô-mē'	sah-lo-meh'
	Ger. ză'-lô-mē	zah'-loh-meh

There is no reason for avoiding the English pronunciation, although the foreign pronunciations are appropriate in foreign contexts.

Salomon (Crete, point)	să-lô-môn'	sah-lo-mon'
Salona (Gr.)	See <i>Amphissa</i> .	
Salonica (Gr.)	See <i>Saloniki</i> .	

Saloniki (Gr.)	să-lô-nē'-kē	sah-lo-nee'-kee
The common abbreviation of <i>Thessalonike</i> , q.v. English <i>Salonica</i> , commonly pronounced sâ-lôn'-î-kē [sah-lon'-i-kuh], although dictionaries authorize only sâ-lô-nē'-kâ [sah-lo-nee'-kah].		
Salonta (Rum.)	să-lôn'-tâ	sah-lon'-tah
Also called <i>Şalonta</i> , shă-lôn'-tâ [shah-lon'-tah]. Hungarian <i>Nagyszalonta</i> , nôt'(y)-sô'-lôn-tâ [not'(y)-so'-lon-tah].		
Salpaus Selkä (Fin., mts.)	săl'-pous sël'-kă	sahl'-paus sel'-ka
Salsette (India, isl.)	săl'-sët'	sal'-set'
Salsk (Rus.)	săl(y)sk'	sahl(y)sk'
Salso (Sicily)	săl'-sô	sahl'-so
Saltdal (Nor.)	sălt'-dăl	sahl't'-dahl
Sal(l)um or Sol(l)um (Egypt)	săl-lōôm'	sahl-loom'
Salween (Burma, Ch., riv.)	săl'-wēn'	sal'-ween'
Salzach (Austria, riv.)	zăl'-tsăk(h)	zahl'-tsahk(h)
Salzburg (Austria)	Eng. sôlz'-bûrg Ger. zălts'-bôörk(h)	solz'-buhrg zahlt's'-burk(h)
Salzkammergut (Austria)	zălts'-kăm'-ər-gōöt'	zahlt's'-kahm'-uhr-goot'
Šamac, Bosanski (Yugosl.)	shă'-măts, bô'-săn-skî	shah'-mahts, bo'-sahn-ski
Samal (P.I.)	să'-măl	sah'-mahl
Samanjac (Yugosl., mts.)	să'-mă-nyăts	sah'-mah-nyahts
Sámar (P.I.)	să'-măr	sah'-mahr
Samara (Rus., riv.)	să-mă'-ră	sah-mah'-rah
Samarai (New Guinea)	să-mă-rî'	sah-mah-rai'
Samaritis, Myron (Gr. leader)	să-mă-rē'-tēs, mē'-rôn	sah-mah-ree'-tees, mee'-ron
Samarkand (Rus.)	Eng. sām'-ər-kănd' Rus. sâ'-măr-kânt'	sam'-uhr-kand' sah'-mahr-kahnt'
Sambor (Pol.)	sām'-bôr	sahm'-bor
Sambre (Fr., Belg., riv.)	săN'br	sahN'br
Samerinda (NEI)	să-mě-rîn'-dă	sah-meh-rin'-dah
Samikon (Gr.)	să-mē-kô(n)'	sah-mee-ko(n)'
Samnan (Iran)	sēm-năn'	sem-nahn'
Samobor (Yugosl.)	să'-mô-bôr	sah'-mo-bor
Samokov (Bulg.)	să'-mô-kôf	sah'-mo-kof
Samonion (Crete, point)	să-mô'-nē(-ôn)	sah-mo'-nee(-on)
Samos (Gr., isl.)	Eng. sâ'-môs Gr. sâ'-mô(s)	say'-mos sah'-mo(s)
Samothrace (Gr., isl.)	Eng. sām'-ô-thrās'	sam'-oh-thrays'
Greek <i>Samothrake</i> , sâ-mô-thră'-kē [sah-mo-thrah'-kee].		

Samsøe or Samsō (Den., isl.)	sāms'-ū	sahms'-œ
Sampang (NEI)	sām'-pāng	sahm'-pahng
Samsun (Turk.)	sām'-sōōn'	sahm'-sun'
San (Pol., riv.)	sān'	sahn'
Sanananda (Oc.)	sā-nā-nān'-dā	sah-nah-nahn'-dah
Sanandaj (Iran)	sē-nən-dāj'	seh-nuhn-dahj'
Also called <i>Sehneh</i> , q.v.		
San Cipriano (It.)	sān chē-prē-ā'-nō	sahn chee-pree-ah'-no
San Cosimo (It.)	sān kō'-sē-mō	sahn ko'-see-mo
San Cristobal (Oc. and elsewhere)	Eng. sān krīs-tō'-bēl Sp. sān krēs-tō'-bāl	san kris-toh'-buhl sahn krees-to'-bahl
sand	sān'	sahn'
Norwegian meaning <i>sand</i> (often the delta sand at a river mouth); an element in place names.		
Sand (Nor.)	sān'	sahn'
Sandakan (Brit. Borneo)	sān-dā'-kēn	san-dah'-kuhn
San Damiano (It.)	sān dā-myā'-nō	sahn dah-myah'-no
Sandane (Nor.)	sān'-ā-nē	sahn'-ah-nuh
Sandefjord (Nor.)	sān'-ə-fyōr	sahn'-uh-fyohr
Sandhaug (Nor.)	sān'-hou	sahn'-hau
Sandia (N. Mex., mts.)	Eng. sān-dē'-ə Sp. sān-dē'-ā	san-dee'-uh sahn-dee'-ah
Sandnes (Nor.)	sān'-nēs	sahn'-nes
Sandnessjøen or Sandnessjøen (Nor.)	sān'-nēs-shū'-ən	sahn'-nes-shœ'-uhn
Sandomierz (Pol.)	sān-dō'-myēzh	sahn-do'-myezh
Russian <i>Sandomir</i> , sān-dō-mēr' [sahn-do-meer'].		
Sandoway (Burma)	sān'-dō-wā'	san'-doh-way'
Burman <i>Thandwe</i> , thən-dwē' [thuhn-dweh'].		
Sandvika (Nor.)	sān'-vē-kā	sahn'-vee-kah
San Feliú de Guixols (Sp.)	sān fē-lyōō' dē gē-shōls'	sahn feh-lyoo' deh gee-shols'
San Fratello (Sicily)	sān frā-tēl'-lō	sahn frah-tel'-lo
San Gaetano (It.)	sān gā-ē-tā'-nō	sahn gah-eh-tah'-no
San Giorgio (It.)	sān jōr'-jō	sahn jor'-jo
San Giovanni (It.)	sān jō-vān'-nē	sahn jo-vahn'-nee
San Giovanni di Medua (Alb.)	It. sān jō-vān'-nē dē mē'-dōō-ā	sahn jo-vahn'-nee dee meh'-doo-ah
Albanian <i>Shëngjin</i> , q.v.		
San Giuliano (It.)	sān jū-lyā'-nō	sahn jyoo-lyah'-no
San Isidro (P.I.)	sān ē-sē'-drō	sahn ee-see'-dro
San Jorge (Oc.)	sān hōr'-hē	sahn hor'-heh

San José	<i>Eng.</i> sǎn' ə-zǎ' <i>Sp.</i> sǎn' hò-sě'	san' uh-zay' sahn' ho-seh'
Sankovo (Rus.)	sǎn'-kò-vò	sahn'-ko-vo
Sankt Poelten or Pölten (Austria)	See <i>Saint Poelten</i> .	
Sankt Veit (Austria)	See <i>Saint Veit</i> .	
San Leonardo (Pantelleria, point)	sǎn lě-ò-nǎr'-dò	sahn leh-o-nahr'-do
San Lorenzo fuori le Mura (Rome)	sǎn lò-rěn'-tsò fwò'-rě lě mōō'-rà	sahn lo-ren'-tso fwo'-ree leh moo'-rah
San Marino (It.)	<i>Eng.</i> sǎn mə-rě'-nò <i>It.</i> sǎn mǎ-rě'-nò	san muh-ree'-noh sahn-mah ree'-no
San Miguel (Sp.)	sǎn mē-gěł'	sahn mee-gel'
San Niccolò (It.)	sǎn nēk-kò-lò'	sahn neek-ko-lo'
San Nicola (It.)	sǎn nē-kò'-lǎ	sahn nee-ko'-lah
San Nicolai (It.)	sǎn nē-kò-lǐ'	sahn nee-ko-lai'
San Nicolao (It.)	sǎn nē-kò-lou'	sahn nee-ko-lau'
San Nicolaus (It.)	sǎn nē-kò-lous'	sahn nee-ko-lauss'
San Nicolò (It.)	sǎn nē-kò-lò'	sahn nee-ko-lo'
San Paolo (Sicily)	sǎn pǎ'-ò-lò	sahn pah'-o-lo
San Pietro (It.; Sard., isl.)	sǎn pyě'-trò	sahn pyeh'-tro
San Rafael	<i>Calif.</i> sǎn rǎ-fěł' <i>Sp.</i> sǎn rǎ-fǎ-ěł'	san ruh-fel' sahn rah-fah-el'
San Sebastián (Sp.)	<i>Eng.</i> sǎn' sə-bǎs'- chən <i>Sp.</i> sǎn' sě-bās- tyǎn'	san' suh-bas'-chuhn sahn' seh-bahs-tyahn'
Sansego (It., isl.)	sǎn-sě'-gò	sahn-seh'-go
Serb-Croat <i>Sušak</i> , sōō'-shǎk [soo'-shahk].		
San Severo (It.)	sǎn sě-vě'-rò	sahn seh-veh'-ro
San-shui (Ch., Kwantung)	sǎn-shwā	sahn-shway
San Stefano di Camastra (Sicily)	sǎn stě'-fǎ-nò dē kā-mās'-trǎ	sahn steh'-fah-no dee kah-mahs'-trah
Santa Croce (It.)	sǎn'-tǎ krò'-chě	sahn'-tah kro'-chēh
Santa Cruz	<i>Eng.</i> sǎn'-tǎ krōōz' <i>Sp.</i> sǎn'-tǎ krōōth' or krōōs'	san'-tuh krooz' sahn'-tah krooth' or kroos'
Sant' Agata di Militello (Sicily)	sǎn tǎ'-gǎ-tǎ dē mē-lě-těł'-lò	sahn tah'-gah-tah dee mee-lee-tel'-lo
Santa Isabel (Oc.)	sǎn'-tǎ ē-sǎ-běł'	sahn'-tah ee-sah-bel'
Santa Maria Maggiore (It., Rome)	sǎn'-tǎ mǎ-rě'-ǎ mǎd-jò'-rě	sahn'-tah mah-ree'-ah mahd-jò'-reh

Santander (Sp.)	săn-tăn-děr'	sahn-tahn-dehr'
Sant' Antioco (Sard., isl.)	săn' tăn-tě'-ô-kô	sahn' tahn-tee'-o-ko
Santarém (Port.)	săn-tə-rěN'	sahn-tuh-reN'
Sant' Elia (It.)	săn'-tă ô-lě'-ă	sahn'-tah eh-lee'-ah
Sant' Eufemia (It., gulf)	săn' tě-ôô-fě'-myă	sahn' teh-oo-feh'-myah
Santi Quaranta (Alb.)	It. săn'-tē kwă-răn'-tă	sahn'-tee kwah-rahN'-tah

Also called *Porto Edda*, q.v. Albanian *Sarandë*, q.v.

Santorini (Gr., isl.) See *Thera*.

San Vito (Sicily, cape)	săn vĕ'-tô	sahn vee'-to
San Vittorio (It.)	săn vĕt-tô'-ryô	sahn veet-to'-ryo
São Jorge (Azores)	souN zhôr'-zhi	sauN zhor'-zhi
São Luiz do Maranhão (Brazil)	souN lwēs' dôô mǎ-rə-nyouN'	sauN lwees' du mah-ruh-nyauN'
Saône (Fr., riv.)	sôn'	sohn'
São Paulo (Brazil)	souN pou'-lôô	sauN pau'-lu
São Salvador (Brazil)	souN' sāl-və-dôr'	sauN' sahl-vuh-dor'

Also called, unofficially, *Bahia* or *Bata*, q.v.

Sapientza (Gr., isl.)	să-pyĕn'-dză	sah-pyen'-dzah
Šapina (Yugosl.)	shă'-pī-nă	shah'-pi-nah
Sapoedi or Sapudi (NEI)	să-pôô'-dĕ	sah-poo'-dee
Sapporo (Jap.)	să-pô-rô	sah-po-ro
Sapri (It.)	să'-prĕ	sah'-pree
Saqqiz (Iran)	săk-kĕz'	sahk-kez'

Sapudi (NEI) See *Sapoedi*.

Sarabuz (Rus.)	să-ră'-bôôs	sah-rah'-bus
Saracoğlu, Şükrü (Turk. leader)	să-ră'-jô-lôô, shü'-krü'	sah-rah'-jo-lu, shü'-krü'
Sarafis (Gr. guerrilla)	să-ră'-fĕs	sah-rah'-fees
Saragossa (Sp.)	Eng. sār'-ə-gôs'-ə	sehr'-uh-gos'-uh

Spanish *Zaragoza*, q.v.

Sarajevo (Yugosl.)	să-ră'-yĕ-vô	sah'-rah'-yeh-vo
Sarajevska (Yugosl.)	să-ră'-yĕf-skă	sah'-rah'-yef-skah
Sarakhs (Iran)	să-răk(h)s'	sah-rahk(h)s'
Sarana (Alaska, Attu)	să-ră'-nă	sah-rah'-nah
Šaranci (Yugosl.)	shă'-răn-tsi	shah'-rahn-tsi

Saranda (Alb.) See *Sarandë*.

Sarandë (Alb.)	să-răn'-dă	sah-rahN'-duh
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Greek *Saranta*, sâ-răn'-tă [sah-rahN'-tah].

Sarang (Oc.)	să'-răng	sah'-rahng
Sarangani (P.I.)	să-răng-gă'-ni	sah-rahng-gah'-ni
Saransk (Rus.)	să-rănsk'	sah-rahnsk'
Saranta (Alb.)	See <i>Sarandë</i>	

Saraorci (Yugosl.)	să'-ră'-ôr-tsi	sah'-rah'-or-tsi
Sarapul (Rus.)	să-ră'-pööl	sah-rah'-pul
Sarapulskoe (Rus.)	să-ră'-pööl(y)-skö-yě	sah-rah'-pul(y)-sko-yeh
Saratov (Rus.)	să-ră'-töf	sah-rah'-tof
Sarawak (Borneo)	Eng. sə-ră'-wāk native sə-ră'-wā	suh-rah'-wahk suh-rah'-wah
Šarbanovac (Yugosl.)	shār'-bā'-nô-väts	shahr'-bah'-no-vahts
Sardinia	Eng. sār-dīn'-yə	sahr-din'-yuh
Italian <i>Sardegna</i> , sār-dě'-nyā [sahr-deh'-nyah].		
Saria (Dodec.)	See <i>Saros</i> .	
Sariguan (Oc.)	să-rē-gwän'	sah-ree-gwahn'
Sarmi (NEI)	sār'-mē	sahr'-mee
Sarny (Pol.)	sār'-nī	sahr'-ni
Russian spelling <i>Sarni</i> .		
Saronic Gulf (Gr.)	Eng. sə-rô'-nīk	suh-ro'-nik
Greek <i>Saronikos Kolpos</i> , sār-rô-nē-kôs' kól'-pôs [sah-ro-nee-kos' kol'-pos].		
Saros (Dodec.)	să'-rô(s)	sah'-ro(s)
Also called <i>Saria</i> , sã-rē'-ā [sah-ree'-ah] and sār-yä' [sahr-yah'].		
Šar planina (Yugosl., mts.)	shār' plā'-nē'-nā	shahr' plah'-nee'-nah
Sarpsborg (Nor.)	särps'-bôr	sahrps'-bor
Sartène (Corsica)	sär-tën'	sahr-ten'
Sarthe (Fr.)	särt'	sahrt'
Sarych (Rus.)	să-rīch'	sah-rich'
Sarzana (It.)	sär-dzä'-nā	sahr-dzah'-nah
Sasebo (Jap.)	să-sě-bô	sah-seh-bo
Saseno (It., isl.)	să'-sě-nô	sah'-seh-no
Albanian <i>Sazan</i> , q.v. Greek <i>Sasson</i> , sã'-sôn [sah'-son].		
Šasko Blato (Yugosl.)	shä'-skô blä'-tô	shah'-sko blah'-to
Sassari (Sard.)	säs'-sã-rē	sahs'-sah-ree
Sasscer, L. G.	säs'-ər	sas'-uhr
(U.S. representative)		
Sassenheim (Neth.)	säs'-ən-hīm	sahs'-uhn-haim
Sas van Gent (Neth.)	säs' vãn k(h)ënt'	sahs' vahn k(h)ent'
Satara (India)	să-tä'-rə	sah-tah'-ruh
Sataria (Pantelleria, bay)	să-tä-rē'-ä	sah-tah-ree'-ah
Satawal (Oc.)	să'-tä-wäl	sah'-tah-wahl
Satawan (Oc.)	să'-tä-wän	sah'-tah-wahn
Sátoraljaújhely (Hung.)	shä'-tôr-oi-yö-öó'-hēi	shah'-tor-oi-yo-u'(y)-hey
Šatornja, Đonja (Yugosl.)	shä'-tôr-nyä, dö'-nyä	shah'-tor-nyah, do'-nyah

Satul (Rum., riv.)	să'-tōōl	sah'-tul
Satul Mare (Rum.)	să'-tōōl mă'-rě	sah'-tul mah'-reh
Satul Nou (Rum.)	să'-tōōl nō'	sah'-tul noh'
Sauda (Nor.)	sou'-dă	sau'-dah
Saudi (Arabia)	să-ōō'-dē	sah-oo'-dee
Saugor or Sagar (India)	sô-gōr' or sâ'-gər	so-gohr' or sah'-guhr
Saumlakki (Oc.)	soum-lāk'-kē	saum-lahk'-kee
Sauthoff, Harry (U.S. representative)	sôt'-hūf	sawt'-huhf
Sava (Yugosl., riv.)	să'-vă	sah'-vah
Savina (Yugosl., riv.)	să'-vī-nă	sah'-vi-nah
Šavnik (Yugosl.)	shăv'-nīk	shahv'-nik
Savo (Oc.)	să'-vô	sah'-vo
Savoe or Savu (NEI)	See Sawoe or Sawu.	
Savona (It.)	să-vô'-nă	sah-vo'-nah
Savonlinna (Fin.)	să'-vôn-līn-nă	sah'-von-lin-nah
Savran (Rus.)	să-vrăn'(y)	sah-vrahn'(y)
Sawoe or Sawu;	să'-vōō	sah'-voo
Savoe or Savu (NEI)		
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Ger.)	Eng. saks' kō'-būrg gō'-thə	saks' koh'-buhrg goh'-thuh
German <i>Sachsen-Coburg und Gotha</i> .		
Saxony (Ger.)	Eng. sāk'-sə-nī	sak'-suh-ni
German <i>Sachsen</i> , q.v.		
Sazan (It., isl.)	Alb. sâ'-zăn	sah'-zahn
Italian <i>Saseno</i> , q.v.		
Sazani (It., isl.)	See <i>Sazan</i> .	
Sbeitla (Tun.)	sbât'-lă	sbayt'-lah
Sbiba (Tun.)	sbē'-bă	sbee'-bah
Scalea (It.)	skă-lě'-ă	skah-leh'-ah
Scanderbeg (Alb., mt.)	Eng. skăn'-dər-běg	skan'-duhr-beg
Albanian <i>Mal i Skanderbeut</i> . Named after an Albanian hero whose Turkish name was <i>Iskander Bey</i> (or <i>Beğ</i>).		
Scanlon, Thomas E. (U.S. representative)	skăn'-lōn	skan'-lon
Scaramia (Sicily, cape)	skă-ră'-myă	skah-rah'-myah
Scarpanto (Dodec.)	It. skār'-păn-tô	skahr'-pahn-to
Greek <i>Karpathos</i> , q.v.		
Scavenius, Erik (Danish leader)	skă-vă'-nī-ōōs	skah-vay'-ni-us
Šćavnica (Yugosl., riv.)	shchăv'-nī-tsă	shchahv'-ni-tsah
Šćedro (Yugosl., isl.)	shchě'-drô or shtyě'-drô	shchēh'-dro shtyeh'-dro
Italian <i>Torcola</i> , q.v.		

Schaarsbergen (Neth.)	sk(h)ärs'-bër-k(h)ən	sk(h)ahrs'-behr- k(h)uhn
Schaerbeek (Belg.)	sk(h)är'-bāk	sk(h)ahr'-bayk
Schagen (Neth.)	sk(h)ä'-k(h)ən	sk(h)ah'-k(h)uhn
Scharendijke (Neth.)	sk(h)ä'-rən-dī'-kə	sk(h)ah'-ruhn-dai'- kuh
Scharnhorst (Ger.)	shärn'-hōrst	shahrn'-horst
Schaulen (Lith.)	Ger. shou'-lən	shau'-luhn
Lithuanian <i>Šiauliai</i> , q.v. Russian <i>Shavli</i> , q.v.		
Scheldt (Neth., Belg., riv.)	Eng. skēlt'	skelt'
Dutch <i>Schelde</i> , sk(h)ēl'-də [sk(h)el'-duh]. French <i>Escaut</i> , ēs-kō' [es-koh'].		
Schermerhorn (Neth.)	sk(h)ēr'-mər-hōrn	sk(h)ehr'-muhr-horn
Scheveningen (Neth.)	sk(h)ä'-və-nīng-ən	sk(h)ay'-vuh-ning- uhn
Schiavonia (Yugosl.)	It. skyä'-vō'-nyä	skyah-vo'-nyah
English <i>Slavonia</i> , q.v.		
Schiedam (Neth.)	sk(h)ē-dām'	sk(h)ee-dahm'
Schiermonnikoog (Neth., isl.)	sk(h)ēr'-mōn-ī- kōk(h)'	sk(h)eer'-mon-i- kohk(h)'
Schiffler, Andrew C. (U.S. representative)	shif'-lēr	shif'-luhr
Schio (It.)	skē'-ō	skee'-o
Schiphol (Neth.)	sk(h)īp-hōl'	sk(h)ip-hol'
Schlesien (Ger., Pol., Cz.)	See <i>Silesia</i> .	
Schleswig (Den., Ger.)	Eng. slēs'-wīk Ger. shlās'-vīk(h)	sles'-wik shlays'-vik(h)
Danish <i>Slesvig</i> , q.v.		
——Holstein (Ger.)	Eng. hōl'-stīn Ger. hōl'-shtīn	hohl'-stain hol'-shtain
Schlok (Latvia)	Ger. shlōk'	shlok'
Latvian <i>Sloka</i> , q.v.		
Schlüsselburg (Rus.)	shlēs'-sēl-bōōrk'	shlees'-sel-burk'
German <i>Schluesselburg</i> or <i>Schlüsselburg</i> , shlūs'-əl-bōōrk(h) [shlūs'- uhl-burk(h)].		
Schneidemuehl or Schneidemühl (Ger.)	shnī'-də-mül'	shnai'-duh-mül'
Schouten (NEI)	sk(h)ou'-tən	sk(h)au'-tuhn
Schouwen (Neth., isl.)	sk(h)ou'-wən	sk(h)au'-wuhn
Schrimm (Pol.)	See <i>Śrem</i> .	
Schroda (Pol.)	See <i>Środa</i> .	
Schuetz, Leonard W. (Late U.S. representative)	shōōts'	shoots'

schwa

No matter how spelt, the vowels of unstressed syllables in English tend to become an obscured "uh" sound. Its phonetic symbol is ə. Its name is *schwa*, which seems a comical word to speakers of English but is very useful as the name of the commonest vowel in spoken English. This is the sound spelled *a* in *about* and *sofa*, *e* in *taken*, *i* in *evil*, *o* in *connect*, *u* in *circus*.

Schwabe, Max (U.S. representative)	swä'-bě	swah'-beh
Schwanenburg (Latvia)	Ger. shvä'-nən- böörk(h)	shvah'-nuhn-burk(h)

Latvian *Gulbene*, q.v.

Schweidnitz (Ger.)	shvīt'-nīts	shvait'-nits
Schweinfurt (Ger.)	shvīn'-föört	shvain'-furt
Sciacca (Sicily)	shäk'-kā	shahk'-kah
Sciaccazze (Pantelleria, point)	shäk-kāt'-sě	shahk-kaht'-seh
Scicli (Sicily)	shē'-klē	shee'-klee
Scido (It.)	shē'-dō	shee'-do
Scilla (It.)	shēl'-lā	sheel'-lah

English *Scylla*, sīl'-ə [sil'-uh]. Probably the English pronunciation is preferable for American speakers.

Scoglitti (Sicily)	skō-lyē'-tē	sko-lyee'-tee
Scordia (Sicily)	skōr-dē'-ā	skor-dee'-ah
Scorza, Carlo (It. Fascist leader)	skōr'-dzā, kār'-lō	skor'-dzah, kahr'-lo
Scrugham, James C. (U.S. senator)	skrüg'-hām	skruhg'-ham
Scutari (Alb., city; Balkan lake)	Eng. skōō'-tā-rē	skoo'-tah-ree

Albanian *Shkodër*, shkō'-dər [shko'-duhr]. Serb-Croat *Skadar*, skā'-dār [skah'-dahr]. English *Lake Scutari*. Albanian *Liqen i Shkodrës*, lē-kyēn' ē shkō'-drēs [lee-kyen' ee shko'-druhs]. Serb-Croat *Skadarsko Jezero*, skā'-dār-skō yē'-zē-rō [skah'-dahr-sko yeh'-zeh-ro]. Turkish *Üsküdar*, q.v.

Scylla (It.)	Eng. sīl'-ə	sil'-uh
Italian <i>Scilla</i> , shēl'-lā [sheel'-lah]. The English pronunciation is preferable for American speakers, especially when speaking of <i>Scylla</i> and <i>Charybdis</i> , q.v.		

Sebala, la (Tun.)	sə-bā'-lā, lā	suh-bā'-lah, lah
Sebastopol	See <i>Sevastopol</i> .	
Sebenico (Yugosl.)	It. sě-bě-ně'-kō	seh-beh-nee'-ko
Serb-Croat <i>Šibenik</i> , q.v.		

Sebeşul (Rum.)	sě-bě'-shōōl	seh-beh'-shul
Sebezih (Rus.)	sě'-běsh	seh'-besh
Sebkra Sidi Khalifa (Tun.)	sěb'-krā sē'-dē kā-lē'-fā	seb'-krah see'-dee kah-lee'-fah
Sebkret Djaber (Tun.)	sěb'-krēt jā'-bār	seb'-kret ja'-buh
Sebkret el Kourzia (Tun.)	sěb'-krēt ěl kōōr- zē'-ä	seb'-kret el kur- zee'-ah
Seboekoe or Sebuku (NEI)	sā-bōō'-kōō	say-boo'-koo
Secunderabad (India)	sī-kūn'-drē-bād' or sē-kūn'-drā-bād'	si-kuhn'-druh-bad' see-kuhn'-drah-bahd'
Sedan (Fr.)	Eng. sē-dān' Fr. sē-dāN'	suh-dan' suh-dahN'
Sedes (Gr.)	sě'-thēs	seh'-thes
Sedjenane (Tun.)	sě-jě-nān'	seh-jeh-nan'
Sedjouna (Tun.)	sə-jōō'-nā	suh-joo'-nah
Šeduva (Lith.)	shě'-dōō-vā	sheh'-doo-vah
Seg (Rus.)	sēg'	seg'
Segesvár (Rum.)	See <i>Sighişoara</i> .	
Segnali (Libya)	sā-nyā'-lē	say-nyah'-lee
Segovia (Sp.)	sě-gō'-vyā	seh-go'-vyah
Segré (Fr.)	sə-grě'	suh-greh'
Sehneh (Iran)	sě'-ně'	seh'-neh'
Also called <i>Sanandaj</i> , q.v.		
Seibersdorf (Pol.)	See <i>Zebrzydowice</i> .	
Seim (Rus., riv.)	sām'	saym'
Seine (Fr., riv.)	Eng. sām' Fr. sēn'	sayn' sen'
Seishin (Korea)	sā-shīn	say-shin
Seiskari (Fin.)	sās'-kā-rē	says'-kah-ree
Seitler (Rus.)	Rus. sāt'-lār Ger. zīt'-lār	sayt'-luhr zait'-luhr
Sekeris, Evangelos (Gr. leader)	sě'-kě-rēs, ě-vāng'-gě-lōs	seh'-keh-rees, eh-vahng'-geh-los
Sekurić (Yugosl.)	sě'-kōō-rīch	seh'-koo-rich
Selapiu (Oc.)	sě-lā-pě'-ōō	seh-lah-pee'-oo
Selaru (Oc.)	sě-lā'-rōō	seh-lah'-roo
Selbu (Nor.)	sěl'-bōō	sel'-boo
Selce (Yugosl.)	sěl'-tsě	sel'-tseh
Sele (It., riv.)	sě'-lē	seh'-leh
Selečka planina (Yugosl. mts.)	sě'-lēch-kā plā'-nē'-nā	seh'-lech-kah plah'-nee'-nah
Selemdzha (Rus., riv.)	sě-lēm-jā'	seh-lein-jah'

Selenga (Rus., riv.)	sě-lěn-gă'	seh-len-gah'
Selenginskaya Duma (Rus.)	sě-lěn-gin'-skă-yă dōō'-mă	seh-len-gin'-skah-yah doo'-mah
Sélestat (Fr.)	sě-lēs-tă'	seh-les-tah'
Selevac (Yugosl.)	sě'-lē-văts	seh'-leh-vahts
Seličevica (Yugosl., mts.)	sě-lē'-chě-vī-tsă	seh-lee'-cheh-vi-tsah
Seliger (Rus.)	sě'-lī-gěr	seh'-li-gehr
Selinon (Crete)	sě'-lē-nô(n)	seh'-lee-no(n)
Also called <i>Paleokhora</i> , pā-lyô-hô'-ră [pah-lyo-ho'-rah].		
Selinou Kastelli (Crete, cape)	sě-lē'-nōō kă-stě' lē	seh-lee'-noo kah-steh'-lee
Selizharovo (Rus.)	sě-lī-zhă'-rō-vō	seh-li-zhah'-ro-vo
Seljestad (Nor.)	sěl'-yē-stă	sel'-yuh-stah
Seljord (Nor.)	sěl'-yōr	sel'-yohr
selkă	sěl'-kă	sel'-ka
An element, meaning <i>ridge</i> or <i>range</i> of mountains, sometimes <i>bay</i> or <i>channel</i> , in Finnish place names.		
Selve (Yugosl.)	<i>It.</i> sěl'-vě	sel'-veh
Serb-Croat <i>Silba</i> , q.v.		
Seman or Semen (Alb., riv., cape)	sě'-măn	seh'-mahn
Semani or Semeni (Alb., riv., cape)	See <i>Seman</i> .	
Semarang (NEI)	sə-mă'-răng	suh-mah'-rahng
Semeroe or Semeru (NEI)	sēm'-ə-rōō or smě'-rōō	sem'-uh-roo smeh'-roo
Semidi (Alaska, isls.)	sě'-mī-dī	seh'-mi-di
Semijaj (Yugosl.)	sě'-mī-yī'	seh'-mi-yai'
Semiostrovskoe (Rus.)	sě-mī-ôs'-trōf-skō-yě	seh-mi-os'-trof-sko-yeh
Semipalatinsk (Rus.)	sě-mī-pă-lă'-tīnsk	seh-mi-pah-lah'-tinsk
Semki (Rus.)	sēm-kě'	sem-kee'
Sendai (Jap.)	sěn-dī	sen-dai
Sened (Tun.)	sě'-néd	seh'-ned
Senia, la (Alg.)	sě'-nyă, lâ	seh'-nyah, lah
Senigallia (It.)	sě-nē-găl'-lyă	seh-nee-gahl'-lyah
Senj (Yugosl.)	sěn'(y)	sen'(y)
Senja (Nor., isl.)	sěn'-yă	sen'-yah
Senjski Rudnik (Yugosl.)	sěn(y)('-skī rōod'-nīk	sen(y)('-ski rood'-nik
Senta (Yugosl.)	sěn'-tă	sen'-tah
Hungarian <i>Zenta</i> , zěn'-tō [zen'-to].		
Senyavin (Oc.)	sě-nyă'-vīn	seh-nyah'-vin

Seoul (Korea)	<i>Eng.</i> sā-ōl <i>Kor.</i> syū-ōl	sah-ul syœ-ul
Japanese <i>Keijo</i> , q.v.		
Sepic (Oc., riv.)	sě'-pēk	seh'-peek
Sepoy (India)	sē'-poi	see'-poi
Sepsiszentgyörgy (Rum.)	See <i>Sfântul Gheorghe</i> .	
Serafimovich (Rus.)	sě-rā-fi-mô'-vích	seh-rah-fi-mo'-vich
Seraing (Belg.)	sə-rāN'	suh-raN'
Serajevo (Yugosl.)	See <i>Sarajevo</i> .	
Serang (NEI)	sě-räng'	seh-rahng'
Serbariu (Sard.)	sěr-bā-rē-ōō	sehr-bah-ree'-oo
Serbia (Yugosl.)	<i>Eng.</i> sūr'-bī-ə	suhr'-bi-uh
Serb-Croat <i>Srbija</i> , sər'-bī-yā	[suhr'-bi-yah].	
Serbino (Rus.)	sěr'-bī-nō	sehr'-bi-no
Seret (Pol., riv.)	sě'-rět	seh'-ret
Sergiopol (Rus.)	sěr-gī-ô'-pōl(y)	sehr-gi-o'-pol(y)
Sergipe (Brazil)	sěr-zhē'-pī	sehr-zhee'-pi
Sergo (Rus.)	sěr'-gō	sehr'-go
Sergo Ivanovskaya (Rus.)	sěr'-gō ē-vā'-nōf- skā-yā	sehr'-go ee-vah'-nof- skah-yah
Seriphos (Gr., isl.)	sě'-rī-fō(s)	seh'-ri-fō(s)
Sermenin (Yugosl.)	sěr'-mě-nīn	sehr'-meh-nin
Serpets (Pol.)	See <i>Sierpc</i> .	
Serpukhov (Rus.)	sěr'-pōō-hōf	sehr'-poo-hof
Serrai (Gr.)	sě'-rě	seh'-reh
Also called <i>Serres</i> , sě'-rēs [seh'-res].		
Serrano Suñer, Ramón (Sp. leader)	sě-rā'-nô sōō-nyēr', rā-môn'	se-rah'-no soo-nyehr', rah-mon'
Both names should be used, thus: <i>Serrano Suñer</i> , not <i>Suñer</i> alone.		
Serres (Gr.)	See <i>Serrai</i> .	
Servech (Pol., riv.)	See <i>Serwecz</i> .	
Serwecz (Pol., riv.)	sěr'-vēch	sehr'-vech
Russian spelling <i>Servech</i> .		
Sète (Fr.)	sēt'	set'
Setesdal (Nor.)	sā'-tēs-dāl	say'-tuhs-dahl
Setia (Crete, town, gulf)	sē-tē'-ā	see-tee'-ah
Sétif (Alg.)	sě-tēf'	seh-teef'
Setúbal (Port.)	sě-tōō'-bāl	seh-too'-bahl
Sevastopol (Rus.)	<i>Eng.</i> sī-vās'-tə-pōl <i>Rus.</i> sě-vās-tō'- pōl(y)	si-vahs'-tuh-pohl seh-vahs-to'-pol(y)
Sévérac (Fr.)	sě-vě-rāk'	seh-veh-rahk'
Severnaya (Rus.)	sě'-vēr-nā-yā	seh'-vehr-nah-yah

Severnaya Dvina (Rus., riv.)	sě'-věr-nă-yă dvī-nă'	seh'-vehr-nah-yah dvi-nah'
Sevilla (Sp.)	sě-vě'-lyă or -yă	seh-vee'-lyah or -yah
English <i>Seville</i> , sə-vīl' [suh-vīl'] or sě'-vīl [seh'-vil].		
Sevlievo (Bulg.)	sě'-vlī-yě-vŏ	seh'-vli-yeh-vo
Sevsk (Rus.)	sěfsk'	sefsk'
Sewanee (Tenn.)	sī-wŏ'-nī	si-wo'-ni
Seychelles (isls.)	sā-shĕl' or sâ-shĕlz'	say-shel' or say-shelz'
Seyne, la (Fr.)	sĕn', lâ	sen', lah
Sézanne (Fr.)	sě-zăn'	seh-zahn'
Sezze (It.)	near Rome sĕt'-sĕ near Milan sĕt'-sĕ'	set'-seh set-seh'
Sfântul Gheorghe (Rum.)	sfûn'-tŏŏl gyôr'-gĕ	sfuhn'-tul gyor'-geh
Hungarian <i>Sepsiszentgyörgy</i> , shĕp'-shĭ-sĕn'-dyŭrd(y) [shep'-shi-sen'-dyœrd(y)].		
Sfax (Tun.)	sfäks'	sfahks'
Sforza, Carlo (It. leader)	sfôr'-tsă, kâr'-lŏ	sfor'-tsah, kahr'-lo
's Gravenhage (Neth.)	sk(h)ră'-væn-hă'- k(h)ə	sk(h)rah'-vuhn-hah'- k(h)uh
The common abbreviated form is <i>Den Haag</i> , dĕn hăk(h)' [duhn hăk(h)']. English <i>The Hague</i> , q.v.		
Shabelsk (Rus.)	shă-bĕl(y)sk'	shah-bel(y)sk'
Shahi (Iran)	shă'-hĕ'	shah'-hee'
Shah Muhammad Pahlavi (Ruler of Iran)	shă' mĕ-hăm'-mĕd pă-lă-vĕ'	shah' muh-hahm'- muhd pah-lah-vee'
Shah Riza Pahlavi (Former ruler of Iran)	shă' rĕ'-zə pă-lă-vĕ'	shah' ree'-zuh pah-lah-vee'
Shahrud (Iran)	shă-hrŏŏd'	shah-hrood'
Shakhnovov (Rus.)	shăk(h)('-nŏ-vŏ	shahk(h)('-no-vo
Shakhty (Rus.)	shăk(h)('-tĭ	shahk(h)('-ti
Shan States (Burma)	shăn' or shăn'	shan' or shahn'
Shang-hai (Ch., Kiangsu)	Eng. shăng-hī Ch. shāng-hī	shang-hai shahng-hai
Shang-jao (Ch., Kiangsi)	shāng-rou	shahng-rau
Shang-kao (Ch., Kiangsi)	shāng-gou	shahng-gau
Shang-yü (Ch., Chekiang)	shāng-yü	shahng-yü
Shang-yu (Ch., Kiangsi)	shāng-yŏ	shahng-yoh
Shan-hsien (Ch., Shantung)	shān-shyĕn	shahn-shyen
Shan-si (Ch., prov.)	Eng. shăn-sĕ Ch. shān-sĕ	shan-see shahn-see

Shan-t'ow (Ch., Kwangtung)	shān-tō	shahn-toh
Also called <i>Swatow</i> , q.v.		
Shan-tung (Ch., prov.)	<i>Eng.</i> shān-tōōng <i>Ch.</i> shān-dōōng	shan-tung shahn-dung
Shao-hsing or Shao-hing (Ch., Chekiang)	shou-shīng or shou-hīng	shau-shing shau-hing
Shao-yang (Ch., Hunan)	shou-yāng	shau-yahng
Also called <i>Pao-ching</i> , q.v.		
Shaposhnikov, Boris (Rus. general)	shā'-pōsh-nī-kōf, bō-rēs'	shah'-posh-ni-kof, bo-rees'
Sha-shih (Ch., Hupeh)	shā-shū	shah-shœ
Sha-si or Sha-shih (Ch., Hupeh)	<i>Eng.</i> shā-sē <i>Ch.</i> shā-shū	shah-see shah-shuh
Shatt al Arab (Iran, Iraq, riv.)	shăt' al ā'-rāb	shat' uhl ah'-rahb
Shavli (Lith.)	<i>Rus.</i> shāv'-lī	shahv'-li
Lithuanian <i>Šiauliai</i> , q.v.		
Sha-yang (Ch., Hupeh)	shā-yāng	shah-yahng
Shchara (Pol., riv.)	See <i>Szczara</i> .	
Shcherbakov, Aleksei (Rus. leader)	shchěr-bā-kōf', ā-lěk-sā'	shchehr-bah-kof', ah-lek-say'
Shchigry (Rus.)	shchē'-grī	shchee'-gri
Shchuchin (Pol.)	See <i>Szczuczyn</i> .	
Shebekino (Rus.)	shě-bě'-kī-nō	sheh-beh'-ki-no
Shek-lung (Ch., Kwangtung)	shū-lōōng	shœ-lung
Also spelled <i>Shih-lung</i> .		
Shelikof (Alaska, str.)	shěl'-ə-kōf'	shel'-uh-kof'
Shelovsky (Rus. general)	shě-lōf'-skī	sheh-lof'-ski
Shēngjin (Alb.)	shən'-gyīn	shuhn'-gyin
Italian <i>San Giovanni di Medua</i> , q.v.		
Shēngjini (Alb.)	See <i>Shēngjīn</i> .	
Shenjī, Mal i (Alb., mt.)	shěn(y)t', māl' ē	shen(y)t', mahl' ee
Shên-si (Ch., prov.)	<i>Eng.</i> shěn-sē <i>Ch.</i> shŭn-shē	shen-see shuhn-shee
Shên-yang (Manchu.)	shŭn-yāng	shuhn-yahng
Shepetovka (Rus.)	shě-pě-tōf'-kā	sheh-peh-tof'-kah
's Hertogenbosch (Neth.)	sěr'-tō-k(h)ən-bōs'	sehr'-toh-k(h)uhn- bos'

The common abbreviated form is *Den Bos*, dən bōs' [duhn bos'].
 French *Bois le Duc*, bwā lə dük' [bwah luh dük'].
 Shibertui (Rus.) shī-běr-tōō'ī shi-behr-too'i

Shibin el Kom (Egypt)	shĭ-bĕn' ěl kôm'	shi-been' el kom'
Shidlovets (Pol.)	See <i>Szydlowiec</i> .	
Shiga (Jap.)	shĕ-gă	shee-gah
Shigatse (Tibet)	shĕ-gă'-tsĕ	shee-gah'-tseh
Shih-ch'êng (Ch., Kiangsi)	shû-chŭng	shuh-chuhng
Shih-chia-chwang (Ch., Hopeh)	shû-jyă-jwăng	shuh-jyah-jwahng
Also spelled <i>Shih-kia-chwang</i> .		
Shih-fêng (Manchu.)	shû-fŭng	shuh-fuhng
Shih-kia-chwang (Ch., Hopeh)	See <i>Shih-chia-chwang</i> .	
Shih-li-miao (Ch., Honan)	shû-lĕ-myau	shuh-lee-myau
Shih-mĕn (Ch., Hunan)	shû-mŭn	shuh-muhn
Shih-p'ai (Ch., Hupeh)	shû-pĭ	shuh-pai
Shih-shou (Ch., Hupeh)	shû-shō	shuh-shoh
Shih-wei (Manchu.)	shû-wă	shuh-way
Shijak (Alb.)	shĕ'-yăk	shee'-yahk
Shijaku (Alb.)	See <i>Shijak</i> .	
Shikapur (India)	shĕ-kă'-pōōr'	shee-kah'-pur'
Shikoku (Jap.)	shĕ-kô-kōō	shee-ko-koo
Shilka (Rus., riv.)	shĭl'-kă	shil'-kah
Shillong (India)	shĭl'-lōng'	shil'-long'
Shimonoseki (Jap.)	<i>Eng.</i> shĭm'-ə-nə- săk'-ĭ	shim'-uh-nuh-sak'-i
	<i>Jap.</i> shĕ-mô-nô-sĕ- kĕ	shee-mo-no-seh-kee
Shimsk (Rus.)	shĭmsk'	shimsk'
Shingishu (Korea)	shĭn-gĭ-shōō	shin-gi-shoo
Shipka (Bulg., pass)	shĭp'-kă	ship'-kah
Shiraz (Iran)	shĕ-răz'	shee-rahz'
Shizuoka (Jap.)	shĕ-zōō-ô-kă	shee-zoo-o-kah
Shkodër or Shkodra (Alb., city; Balkan lake)	See <i>Scutari</i> .	
Shklov (Rus.)	shklôf'	shklof'
Shkumbi (Alb., riv.)	shkōōm'-bĕ	shkoom'-bee
Latin <i>Genus</i> .		
Shkumbini (Alb., riv.)	See <i>Shkumbi</i> .	
Shkva (Pol., riv.)	See <i>Szkw</i> .	
Sholapur (India)	shō-lă-pōōr'	shoh-luh-pur'
Sholokhov, M. A. (Rus. writer)	shō'-lô-hōf	sho'-lo-hof
Shostakovich, Dmitri Dmitriyevich (Rus. composer)	shō-stă-kô'-vĭch, dmĕ'-trĕ dmĕ'-trĭ-yĕ'-vĭch	sho-stah-ko'-vich, dmee'-tree dmee'-tri-yeh-vich

Shqipni (Albania)	shkyēp'-nē	shkyeep'-nee
Also called <i>Shqiprija</i> , <i>Shqipri</i> , and <i>Shqiprija</i> . English <i>Albania</i> , q.v.		
Shu-fu (Ch., Sinkiang)	shōō-fōō	shoo-foo

Also called *Kashgar*, q.v.

Shumagin (Alaska, isl.)	shōō'-mā-gĭn	shoo'-muh-gin
Shumen (Bulg.)	shōō'-mēn(y)	shu'-men(y)
Shushica (Alb., riv.)	See <i>Shushicē</i> .	
Shushicē (Alb., riv.)	shōō-shē'-tsə	shoo-shee'-tsuh
Shuya (Rus., riv.)	shōō'-yā	shoo'-yah
Shvernĭk, Nikolai M. (Rus. leader)	shvēr'-nĭk, nē-kō-lĭ'	shvehr'-nik, nee-ko-lai'
Shwebo (Burma)	shwā'-bō'	shway'-boh'
Shwedaung (Burma)	shwā'-dounġ'	shway'-daung'
Shweli (Burma, riv.)	shwā'-lē'	shway'-lee'
Siagne (It., riv.)	syā'-nyě	syah'-nyeh
Sialkot (India)	sĭ-āl'-kōt'	si-ahl'-koht'
Siam or Thai	sĭ-ām' or tĭ'	sai-am' or tai'
Si-an or Hsi-an (Ch., Shensi)	sē-ān or shē-ān	see-ahn or shee-ahn

Also called *Ch'ang-an*, q.v.

Siatista (Gr.)	sē-ā'-tē-stā	see-ah'-tee-stah
Šiauliai (Lith.)	shyou'-lyĭ	shyau'-lyai

Russian *Shauli*, q.v. German *Schaulen*, shou'-lən [shau'-luhn].

Sibari (It.)	sē'-bā-rē	see'-bah-ree
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The ancient form is *Sybaris*, pronounced in *Eng.* sĭb'-ə-rĭs [sĭb'-uh-ris].

Sibelius, Jean (Fin.)	sĭ-bā'-lyōōs, zhāN'	si-bay'-lyus, zhahN'
Šibenik (Yugosl.)	shē'-bē'-nĭk	shee'-beh'-nik

Italian *Sebenico*, q.v.

Siberut or Siberoet (NEI)	sē-bə-rōōt'	see-buh-root'
Sibiu (Rum.)	sē-byōō'	see-byu'

Hungarian *Szeben*, sē'-bēn [seh'-ben], and *Nagyszeben*, nōt'(y)-[not'(y)-].

Sibnica (Yugosl.)	sēb'-nĭ-tsā	seeb'-ni-tsah
Sibolga (NEI)	sē-ból'-gā	see-bol'-gah
Sibu (Sarawak)	sē'-bōō	see'-boo
Sibutu (P.I.)	sĭ-bōō'-tōō	si-boo'-too
Sibuyan (P.I.)	sē-bōō'-yān	see-boo'-yahn
Sićevo (Yugosl.)	sē'-chĕ'-vō	see'-chēh-vo
Sicily (It., isl.)	<i>Eng.</i> sĭs'-ĭ-lĭ	sis'-i-li

Italian *Sicilia*, sē-chē'-lyā [see-chee'-lyah].

Siculania (Sicily)	sē-kōō-lyā'-nā	see-koo-lyah'-nah
Šid (Yugosl.)	shēd'	sheed'
Sidari (Corfù)	<i>It.</i> sē-dā'-rē	see-dah'-ree
	<i>Gr.</i> sē-thā'-rē	see-thah'-ree

Siderno Marina (It.)	sē-dēr'-nô mǎ-rē'-nā	see-dehr'-no mah-ree'- nah
Siderokastron (Gr.)	sē-thě-rô'-kǎ-strô(n)	see-theh-ro'-kah- stro(n)

Also called *Demir Hissar*, q.v.

Sideron (Crete, point)	sē'-thē-rô(n)	see'-thee-ro(n)
sidi	sē'-dē	see'-dee
In Arabic names an element, sometimes omitted, meaning <i>saint</i> .		
Sidi Abdallah or Abdullah (Tun.)	sē'-dē āb-dūl'-lā	see'-dee ahb-duhl'- luh
Sidi Abu el Rahman (Egypt)	sē'-dē ā'-bōō ēr rǎ-mǎn'	see'-dee ah'-boo ehr ra-man'
Sidi Ahmed (Tun.)	sē'-dē ā'-mǎd	see'-dee ah'-med
Sidi Atman (Tun.)	sē'-dē āt-mǎn'	see'-dee aht-man'
Sidi Barrani (Egypt)	sē'-dē bā-rā'-nē	see'-dee bah-rah'-nee
Sidi-bel-Abbès (Alg.)	sē'-dē bēl-ā-bēs'	see'-dee-bel-ah-bes'
Sidi Belgasem (Libya)	sē'-dē bēl-gā'-sēm	see'-dee bel-gah'-sem
Sidi Bou Zid (Tun.)	sē'-dē bōō zēd'	see'-dee boo zeed'
Sidi Ferruch (Alg.)	sē'-dē fēr-rōōk'	see'-dee fehr-rook'
Sidi Haneish (Egypt)	sē'-dē hā-nāsh'	see'-dee hah-naysh'
Sidi Mar(r)our (Tun.)	sē'-dē mǎ-rōōr'	see'-dee mah-rur'
Sidi Nair (Tun.)	sē'-dē nā-ēr'	see'-dee nah-eer'
Sidi Nsir (Tun.)	sē'-dē nā-seer'	see'-dee nuh-seer'
Sidi Omar (Libya)	sē'-dē ō'-mār	see'-dee oh'-mahr
Sidi Rezegh (Libya)	sē'-dē rē-zēg'	see'-dee reh-zeg'
Sidon (Lebanon)	Eng. sīd'n	said'n

Also called *Saida*, q.v.

Siedlce (Pol.)	shě'dl-tsě	she'dl-tseh
Russian <i>Sedlets</i> , sěd'-lěts [sed'-lets].		
Sidra (Libya)	sīd'-rā	sid'-ruh

Also called *Sirte*, q.v.

Siegen (Ger.)	zē'-gān	zee'-guhn
Siemreap (Indo-Ch.)	sē'-əm-rī'-əp	see'-uhm-rī'-uhp
Siena (It.)	Eng. sī-ēn'-ə It. syě'-nā	si-en'-uh syeh'-nah
Sieradz (Pol.)	shě'-rāts	sheh'-rahts
Sieraków (Pol.)	shě-rā'-kōōf	sheh-rah'-kuf
Sierpc (Pol.)	shěrpts'	shehrpts'
Russian <i>Serpets</i> , sēr'-pěts [sehr'-pets].		
Sierra Morena (Sp., mts.)	syě'-rā mô-rě'-nā	syeh'-rah mo-reh'-nah
Sierra Nevada (Sp., U.S., mts.)	Eng. sī-ēr'-ə nā-vā'-də Sp. syě'-rā nē-vā'-thā	si-ehr'-uh nuh-vah'- duh syeh'-rah neh-vah'- thah

Sigale (Alg., cape)	sē-gāl'	see-gahl'
Sigdal (Nor.)	sīg'-dāl	sig'-dahl
Sighet (Rum.)	sē-gēt'	see-get'
Hungarian <i>Mármarosziget</i> , mār'-mō-rōsh-sī'-gēt [mahr'-mo-rosh-si'-get].		
Sighișoara (Rum.)	sē-gē-shwā'-rā	see-gee-shwah'-rah
Hungarian <i>Segesvár</i> , shē'-gēsh-vār [sheh'-gesh-vahr].		
Sikaiana (Oc.)	sē-kī-ā'-nā	see-kai-ah'-nah
Si-kang or Hsi-kang	Eng. sē-kāng	see-kang
(Ch., prov.)	Ch. shē-kāng	shee-kahng
Sikes, Bob	sīks'	saiks'
(U.S. representative)		
Sikh (India)	sēk'	seek'
Sikinos (Gr.)	sē'-kē-nōs	see'-kee-nos
Sikirica (Yugosl.)	sē'-kī-rī-tsā	see'-ki-ri-tsah
Sikorsky, Wladislaw	sī-kōr'-skī,	si-kor'-ski,
(Pol. leader)	vlā-dis'-lāf	vlah-dis'-lahf
Silba (Yugosl.)	sēl'-bā	seel'-bah
Italian <i>Selve</i> , q.v.		
Silesia (Ger., Pol., Cz.)	Eng. sī-lē'-shē	si-lee'-shuh
German <i>Schlesien</i> , shlā'-zī-ən [shlay'-zi-uhn]. Polish <i>Śląsk</i> , shlōNsk' [shloNsk']. Czech <i>Slezsko</i> , slēs'-kō [sles'-ko].		
Siliana (Tun.)	sēl-yā'-nā	seel-ya'-nah
Silistra (Rum.)	Eng. sī-līs'-trē	si-lis'-truh
	Rum. sē-lē'-strā	see-lee'-strah
Bulgarian <i>Silistria</i> , (Eng.) sī-līs'-trī-ə [si-lis'-tri-uh]; (Bulg.) sī-lē'-strī-yā [si-lee'-stri-yah].		
Silistria (Rum.) See <i>Silistra</i> .		
Silivri (Turk.)	sē-lēv'-rē'	see-leev'-ree'
Šiljegovac (Yugosl.)	shē'-lyē'-gō-vāts	shee'-lyeh'-go-vahts
Šilutė (Lith.)	shē-lōō'-tē	shee-loo'-teh
Simberi (Oc.)	sīm-bē'-rē	sim-beh'-ree
Simbirsk (Rus.)	sīm-bērsk'	sim-beersk'
Simbo (Oc.)	sīm'-bō	sim'-bo
Simeto (Sicily, riv.)	sē-mē'-tō	see-meh'-to
Simeuloe or Simeulue	sē-mū-lōō'-ē	see-mœ-loo'-eh
(NEI)		
Simferopol (Rus.)	sīm-fē-rō'-pōl(y)	sim-feh-ro'-pol(y)
Also called <i>Ak Mechet</i> , āk' mē-chēt' [ahk' meh-chet'].		
Simi (Dodec.) See <i>Syme</i> .		
Simla (India)	sīm'-lə	sim'-luh
Simola (Fin.)	sē'-mō-lā	see'-mo-lah
Simrishamn (Sw.)	sēm'-rēs-hāmn	seem'-rees-hahmn
Sinaia (Rum.)	sē-nī'-yā	see-nai'-yah

Sinauen (Libya)	sī-nā'-wěn	si-nah'-wen
Sinbaungwe (Burma)	sīn-boung-wě'	sin-baung-weh'
Sinelnikovo (Rus.)	sī-něl'(y)-nī-kō-vō	si-nel'(y)-ni-ko-vo
Singapore (Straits Settlements)	sīng'-gə-pōr'	sing'-guh-por'

The pronunciation sīng'-ə-pōr [sīng'-uh-por] is common, though not authorized by the dictionaries. Malaysian sīng-ā-pōō'-rə [sing-ah-poo'-ruh].

Singaradja (NEI)	sīng'-gā-rā'-jä	sing'-gah-rah'-jah
Singhalese (Ceylonese)	sīng-gə-lēz'	sing-guh-leez'
Singora (Thai)	sīng-gō'-rā	sing-gaw'-rah
Thai <i>Songkla</i> , sōng-klä'	[song-klah']	
Sing-sing-sia or Hsing-hsing-hsia (Ch., Sinkiang-Kansu)	shīng-shīng-shyā	shing-shing-shyah
Singu (Burma)	sīn-gōō'	sin-goo'
Sining or Hsining (Ch., Chinghai)	shē-nīng	shee-ning
Sinj (Yugosl.)	sēn'(y)	seen'(y)
Sinjajevina planina (Yugosl., mts.)	sē'-nyā'-yě-vī-nā plā'-nē'-nā	see'-nyah'-yeh-vi-nah plah'-nee'-nah
Sin-kiang or Hsin-kiang	Eng. sīn-kyāng Ch. shīn-jyāng	sin-kyang shin-jyahng
Sinopoli (It.)	sē-nō'-pō-lē	see-no'-po-lee
Sint Nikolaas (Belg.)	sīnt nē'-klās	sint nee'-klahs
Sin-yang or Hsin-yang (Ch., Honan)	shīn-yāng	shin-yahng
Siófok (Hung.)	shī'-ō-fók	shi'-o-fok
Šipan (Yugosl.)	shē'-pān(y)	shee'-pahn(y)
Italian <i>Giupana</i> , q.v.		
Siphnos (Gr., isl.)	sēf'-nō(s)	seef'-no(s)
Sira (Nor., riv.)	sē'-rā	see'-rah
Siracusa (Sicily)	sē-rā-kōō'-zā	see-rah-koo'-zah
American <i>Syracuse</i> , sīr'-ə-kūs [sīhr'-uh-kyoos] is preferable for American radio. British sī'-rə-kūz [sai'-ruh-kyooz].		
Sirakovo (Yugosl.)	sē'-rā'-kō-vō	see'-rah'-ko-vo
Siredalen (Nor.)	sē-rə-dā-lən	see'-ruh-dah-luhn
Siret (Rum.)	sī-rēt'	si-ret'
Siretul (Rum., riv.)	sī-rě'-tōöl	si-reh'-tul
Sirot (Oc.)	sē-rôt'	see-rot'
Sirte (Libya)	sīr'-tē	sīhr'-teh
Also called <i>Sidra</i> , q.v., and <i>Zaafraan</i> , q.v.		
Sisevac Vrčić (Yugosl.)	sē'-sē-vāts vər'-chīch	see'-seh-vahts vuhr'-chich

Sison, Teófilo (Fil. leader)	sē'-sôn, tyó'-fē-lô	see'-son, tyo'-fee-lo
Şiştov (Bulg.)	See <i>Svishtov</i> .	
Sithonia (Gr., pen.)	See <i>Longos</i> .	
Sitka (Alaska)	sīt'-kə	sit'-kuh
Sitnica (Yugosl., riv.)	sēt'-nī-tsā	seet'-ni-tsah
Si-ts'ang (Ch. dependency)	sē-tsāng	see-tsahng
Also called <i>Hsi-ts'ang</i> , shē-tsāng [shee-tsahng]. English <i>Tibet</i> , q.v.		
Sittang (Burma, riv.)	sīt'-tāng'	sit'-tang'
Sittard (Neth.)	sīt'-ärt	sit'-ahrt
Sivac (Yugosl.)	sē'-vāts	see'-vahts
Sivash (Rus., lagoons)	sī-vāsh'	si-vahsh'
Also called the <i>Putrid Sea</i> .		
Siwa (Egypt)	sē'-wā	see'-wah
Sjaelland (Den., isl.)	See <i>Zealand</i> .	
Sjenica (Yugosl.)	syě'-nī-tsā	syeh'-ni-tsah
Sjoa (Nor.)	shō'-ä	shoh'-ah
Skadar (Alb.)	See <i>Scutari</i> .	
Skadovsk (Rus.)	skā-dófsk'	skah-dofsk'
Skagen (Den., cape)	skā'-gən	skah'-guhn
English the <i>Skaw</i> , skō' [skaw'].		
Skagerrak (Nor., Den., sea)	Eng. skäg'-ə-rāk	skag'-uh-rak
Skalani (Crete)	skā-lā'-nē	skah-lah'-nee
Skanderbeut, Mal i (Alb., mt.)	See <i>Scanderbeg</i> .	
Skantzoura (Gr., isl.)	skā'-dzōō-rā	skah'-dzoo-rah
Skaramangas (Gr.)	skā-rā-mā(ng)-gās'	skah-rah-mah(ng)-gahs'
Škarda (Yugosl., isl.)	shkār'-dā	shkahr'-dah
Skarsfoss (Nor., dam)	skārs'-fōs or skāsh'-fōs	skahrs'-fos skahsh'-fos
Skarżysko (Pol.)	skār-zhī'-skō	skahr-zhi'-sko
Skaw, the (Den., cape)	See <i>Skagen</i> .	
Skawa (Pol., riv.)	skā'-vā	skah'-vah
Skawina (Pol.)	skā-vē'-nā	skah-vee'-nah
Skei (Nor.)	shā'	shay'
Skerda (Yugosl., isl.)	skēr'-dā	skehr'-dah
Skernevisi (Pol.)	See <i>Skierniewice</i> .	
Skhirra, la (Tun.)	sə-kīr'-rā, lä	suh-kīhr'-rah, lah
Often spelled <i>Cekhira</i> .		
ski	Eng. skē' Nor. shē'	skee' shee'
Skiathos (Gr., isl.)	skē'-ä-thō(s)	skee'-ah-tho(s)

Skidel (Pol.)	skē'-děl(y)	skee'-del(y)
Skien (Nor.)	shā'-ən or shē'-ən	shay'-uhn shee'-uhn
Skjerniewice (Pol.)	skyēr-nyě-vě'-tsě	skyeħr-nyeh-vee'-tseh
Russian <i>Skernevitsi</i> , skēr-ně-vě'-tsī [skeħr-neh-vee'-tsi].		
skijoring	Eng. skē-jōr'-ing	skee-jor'-ing
Skive (Den.)	skē'-və	skee'-vuh
Skiza (Gr., isl.)	skē'-zā	skee'-zah
Skjeggedalsfoss (Nor., lake)	shĕg'-ə-dāls-fōs'	sheg'-uh-dahls-fos'
Skjervoei or Skjervøi (Nor.)	shĕrv'-ūī	shehrv'-œi
Skjoenstaa or Skjönstaa (Nor.)	shūn'-stō	shoen'-sto
Skjolden (Nor.)	shōl'-dən	shol'-duhn
Škofja Loka (Yugosl.)	shkô'-fyā lô'-kā	shko'-fyah lo'-kah
Skogfoss (Nor.)	skōg'-fōs	skohg'-fos
Skopelos (Gr., isl.)	skô'-pĕ-lô(s)	sco'-peh-lo(s)
Skopin (Rus.)	skō-pĕn'	sco-peen'
Skoplje (Yugosl.)	skôp'-lyĕ	skop'-lyeh
Greek <i>Skopia</i> , skô'-pĕ-ă [sko'-pee-ah].		
Skoppum (Nor.)	skôp'-ōm	skop'-um
Skoupitsa (Gr.)	skōō-pĕ'-tsā	skoo-pee'-tsah
Skrapež (Yugosl., riv.)	skrā'-pĕzh	skrah'-pezh
Skreia (Nor.)	skrā'-ă	skray'-ah
Skrwa (Pol., riv.)	skər-vă'	skuhr-vah'
Skudeneshavn (Nor.)	skōō'-də-nĕs-hāvn'	skoo'-duh-nes-hahvn'
Skulerud (Nor.)	skōō'-lə-rōōd'	skoo'-luh-rood'
Skvira (Rus.)	skvĕ'-rā	skvee'-rah
Skyros (Gr., isl.)	skē'-rô(s)	skee'-ro(s)
Slack (Fr., riv.)	slāk'	slahk'
Slaná (Cz., riv.)	slā'-nā	slah'-nah
Hungarian <i>Sajó</i> , shō'-yō [sho'-yo].		
Slănic (Rum.)	slə-nĕk'	sluh-neek'
Ślask (Pol.)	See <i>Silesia</i> .	
Slatina (Rum.)	slă'-tĕ-nā	slah'-tee-nah
Slatino (Rus.)	slă'-tĭ-nō	slah'-ti-no
Slavište (Yugosl.)	slă'-vĭsh-tĕ	slah'-vish-teh
Slavkov (Cz.)	See <i>Austerlitz</i> .	
Slavnov (Rus.)	slāv'-nō-yĕ	slahv'-no-yeh
Slavonia (Yugosl.)	Eng. slə-vōn'-yə	sluh-vohn'-yuh
Serb-Croat <i>Slavonija</i> , slă-vô'-nĭ-yă [slah-vo'-ni-yah].		
Slavyanoserbsk (Rus.)	slă-vyă-nō-sĕrpsk'	slah-vyah-no-sehrpsk'
Slavyansk (Rus.)	slă'-vyănsk	slah'-vyahnsk

Slesvig (Den.)	Dan. slēs'-vīk(h)	sles'-vik(h)
German <i>Schleswig</i> , q.v.		
Slezsko (Ger., Pol., Cz.)	See <i>Silesia</i> .	
Slidre (Nor.)	slē'-rə	slee'-ruh
Sliedrecht (Neth.)	slē'-drēk(h)t	slee'-drek(h)t
Slišane (Yugosl.)	slē'-shā-ně	slee'-shah-neh
Sliven (Bulg.)	slē'-vĕn(y)	slee'-ven(y)
Also called <i>Slivno</i> , slēv'-nō [sleev'-no].		
Slivno (Bulg.)	See <i>Sliven</i> .	
Sloka (Latvia)	slō'-kā or slwō'-	slo'-kah or slwo'-
German <i>Schlok</i> , q.v.		
Słomniki (Pol.)	slôm-nē'-kī	slom-nee'-ki
Słonim (Pol.)	slō'-nīm	slo'-nim
Russian spelling <i>Slonim</i> .		
Slovakia (Cz.)	Eng. slō-vā'-kī-ə	sloh-vah'-ki-uh
Czech <i>Slovensko</i> , slō'-vĕn-skō [slo'-ven-sko]. The English pronunciation might well be slō-vā'-kī-ə [sloh-vay'-ki-uh] or slō-vāk'-ī-ə [sloh-vak'-i-uh], but the seeming-foreign slō-vā'-kī-ə [sloh-vah'-ki-uh] is the most common. See <i>Copenhagen</i> .		
Slovenia (Yugosl.)	Eng. slō-vĕn'-yə	sloh-veen'-yuh
Serb-Croat <i>Slovenija</i> , slō-vĕ'-nī-yā [slo-veh'-ni-yah].		
Slovenjgradec (Yugosl.)	slō'-vĕn(y)-grā'-dĕts	slo'-ven(y)-grah'-dets
Ślucz (Pol., riv.)	slōōch'	slooch'
Russian spelling <i>Sluch</i> .		
Slyudyanka (Rus.)	slū-dyān'-kā	slyoo-dyahn'-kah
Sluiskil (Neth.)	slūīs'-kīl	slceis'-kil
Slunj (Yugosl.)	slōōn'(y)	sloon'(y)
Ślupca (Pol.)	slōōp'-tsā	slup'-tsah
Russian <i>Sluptsi</i> , slōōp'-tsī [sloop'-tsi].		
Sluptsi (Pol.)	See <i>Ślupca</i> .	
Smaalene or		
Smålenene (Nor.)	smō'-lē-nə-nə	smo'-leh-nuh-nuh
Smederevo (Yugosl.)	smĕ'-dĕ-rĕ-vō	smeh'-deh-reh-vo
Smela (Rus.)	smĕ'-lā	smeh'-lah
Smilde (Neth., canal)	smīl'-dē	smil'-duh
Smiltene (Latvia)	smēl'-tĕ-ně	smeel'-teh-neh
Russian <i>Smiltēn</i> , smēl'(y)-tĕn [smeel'(y)-ten].		
Smindja (Tun.)	smīn'-jā	smin'-jah
Smolensk (Rus.)	smō-lĕnsk'	smo-lensk'
Smolian (Bulg.)	smō'-lī-yān	smo'-li-yahn
Also called <i>Pashmakli</i> , pāsh'-mā-klē' [pahsh'-mah-klee'].		
Smoljinac (Yugosl.)	smō'-lyī-nāts	smo'-lyi-nahts
Smorgonie (Pol.)	smōr-gō'-nyĕ	smor-go'-nyeh
Russian <i>Smorgon</i> , smōr-gōn'(y) [smor-gon'(y)].		

Smuts, Jan C. (S. Afr. leader)	smüts', yän'	smuhts', yahn'
Smyrna (Turk.) Turkish <i>İzmir</i> , q.v.	<i>Eng.</i> smûr'-nə	smuhr'-nuh
Sneek (Neth.)	snāk'	snayk'
Śniatyn (Pol.)	shnyä'-tĭn	shnyah'-tin
Snigirevka (Rus.)	snĭ-gĭ-ryôf'-kā	sni-gi-ryof'-kah
Snoehetta or Snöhetta (Nor., mt.)	snû'-hët-ä	snœ'-het-ah
Sobolev, Arcady (Rus. leader)	só'-bö-lëf, ä-r-kä'-dē	so'-bo-lef, ahr-kah'-dee
Sochaczew (Pol.) Russian spelling <i>Sokhachev</i> .	sô-hä'-chëf	so-hah'-chef
Sochi (Rus.)	sô'-chĭ	so'-chi
Socna (Libya)	sök'-nä	sok'-nah
Söderhamn (Sw.)	sû'-där-hämn'	sœ'-duhr-hahmn'
Södertälje (Sw.)	sû'-där-tël'-yë	sœ'-duhr-tel'-yeh
Sodražica (Yugosl.)	sô-drä'-zhĭ-tsä	so-drah'-zhi-tsah
Soebang or Subang (NEI)	sōō'-bāng	soo'-bahng
Soederhamn (Sw.)	sû'-där-hämn'	sœ'-duhr-hahmn'
Soedertälje (Sw.)	sû'-där-tël'-yë	sœ'-duhr-tel'-yeh
Soekaboemi or Sukabumi (NEI)	sōō-kä-bōō'-mē	soo-kah-boo'-mee
Soela or Sula (NEI)	sōō'-lä	soo'-lah
Soemba or Sumba (NEI)	sōōm'-bä	soom'-bah
Soembawa or Sumbawa (NEI)	sōōm-bä'-wä	soom-bah'-wah
Soenda (NEI) See <i>Sunda</i> .		
Soerabaja or Surabaya (NEI)	sōō-rä-bä'-yā	soo-rah-bah'-yah
Soerakarta or Surakarta (NEI)	sōō-rä-kär'-tä	soo-rah-kahr'-tah
Soerfold (Nor.)	sûr'-fôl	soer'-fol
Soerumsand (Nor.)	sû'-rōōm-sän	sœ'-rum-sahn
Soervaranger (Nor.)	sûr'-vā-räng'-ær	soer'-vah-rahng'-uhr
Soest (Ger.)	zöst'	zohst'
Soest (Neth.)	sōöst'	soost'
Soesterberg (Neth.)	sōōs'-tär-bërk(h)	soos'-tuhr-behrk(h)
Sofia (Bulg.)	<i>Eng.</i> sô'-fi-ə <i>Bulg.</i> sô'-fi-yä	soh'-fi-uh so'-fi-yah

Also spelled *Sofiya*. There is also an English pronunciation sô-fē'-ə [soh-fee'-uh]. Formerly called *Sredets*, srě'-dëts [sreh'-dets].
Sofiskoe (Rus.) sô-fē'-skô-yë so-fee'-sko-yeh

Sofoulis, Emmanuel (Gr. leader)	só'-fōō'-lēš, ě-mā-nōō-ēl'	so-fōo'-lees, eh-mah-noo-eel'
Sogn (Nor.)	sōng'n local sōg'-ən	song'n sog'-uhn
Sogndal (Nor.)	sōng'n-dāl	song'n-dahl
Sognefjord (Nor.)	sōng'-nə-fyōr	song'-nuh-fyohr
Soheily (Per. leader)	sō-hā'-lē	so-hay'-lee
Soissons (Fr.)	swā-sōN'	swah-soN'
Sokhachev (Pol.)	See <i>Sochaczew</i> .	
Soko Banja (Yugosl.)	sō'-kō bā'-nyā	so'-ko bah'-nyah
Sola (Nor.)	sō'-lā	soh'-lah
Soła (Pol., riv.)	sō'-lā	so'-lah
Soldau (Pol.)	Ger. zōl'-dou	zol'-dau
Polish <i>Działdówka</i> and <i>Działdowo</i> , q.v.		
Solenzara (Corsica)	sō-lēn-tsā'-rā	so-len-tsah'-rah
Soliman (Tun.)	Eng. sōl'-ə-mən Fr. sō-lē-māN'	sol'-uh-muhn so-lee-mahN'
Solingen (Ger.)	zō'-līng-ən	zoh'-ling-uhn
Sol(I)um (Egypt)	See <i>Sal(I)um</i> .	
Soloer or Solör (Nor.)	sō'-lūr	soh'-lœr
Solovets (Rus.)	sō-lō-věts'	so-lo-vets'
Solovetskie Ostrova (Rus.)	sō-lō-vět'-skī-yě ōs-trō-vā'	so-lo-vet'-ski-yeh os-tro-vah'
Solovtsy (Rus.)	sō-lōf-tsě'	so-lof-tsee'
Solsk (Rus.)	sōl(y)sk'	sol(y)sk'
Solstrand (Nor.)	sōl'-strän	sohl'-strahn
Solta (Yugosl., isl.)	It. sōl'-tā	sol'-tah
Serb-Croat <i>Sulet</i> , q.v.		
Soltsi (Rus.)	sōl(y)-tsě'	sol(y)-tsee'
Soluch (Libya)	sō-lōōk'	so-luk'
So-lun (Manchu.)	sō-lōōn	so-lun
Sombor (Yugosl.)	sōm'-bōr	som'-bor
Hungarian <i>Zombor</i> , zōm'-bōr [zom'-bor].		
Somers, Andrew L. (U.S. representative)	sūm'-ærz	suhm'-uhrz
Somervell, Brehon (U.S. general)	sūm'-ær-vəl, brā'-hōn	suhm'-uhr-vuhl, bray'-hon
Someș (Rum.)	sō'-mësh	so'-mesh
Someșul (Rum., riv.)	sō-mě'-shōōl	so-meh'-shul
Somino (Rus.)	sō'-mī-nō	so'-mi-no
Somme (Fr.)	sōm'	som'
Šomrda (Yugosl., mts.)	shō'-mēr'-dā	sho'-muhr'-dah
Son (India, riv.)	sōn'	sohn'
Songcau (Indo-Ch.)	sōng'-kou'	song'-kau'
Songkla (Thai)	See <i>Singora</i> .	

Sonsorol (Oc.)	sôn'-sô-rôl	son'-so-rol
Sontay (Indo-Ch.)	sûn-tî'	suhn-tai'
Soo-chow (Ch., Kiangsu)	<i>Eng.</i> sôo-chou <i>Ch.</i> sôo-jô	soo-chau soo-joh

Near Shanghai. Also spelled *Su-chow*.

Soong Hsi-lien (Ch. general)	sööng shē-lyên	sung shee-lyen
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Sophali (Gr.) See *Souphli*.

Sopot (Yugosl.)	sô'-pôt	so'-pot
Sopron (Hung.)	shôp'-rôn	shop'-ron
German <i>Oedenburg</i> or <i>Ödenburg</i> , û'-dên-böörk(h) [œ'-duhn-burk(h)].		
Sorau (Ger.)	zô'-rou	zoh'-rau
Sorba (Corsica)	sôr'-bă	sor'-bah
Sörfold (Nor.)	sûr'-fôl	scer'-fol
Sorgenfri (Den.)	sôr'-gan-frē	sor'-guhn-free
Sorgono (Sard.)	sôr'-gô-nô	sor'-go-no
Soria (Sp.)	sô'-ryă	so'-ryah
Sormovo (Rus.)	sôr'-mô-vô	sor'-mo-vo
Soroca (Rum.)	sô-rô'-kă	so-ro'-kah

Russian *Soroki*, sô-rô'-kî [so-ro'-ki].

Soroe or Sorö (Nor.)	sô'-rû	soh'-roe
Soroka or Soroki (Rus.)	sô-rô'-kă, sô-rô'-kî	so-ro'-kah, so-ro'-ki
Sorol (Oc.)	sô'-rôl	so'-rol
Sorong (Oc.)	sô'-rông	so'-rong
Sorot (Rus., riv.)	sô'-rôt	so'-rot
Sorsogón (P.I.)	sôr-sô-gôn'	sor-so-gon'
Sortavala (Fin.)	sôr'-tă-vă-lă	sor'-tah-vah-lah
Sortland (Nor.)	söört'-lân	surt'-lahn
Sörumsand (Nor.)	sû'-rööm-săn	scœ'-rum-sahn
Sörvaranger (Nor.)	sûr'-vă-räng'-ær	scer'-vah-rahng'-uhr
Sosnitsa (Rus.)	sôs-ně'-tsă	sos-nee'-tsah
Sosnkowski, Kazimierz (Pol. general)	sôsn-kôf'-skî, kă-zě'-myězh	sosn-kof'-ski, kah- zee'-myezh
Sosnowiec (Pol.)	sô-snô'-vyěts	so-sno'-vyets

Russian spelling *Sosnovets*.

Šoštanj (Yugosl.)	shô'-shtăn(y)	sho'-shtahn(y)
Sosunov (Rus., cape)	sô-sôo-nôf'	so-soo-nof'
Sosyka (Rus.)	sô-swě'-kă	so-swee'-kah
Sotteville (Fr.)	sôt-vêl'	sot-veel'
Souda (Crete)	<i>Eng.</i> sôô'-dă <i>Gr.</i> sôô'-thă	soc'-duh soo'-thah

Gulf of Souda, *Kolpos Soudas*, kôl'-pôs sôô'-thăs [kol'-pos soo'-thahs].
souk or suq or suk sôök' sook'

In Arabic names an element, sometimes omitted, meaning *market*.

Souk Ahras (Alg.)	sōōk ā-hrās'	sook a-hras'
Souk el Arba (Tun.)	sōōk ěl ār'-bā	sook el ahr'-bah
Souk el Khemis (Tun.)	kə-mēs'	kuh-meēs'
Souliasi (Gr.)	sōō'-lyā-sē	soo'-lyah-see
Souphli (Gr.)	sōō-flē'	soo-flee'

Also called *Sophali*, sô-fā-lē' [so-fah-lee'].

Souphlion (Gr.)	sōō-flē'(-ôn)	soo-flee'(-on)
Sousse (Tun.)	Fr. sōōs'	soos'

Also called *Susa*, q.v.

Soveria (It.)	sô-vě-rē'-ā	so-veh-ree'-ah
Sovetskaya Gavan (Rus.)	sô-vět'-skā-yā gā'-vān(y)	so-vet'-skah-yah gah'-vahn(y)
Soviet (Rus.)	Eng. sô'-vi-ēt'	soh'-vi-et'

Russian *Sovet*.

Sozh (Rus., riv.)	sôzh'	sozh'
Sozopol (Bulg.)	sô'-zô-pōl(y)	so'-zo-pol(y)
Spaatz, Carl (U.S. general)	späts'	spahts'

Airforce headquarters in the Tunisian campaign had the nickname, according to *Time*, March 22, 1943, of *Souk el Spaatz*, sōōk' ěl späts' [sook' el spahts']. The General's nickname is *Tooe*y, tōō'-i [too'-i].

Spada (Crete, pen., mt.)	See <i>Rodopou</i> .	
Spadillo (Pantelleria, point)	spä-dēl'-lô	spah-deel'-lo

Spahi	spä'-hē	spah'-hee
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Spain See *España*.

Spalato (Yugosl.)	It. spä'-lā-tô	spah'-lah-to
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Serb-Croat *Splît*, q.v.

Spalmadori (Yugosl., isls.)	It. spä-l-mā-dô'-rĭ	spahl-mah-do'-ri
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Serb-Croat *Pakleni Otoci*, q.v.

Spančevo (Yugosl.)	spän'-chě-vô	spahn'-ch eh-vo
Sparanise (It.)	spä-rā-nē'-zě	spah-rah-nee'-zeh
Sparta (Gr.)	Eng. spä-r'-tē	spahr'-tuh

Greek *Sparte*, spä-r'-tē [spahr'-tee].

Spartivento (It., Sard., cape)	spär-tē-vën'-tô	spahr-tee-ven'-to
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Spas Demensk (Rus.)	späs' dē-měnsk'	spahs' deh-mensk'
Spassk (Rus.)	späsk'	spahsk'
Spatha (Crete, cape)	spä'-thä	spah'-thah

Also called *Psakon*, q.v.

Spelea (Crete)	spē-lyā'	spee-lyah'
Speli (Crete)	spē'-lē	spee'-lee
Sperillen (Nor.)	spēr'-ĭl-ən	spehr'-il-uhn
Spetsai (Gr., isl.)	spēt'-sě	spet'-seh

Italian *Spezzia*, spēt'-syā [spet'-syah].

Speyer (Ger.)	shpī'-ər	shpai'-uhr
English <i>Spīres</i> , spīrz' [spairz'].		
Spezia, la (It.)	spě'-tsyä, lä	spéh'-tsyah, lah
Spezzia (Gr., isl.) See <i>Spetsai</i> .		
Sphakia (Crete)	sfä-kyä'	sfah-kyah'
Also called <i>Khora Sphakion</i> , q.v.		
Sphakteria (Gr., isl.)	sfä-ktē-rē'-ä	sfah-ktee-ree'-ah
Sphenari (Crete)	sfē-nä'-rē	sfée-nah'-ree
Spič, Zaliv (Yugosl., bay)	spēch', zä'-līv	speech', zah'-liv
Italian <i>Valle Spizza</i> , vāl'-lē spēt'-sä [vahl'-leh speet'-sah].		
Spielfeld (Austria)	shpēl'-fēlt	shpeel'-felt
Spinalonga (Crete, point, isl.)	spē-nä-lōng'-gä	spee-nah-long'-gah
Spinazzola (Italy)	spē-nät-sō'-lä	spee-naht-so'-lah
Spīres (Ger.) See <i>Speyer</i> .		
Spirovo (Rus.)	spē'-rō-vō	spee'-ro-vo
Spiš (Cz.)	spēsh'	speesh'
Hungarian <i>Szepes</i> , sě'-pēsh [seh'-pesh].		
Spīšká, -é	spēsh'-kā, -ě	speesh'-kah, -eh
An element, meaning of <i>Spīš</i> , q.v., in Czech place names. Look up the other part of the name.		
Spital (Austria)	shpē'-tāl	shpee'-tahl
Split (Yugosl.)	splēt'	spleet'
Italian <i>Spalato</i> , q.v.		
Spoleto (It.)	spô-lē'-tô	spo-leh'-to
Sporades (Gr., isls.)	Eng. spôr'-ə-dēz Gr. spô-rä'-thēs	spor'-uh-deez spo-rah'-thes
Spratly (Jap., isl.)	sprāt'-lī	sprat'-li
Spuž (Yugosl.)	spōōzh'	spoozh'
sqep or sqepi (Alb.) See <i>kep</i> .		
Squillace (It., gulf)	skwēl-lä'-chě	skweel-lah'-cheh
Srbica (Yugosl.)	sər'-bī-tsä	suhr'-bi-tsah
Srbobran (Yugosl.)	sər'-bô-brän'	suhr'-bo-brahn'
Srebrenica (Yugosl.)	srě'-brě-nī-tsä	sreh'-breh-ni-tsah
Srebrna Glava (Yugosl., mt.)	srě'-bər-nä glä'-vā	sreh'-buhr-nah glah'-vah
Sredets (Bulg.) See <i>Sofia</i> .		
Srednjevo (Yugosl.)	srěd'-nyě-vô	sred'-nyeh-vo
Śrem (Pol.)	shrēm'	shrem'
German <i>Schrimm</i> , shrīm' [shrim'].		
Srem (Yugosl.) See <i>Syrmia</i> .		
Sremčica (Yugosl.)	srēm'-chī-tsä	srem'-chi-tsah
Sretensk (Rus.)	srě'-těnsk	sreh'-tensk
Srinagar (India)	srē-nūg'-ər	sree-nuhg'-uhr

Środa (Pol.)	shrô'-dā	shro'-dah
Srpska Crnja (Yugosl.)	serp'-skā tsər'-nyā	suhrp'-skah tsuhr'-nyah
Srpski Elemir (Yugosl.)	serp'-skī ě'-lē-mīr	suhrp'-ski eh'-leh-mihr
Srpski Itebej (Yugosl.)	serp'-skī ē'-tē-bā	suhrp'-ski ee'-teh-bay
Srpski Krstur (Yugosl.)	serp'-skī kər'-stōōr	suhrp'-ski kuhr'-stoor
St. . . . For compounds with <i>St.</i> , not listed here, see <i>Saint</i> . . .		
Stabekk (Nor.)	stā'-bēk	stah'-bek
Stachouwer, Tjarda	stā'-k(h)ou-ər,	stah'-k(h)au-uhr,
van Starckenborgh	tyār'-dā vān	tyahr'-dah vahn
(Du. leader)	stār'-kən-bōrk(h)	stahr'-kuhn-bork(h)

stad stät' staht'
Dutch word meaning *city*; an element in place names.

stad stä' stah'
Norwegian word meaning *place*; an element in place names.

Stad (Nor.)	stād'	stahd'
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Stagnone (Sicily, isl.) stän-yô'-ně stahn-yo'-neh

Staiti (It.) stī'-tē stai'-tee

Stalać (Yugosl.) stä'-läch stah'-lahch

Stälheim (Nor.) stäl'-hām stahl'-haym

Stalin (Rus. leader) stä'-līn stah'-lin

Real name is *Dzugashvili*, jōō-gāsh-vē'-lē [joo-gahsh-vee'-lee].

Stalinabad (Rus.) stä-lī-nä-bät' stah-li-nah-baht'

Stalingrad (Rus.) Eng. stă'-lîn-grăd stah'-lin-grad

Rus. stä-lin-grät' stah-lin-graht'

The analogy of the English pronunciation of *Petrograd* will probably govern all Russian names in *-grad* that enter the news.

Stalino (Rus.)	stä'-lī-nō	stah'-li-no
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Stalinsk (Rus.)	stä'-lĭnsk	stah'-linsk
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Stampalia (Dodec.)	<i>It.</i> stäm-pä-lē'-ä	stahm-pah-lee'-ah
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Greek *Astypalea*, q.v.

Stamsund (Nor.) stäm'-soon stahm'-sun

Staćczyk, Jan	stän'(y)-ch'ik, vän'	stahn'(y)-chik, yahn'
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(Pol. leader)

Standia (Crete, isl.) See *Dia*.

Staničenje (Yugosl.) stă'-nĭ-chě-nvě stah'-ni-cheh-nyeh

Stanišić (Yugosl.)	stă'-nī-shīch	stah'-ni-shich
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Stamps (Pol.)	stah = slah	stah = slah
Stanisławów (Pol.)	stā-nē-slā'-vōof	stah-nee-slah'-vuf

Russian *Stanislavov*, stä-nĭ-slä'-vöf [stah-ni-slah'-vof].

stara. -ri, -ro stă'-ră, -rî, -rô stah'-rah, -ri, -ro

An element, meaning *old*, in Yugoslav and Bulgarian place names. It may be necessary to look up the second part of the name.

Stara planina (Balkan mts.)	stā'-rā plā'-nē'-nā	stah'-rah plah'-nee'-nah
Staraya Russa (Rus.)	stā'-rā-yā rōō'-sā	stah'-rah-yah roo'-sah
Stara Zagora (Bulg.)	stā'-rā zā'-gō-rā	stah'-rah zah'-go-rah
Starčevo (Yugosl.)	stār'-chē-vō	stahr'-cheh-vo
Stargard (Ger.)	shtār'-gärt	shtahr'-gahrt
Stari Grad (Yugosl.)	stā'-rī grād'	stah'-ri grahd'
Italian <i>Citta Vecchia</i> , q.v.		
Starii Oskol (Rus.)	stā'-rī ōs-kōl'	stah'-ri os-kol'
Staritsa (Rus.)	stā'-rī-tsā	stah'-ri-tsah
Stari Vlah (Yugosl.)	stā'-rī vlāk(h)'	stah'-ri vlahk(h)'
Starobelsk (Rus.)	stā-rō-bēl(y)sk'	stah-ro-bel(y)sk'
Starodub (Rus.)	stā-rō-dōōp'	stah-ro-doop'
Starogard (Pol.)	stā-rō'-gärt	stah-ro'-gahrt
Starojineț (Rum.)	stā-rō-zhē-nēts'	stah-ro-zhee-nets'
Staro Konstantinov (Rus.)	stā'-rō kōn-stān-tē'-nōf	stah'-ro kon-stahn-tee'-nof
Staro Minskaya (Rus.)	stā'-rō mēn'-skā-yā	stah'-ro meen'-skah-yah
Staro Tsurukhaituevsk (Rus.)	stā'-rō tsōō-rōō-hi-tōō'-yēfsk	stah-ro tsoo-roo-hai-too'-yefsk
Stathelle (Nor.)	stāt'-hēl-ə	staht'-hel-uh
status	stā'-təs	stay'-tuhs

Many Americans say stāt'-əs [stat'-uhs] but radio speakers can play safe by following the dictionary recommendation, as above. Webster's (1934) allows short ă, as well as ā [ay], in *stratum*, *strata*, *apparatus*, probably because so many scientists have the ă-pronunciation. But *datum* and *data*, according to Webster's, should have ā [ay] or ä [ah]. Of course it would be reasonable to treat all such words alike and, I believe, to admit ā [ay] and ä for the group.

Stavanger (Nor.)	stā-vāng'-ər	stah-vahng'-uhr
Stavern (Nor.)	stā'-vērn	stah'-vehrn
Staviski (Pol.)	See <i>Stawiski</i> .	
Stavoren (Neth.)	stā'-və-rən	stah'-vuh-ruhn
Stavros (Gr., point)	stā-vrōs'	stah-vros'
Stawiski (Pol.)	stā-vē'-skī	stah-vee'-ski

Russian spelling *Staviski*.

Steagall, Henry B. (Late U.S. representative)	stē-gōl'	stee-gawl'
stede	stā'-dē	stay'-duh

An element, meaning *place*, in Dutch place names.

Steenbergen (Neth.)	stān'-bēr-k(h)ən	stayn'-behr-k(h)uhn
Stefan, Carl (U.S. representative)	stēf'-ən	stef'-uhn

Stefano (It.)	stě'-fā-nô	steh'-fah-no
Steinkjer (Nor.)	stān'-chěr	stayn'-chehr
Stepanakert (Rus.)	stě'-pā-nā-kěrt'	steh'-pah-nah-kehrt'
Stepojevac (Yugosl.)	stě'-pô'-yě-vāts	steh'-po'-yeh-vahts
Sterkrade (Ger.)	shtěrk'-rā-də	shtehrk'-rah-duh
Sterlitamak (Rus.)	stěr'-lī-tā-māk'	stehr'-li-tah-mahk'
Sternes (Crete)	stěr'-nēs	stehr'-nes
Stettin (Ger.)	shtě-tēn'	shteh-teen'
Stettinius, Edward R. (U.S. leader)	stě-tīn'-ī-əs	steh-tin'-i-uhs
Steyr (Austria)	shtīr'	shtair'
Štimlje (Yugosl.)	shtēm'-lyě	shtee'm'-lyeh
Stinica (Yugosl.)	stě'-nī-tsä	stee'-ni-tсах
Štip (Yugosl.)	shtēp'	shtee'p'
Stir (Pol., riv.) See <i>Styr</i> .		
Štirovica (Yugosl.)	shtě'-rô-vī-tsä	shtee'-ro-vi-tсах
St. Niklaas (Belg.) See <i>Sint Niklaas</i> .		
Sto (Yugosl., mt.)	stô'	staw'
Stochód (Pol., riv.)	stô'-hōót	sto'-hut
Russian <i>Stokhod</i> , stô-hôt' [sto-hot'].		
Stockerau (Austria)	shtôk'-ə-rou	shtok'-uh-rau
Stockholm (Sw.)	<i>Eng.</i> stôk'-hōm <i>Sw.</i> stôk'-hōlm'	stok'-hohm stok'-holm'
Stockmanshof (Latvia)	<i>Ger.</i> shtôk'-mäns-hôf	shtok'-mahns-hof
Latvian <i>Plaviņas</i> , q.v.		
Stoczek (Pol.)	stô'-chěk	sto'-chek
Russian spelling <i>Stochek</i> .		
Stoeren (Nor.)	stû'-rən	stoe'-ruhn
Stoestad, Sverre (Nor. minister)	stû'-stă, svěr'-ə	stoe'-stah, svehr'-uh
Stojakovo (Yugosl.)	stô'-yă'-kô-vô	sto'-yah'-ko-vo
Stojnik (Yugosl.)	stoi'-nīk	stoi'-nik
Stokmarksnes (Nor.)	stôk'-mārks-nēs	stok'-mahrks-nes
Stolac (Yugosl.)	stô'-lăts	sto'-lahts
Stolbtsi (Pol.) See <i>Stolpce</i> .		
Stolp (Ger.)	shtôlp'	shtolp'
Stolpce (Pol.)	stôlp'-tsě	stolp'-tseh
Russian <i>Stolbtsi</i> , stôlp'-tsī [stolp'-tsi].		
stomach	stûm'-ək	stuhm'-uhk
The pronunciation stûm'-īk [stuhm'-ik] is common, but it isn't recommended.		
Ston (Yugosl.)	stôn'	ston'
Stopanja (Yugosl.)	stô'-pā-nyă	sto'-pah-nyah
Stopnica (Pol.)	stôp-ně'-tsă	stop-nee'-tсах

Stord (Nor., isl.)	stōrd'	sturd'
Storebaelt (Den., sound]	stō'-rə-bēlt	sto'-ruh-belt
Stören (Nor.)	stū'-rən	stoe'-ruhn
Storfjord (Nor.)	stōr'-fyōr	stohr'-fyohr
Storfosshei (Nor.)	stōr'-fōs-hā'	stohr'-fos-hay'
Storlien (Sw.)	stōr'-lē-ən	stohr'-lee-uhn
Storni, Ramón (Arg. leader)	stōr'-nē, rā-mōn'	stor'-nee, rah-mon'
Støstad, Sverre (Nor. leader)	stū'-stā, svēr'-ə	stoe'-stah, svehr'-uh
Stožac (Yugosl., mt.)	stō'-zhäts	sto'-zhahts
Strabolgi, Lord (Eng. leader)	strə-bō'-gī	struh-boh'-gi
Stradiotti (Yugosl., isl.)	<i>It.</i> strā-dē-ōt'-tē	strah-dee-ot'-tee
Serb-Croat <i>Sveti Marko</i> , q.v.		
strafe, strafed, strafing	strāf' or strāf', -t, -ing	strayf' or strahf', -t, -ing

Because *strafe* is freely inflected as an English verb, the completely Anglicized pronunciation with ā [ay] is preferable to ä [ah] in all forms; strāf' [strahf'] is not difficult to say, but to many people, strāft' [strahft'] and strāf'-ing [strahf'-ing] seem unidiomatic. In contrast is *suave*, q.v., which as an adjective has only one form and more easily maintains an exotic pronunciation.

Stragari (Yugosl.)	strā'-gā-rī	strah'-gah-ri
Strait of Messina (Sicily)	mēs-sē'-nā	mes-see'-nah
Strakonice (Cz.)	strā'-kō-nī-tsě	strah'-ko-ni-tseh
Strasbourg (Fr.)	<i>Eng.</i> strāz'-bōōrg <i>Fr.</i> strāz'-bōōr'	strahz'-burg strahz-boor'

As an American place name, it is pronounced strās'-būrg [stras'-buhrg].

German *Strassburg*, shtrās'-bōōrk [shtrahs'-burkh].

Stratoni (Gr.)	strā-tō'-nē	strah-to'-nee
Štrba (Cz.)	shtr'-bā	shtuhr'-bah
Štrbac (Yugosl., mts.)	shtr'-bäts	shtuhr'-bahts
Strelac (Yugosl.)	strē'-läts	streh'-lahts

strengthen

The pronunciation strēn'-then [stren'-thuhn], probably an infantilism, is not uncommon. It should, of course, be avoided.

Streoci (Yugosl.)	strē'-ō-tsi	streh'-o-tsi
Strešer (Yugosl., mt.)	strē'-shēr	streh'-shehr
Strezlecki (Austral., mts.)	strēz-lěk'-ī	strez-lek'-i
Stri (Pol.) See <i>Stryj.</i>		
Štrice (Yugosl.)	shtrē'-tsě	shtree'-tseh
Strojkovce (Yugosl.)	stroj'-kōv-tsě	stroj'-kov-tseh

Stromboli (It., isl.)	strôm'-bô-lê	strom'-bo-lee
Strophades (Gr., isls.)	Eng. strô'-fə-dēz Gr. strô-fă'-thēs	stroh'-fuh-deez stro-fah'-thes
Struer (Den.)	strōō'-ər	stroo'-uhr
Struga (Yugosl.)	strōō'-gā	stroo'-gah
Strugi (Rus.)	strōō'-gī	stroo'-gi
Struma (Balkan riv.)	strōō'-mā	stroo'-mah
Greek <i>Strouma</i> and <i>Strymon</i> , strē-môn' [stree-mon']. Turkish <i>Kara Sou</i> , kā-rä' sōō' [kah-rah' soo'].		
Strumica (Yugosl.)	strōō'-mī-tsā	stroo'-mi-tsah
Stryj (Pol.)	strē'	stree'
Russian spelling <i>Stri</i> .		
Strzałkowo (Pol.)	stzhāl-kô'-vô	stzhahl-ko'-vo
Stubica (Yugosl.)	stōō'-bī-tsā	stoo'-bi-tsah
Štubik (Yugosl.)	shtōō'-bīk	shtoo'-bik
Studenica (Yugosl.)	stōō'-dē'-nī-tsā	stoo'-deh'-ni-tsah
Studeničane (Yugosl.)	stōō'-dē-nē'-chā-nē	stoo'-deh-nee'-chah-neh
Stuka (Ger. plane)	Eng. stū'-kə Ger. shtōō'-kā	styoo'-kuh shtoo'-kah
Šturac (Yugosl., mt.)	shtōō'-rāts	shtoo'-rahts
Stuttgart (Ger.)	Eng. stüt'-gärt Ger. shtōōt'-gärt	stuht'-gahrt shtut'-gahrt
Styr (Pol., riv.)	stīr'	stihir'
Russian spelling <i>Stir</i> .		
Styria (Austria)	stīr'-ī-ə	stihir'-i-uh
German <i>Steiermark</i> , shtīr'-märk [shtair'-mahrk].		
suave	swāv' or swāv'	swahv' or swayv'
The pronunciation swāv' [swahv'] is more common in America, swāv' [swayv'] in England. Cf. <i>strafe</i> .		
Subiaco (It.)	sōō'-byā'-kô	soo'-byah'-ko
Subotica (Yugosl.)	sōō'-bô'-tī-tsā	soo'-bo'-ti-tsah
Hungarian <i>Szabadka</i> , sô'-bôt-kô [so'-bot-ko].		
Subotinac (Yugosl.)	sōō'-bô'-tī-nāts	soo'-bo'-ti-nahts
Suceava (Rum.)	sōō'-chă'-vā	su-chah'-vah
Suchan (Rus.)	sōō'-chăn'	soo-chahn'
Su-chow (Ch., Kansu)	sōō'-jō	soo-joh
Sü-chow (Ch., N. Kiangsu)	shü-jō	shü-joh
Also spelled <i>Hsü-chow</i> .		
Su-chow (Ch., Kiangsu, near Shanghai)	See <i>Soo-chow</i> .	
Suda (Crete, bay)	sōō'-thā	soo'-thah
Also spelled <i>Souda</i> , q.v.		

Sudak (Rus.)	sōō-dāk'	soo-dahk'
Sudeten (Cz., Ger.)	Eng. sōō-dāt'n Ger. zōō-dā'-tən	soo-dayt'n zoo-day'-tuhn

English *Sudetes* (noun), sōō-dē'-tēz [su-dee'-teez], and *Sudetic* (adj.), sōō-dēt'-ik [su-det'-ik]. The noun *Sudetens* was coined in 1938. For the history of this interesting word see the article by Prof. Franz H. Mautner in *American Speech*, XVIII (October, 1943), 200-207.

Sudzha (Rus.)	sōō-jā'	su-jah'
Sui-an (Ch., Chekiang)	swē-ān	swē-ahn
Sui-ch'ang (Ch., Che- kiang)	swē-chāng	swē-chahng
Sui-ch'wan (Ch., Kiangsi)	swē-chwān	swē-chwahn
Sui-fên(-ho) (Manchu.)	swā-fün(-hŭ)	sway-fuhn(-huh)
Sui-fu (Ch., Szechwan)	swā-fōō	sway-foo
Sui-yüan (Ch., prov.)	swā-yüān	sway-yü-ahn

Webster's, soi'-ywan'; BBC, swā-yōō-ān'. This province is also known as *Kweihwa-Suiyuan*, q.v.

Sukabumi (NEI)	sōō-kā-bōō'-mē	soo-kah-boo'-mee
Sukhinichi (Rus.)	sōō-hē'-nī-chī	soo-hee'-nī-chi
Sukhum (Rus.)	sōō-hōōm'	soo-hoom'
Sukkertoppen (Greenl.)	sōōk'-ər-tōp'n	suk'-uhr-top'n
Sukkur (India)	sŭk'-ər	suhk'-uhr
Sukošan (Yugosl.)	sōō'-kō-shān	soo'-ko-shahn
Sula (Rus., riv.)	sōō'-lā	soo'-lah
Suldal (Nor.)	sōōl'-dāl	sul'-dahl

Suleev (Pol.) See *Sulejów*.

Sulejów (Pol.)	sōō-lē'-yōōf	su-leh'-yuf
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Russian *Suleev*, sōō-lē'-yēf [su-leh'-yef].

Sulet (Yugosl.)	sōō'-lēt	soo'-let
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Italian *Solta*, q.v.

Sulina (Rum.)	sōō-lē'-nā	su-lee'-nah
Sulitjelma (Nor.)	sōōl-ē-tyēl'-mā	sul-ee-tyel'-mah
Sulmona (It.)	sōōl-mō'-nā	sool-mo'-nah
Sultanaabad (Iran)	sōōl-tā'-nə-bād'	sul-tah'-nuh-bahd'

Also called *'Iraq*, ē-rāk' [ee-rahk'].

Sulu (P.I.)	sōō'-lōō	soo'-loo
Šumadija (Yugosl.)	shōō'-mā'-dī-yā	shoo'-mah'-di-yah
Sumatra (NEI)	sōō-mā'-trə	su-mah'-truh

Sumba (NEI) See *Soemba*.

Sumbawa (NEI) See *Soembawa*.

Sumprabum (Burma)	sōōm'-prā-bōōm'	sum'-prah-bum'
Sumy (Rus.)	sōō'-mŭ	soo'-mi

sund	söön'	sun'
An element, meaning <i>strait</i> , in Norwegian place names.		
Sunda or Soenda (NEI)	<i>Eng.</i> sūn'-də	suhn'-duh
	<i>Du.</i> söön'-dä	soon'-dah
Sundalsoeyra or Sundalsöyra (Nor.)	söön'-däls-üt-rä	sun'-dahls-cei-rah
Sunde, Arne (Nor. minister)	söön'-də, är'-nə	sun'-duh, ahr'-nuh
Sundstrom, Frank L. (U.S. representative)	sünd'-strəm	suhnd'-struhm
Sundsvall (Sw.)	sööns'-vål	suns'-vahl
Sundvollen (Nor.)	söön'-völ-an	sun'-vol-uhn
Suñer, Ramón Serrano (Sp. leader)	See <i>Serrano Suñer, Ramón.</i>	
Sungari (Manchu., riv.)	<i>Eng.</i> söong'-gə-rē'	soong'-guh-ree'
Sungaria (Ch., Sinkiang)	See <i>Dzungaria.</i>	
Sung-tzü (Ch., Hupeh)	söong-dzə	sung-dzuh
Also spelled <i>Sung-tze.</i>		
Sung-yang (Ch., Chekiang)	söong-yäng	sung-yahng
Sunnhordland (Nor.)	söön'-hør-län	sun'-hor-lahn
Sunnmoere or Sunnmøre (Nor.)	söön'-mû-rə	sun'-mœ-ruh
Suojärvi (Fin.)	söö'-ô'-yär-vē	su'-o'-yehr-vee
Suomenlinna (Fin.)	söö'-ô'-mën-lîn-nä	su'-o'-men-lin-nah
Swedish <i>Sveaborg</i> , svē'-ä-bôr'(y) [sveh'-ah-bor'(y)].		
Suomi	See <i>Finland.</i>	
Suomussalmi (Fin.)	söö'-ô'-möö-säl-mē	su'-o'-mus-sahl-mee
Supetar (Yugosl.)	sōō'-pě'-tär	soo'-peh'-tahr
Italian <i>San Pietro della Brazza.</i>		
Suphli (Gr.)	See <i>Souphlion.</i>	
Sura (Rus., riv.)	sōō-rä'	soo-rah'
Surabaya or Soerabaja (NEI)	sōō-rä-bä'-yā	soo-rah-bah'-yah
Surakarta (NEI)	See <i>Soerakarta.</i>	
Surat (India, riv.)	sōō-rät' or sōō'-rēt	su-rat' or soo'-ruht
Surazh (Rus.)	sōō-räzh'	soo-rahzh'
Surcouf (Fr.)	sür-kōōf'	sür-koof'
Surdulica (Yugosl.)	sōōr'-dōō'-lī-tsä	soor'-doo'-li-tsah
Surigao (P.I.)	sōō-rī-gou'	sōō-ri-gau'
Surovikino (Rus.)	sōō-rō-vē'-kī-nō	su-ro-vee'-ki-no
Susa (Tun.)	sōō'-sä	soo'-sah
French <i>Sousse</i> , q.v.		
Sušac (It., isl.)	<i>S.-C.</i> sōō'-shäts	soo'-shahts
Italian <i>Cazza</i> , q.v.		

Sušak (It., isl.)	<i>S.-C.</i> sōō'-shāk	soo'-shahk
Italian <i>Sansego</i> , q.v.		
Sušak (Yugosl.)	sōō'-shāk	soo'-shahk
Susitna (Alaska)	sōō-sīt'-nə	soo-sit'-nuh
Sutlej (India, riv.)	sūt'-lēj	suht'-lej
Suursaari (Fin.)	sōōr'-sä-rē	soor'-sah-ree
Suvo Rudište (Yugosl., mt.)	sōō'-vô rōō'-dī-shtě	soo'-vo roo'-di-shteh
Suwałki (Pol.)	sōō-vāl'-kī	su-vahl'-ki
Russian spelling <i>Suwalki</i> .		
Suzdal (Rus.)	sōōz'-dāl(y)	sooz'-dahl(y)
Svalava (Cz.)	svä'-lyä-vä	svah'-lyah-vah
Hungarian <i>Szolyva</i> , sô'î-vô [so'i-vo].		
Svanvik (Nor.)	svän'-vêk	svahn'-veek
Svartisen (Nor., glacier)	svärt'-ä-sən	svahrt'-ee-suhn
Sveaborg (Fin.)	See <i>Suomenlinna</i> .	
Svecha (Rus.)	svě-chā' (locally -tsā')	svch'-chah' (locally -tsah')
Svelvik (Nor.)	svěl'-vêk	svcl'-veek
Svendborg (Den.)	svén'-bôr	svcn'-bor
Svenska Dagbladet (Sw. newspaper)	svëns'-kâ däg'-blä'- dät	svens'-kah dahg'- blah'-duht
Šventoyi (Lith., riv.)	shvën-tô'-yē	shven-to'-yec
Sventsyani (Pol.)	See <i>Święciany</i> .	
Sverdlovsk (Rus.)	svërd-lôfsk'	svehrd-lofsk'
Sveti Grgur (Yugosl., isl.)	svě'-tī gër'-gōōr	svch'-ti guhr'-goor
Italian <i>Gregorio</i> , grě-gô'-ryô [grch-go'-ryo].		
Sveti Juraj (Yugosl.)	svě'-tī yōō'-rī	svch'-ti yoo'-rai
Italian <i>San Giorgio</i> , sän jôr'-jô [sahn jor'-jo].		
Sveti Lovrenc (Yugosl.)	svě'-tī lô'-vrënts	svch'-ti lo'-vrents
Sveti Marko (Yugosl., isl.)	svě'-tī mār'-kô	svch'-ti mahr'-ko
Italian <i>Stradiotti</i> , q.v.		
Sveti Naum (Yugosl.)	svě'-tī nā'-ōōm	svch'-ti nah'-oom
Sveti Petar (It., isl.)	<i>S.-C.</i> svě'-tī pě'-tār	svch'-ti pch'-tahr
Italian <i>Asinello</i> , q.v.		
Sveto Brdo (Yugosl.)	svě'-tô ber'-dô	svch'-to buhr'-do
Svilajnac (Yugosl.)	svě'-lī-näts	svee'-lai-nahts
Svir (Pol.)	See <i>Świr</i> .	
Svirstroi (Rus.)	svär'-stroī'	sveer'-stroī'
Svishtov (Bulg.)	svīsh'-tôf	svish'-tof
Rumanian <i>Șiștov</i> , shīsh'-tôf [shish'-tof].		
Svisloch (Pol.)	See <i>Świsłocz</i> .	
Svityaz (Pol.)	See <i>Świtaż</i> .	

Sviyagino (Rus.)	svī-yā'-gī-nō	svi-yah'-gi-no
Svoboda (Rus.)	svō-bō'-dā	svo-bo'-dah
Svobodny (Rus.)	svō-bōd'-nī	svo-bod'-ni
Svojinovo (Yugosl.)	svō'-yī-nō-vō	svo'-yi-no-vo
Svolvær (Nor.)	svōl'-vār	svol'-vehr
Svrljig (Yugosl.)	svēr'-lyīg	svuhr'-lyig
Svrljiški Timok (Yugosl., riv.)	svēr'-lyīsh-kī tē'-môk	svuhr'-lyish-ki tee'- mok
Swa (Burma, riv.)	swä'	swah'
Swatow (Ch., Kwang- tung)	Eng. swä-tou	swah-tau
Chinese <i>Shan-t'ow</i> , q.v.		
Swevezele (Belg.)	swā'-və-zā'-lə	sway'-vuh-zay'-luh
Świca (Pol., riv.)	shvē'-tsā	shvee'-tsah
Święciany (Pol.)	shvyāN-chā'-nī	shvyaN-chah'-ni
Russian <i>Sventsyani</i> , svēn-tsyā'-nī [sven-tsyah'-ni].		
Swinemuende or	svē'-nə-mün'-də	svee'-nuh-mün'-duh
Swinemünde (Ger.)		
Świnica (Pol., Cz., mt.)	Pol. shvī-nē'-tsā	shvi-nee'-tsah
Świr (Pol.)	shvēr'	shveer'
Russian <i>Svir</i> , svēr' [sveer'].		
Świsłocz (Pol.)	shvē'-slōch	shvee'-sloch
Russian <i>Svisloch</i> , svē'-slōch [svee'-sloch].		
Świtaż (Pol.)	shvē'-tāzh	shvee'-tahzh
Russian <i>Svityaz</i> , svē'-tyāz [svee'-tyahz].		
Sychevka (Rus.)	sī'-chōf'-kā	si-chof'-kah
Syevernaya (Rus.)	Variant of <i>Severnaya</i> , q.v.	
Sylt (Ger., isl.)	sīlt'	silt'
Syme (Dodec.)	sē'-mē	see'-mee
Syracuse (U.S.A.)	Eng. sīr'-ə-kūs or sīr'-ə-kūz	sihr'-uh-kyoos sihr'-uh-kyooz
Italian <i>Siracusa</i> , q.v.		
Syriam (Burma)	sī'-rī-ām	si'-ri-am
Syrmia (Yugosl.)	Eng. sūr'-myē	suhr'-myuh
Serb-Croat <i>Srem</i> , srēm' [srem']. Hungarian <i>Szerém</i> , sé'-rām [seh'-raym].		
Syros (Gr., isl.)	sē'-rō(s)	see'-ro(s)
Syzran (Rus.)	sīz-rān'(y)	siz-rah'n'(y)
Szabadka (Yugosl.)	See <i>Subotica</i> .	
Szamos (Hung., Rum., riv.)	sō'-mōsh	so'-mosh
Szamotoły (Pol.)	shā-mō-tōō'-lī	shah-mo-tu'-li
Szarvas (Hung.)	sōr'-vōsh	sor'-yosh

Szczakowa (Pol.)	shchă-kô'-vă	shchah-ko'-vah
Szczara (Pol., riv.)	shchă'-ră	shchah'-rah
Russian spelling <i>Shchara</i> .		
Szczawnica (Pol.)	shchăv-ně'-tsă	shchahv-nee'-tsah
Szczuczyn (Pol.)	shchô'-chîn	shchu'-chin
Russian spelling <i>Shchuchin</i> .		
Szeben (Rum.)	See <i>Sibi</i> .	
Szê-ch'wan (Ch., prov.)	Eng. sê-chwăn	seh-chwahn
	Ch. sŭ-chwăn	suh-chwahn
Szeged (Hung.)	sê'-gêd	seh'-ged
Székelyudvarhely (Rum.)	See <i>Odorhei</i> .	
Székesfehérvár (Hung.)	să'-kêsh-fě'-hăr-văr	say'-kesh-feh'-hayr-vahr
Szekszárd (Hung.)	sêk'-sărd	sek'-sahrd
Szentes (Hung.)	sên'-têsh	sen'-tesh
Szentgotthárd (Hung.)	sênt-gôt'-hărt	sent-got'-hahrt
English <i>Saint Gotthard</i> , q.v.		
Szentgyörgyi, Albert	sên'-dyûr-dyĭ,	sen'-dyœr-dyi,
(Hung. leader)	ôl'-bêrt	ol'-behrt
Szepesh (Cz.)	See <i>Spiš</i> .	
Szerencs (Hung.)	sê'-rêncsh	seh'-rench
Szigeti, Joseph	Eng. sí-gêt'-ĭ	si-get'-i
(Hung. violinist)	Hung. sí'-gê-tĭ	si'-geh-ti
Szigetvár (Hung.)	sĭ'-gêt-văr	si'-get-vahr
Szkwa (Pol., riv.)	shkvă'	shkvah'
Russian spelling <i>Shkva</i> .		
Szolnok (Hung.)	sôl'-nôk	sol'-nok
Szombathely (Hung.)	sôm'-băt-hă or -hě(y)	som'-baht-hay
Szopienice (Pol.)	shô-pyě-ně'-tsě	sho-pyeh-nee'-tseh
Szydłowiec (Pol.)	shĭ-dlô'-vyěts	shi-dlo'-vyets
Russian <i>Shidlovets</i> , shĭ-dlô'-vĕts [shi-dlo'-vets].		
Tabanovci (Yugosl.)	tă'-bă'-nôv-tsi	tah'-bah'-nov-tsi
Tabar (Oc.)	tă-băr'	tah-bahr'
Tabarca (Tun.)	tă-băr'-kă	tah-bahr'-kah
The accent of the ancient <i>Thabraca</i> would fall on the first syllable.		
Taber, John	tă'-bər	tay'-buhr
(U.S. representative)		
Tabiteuea (Oc.)	tă'-bê-tě'-ôô-ě'-ă	tah'-bee-teh'-oo-eh'-ah
Tabor (Cz.)	tă'-bôr	tah'-bor
Tabriz (Iran)	tă-brêz'	tah-breez'
Tacloban (P.I.)	tă-klô'-băn	tah-klo'-bahn

Tadjerouine (Tun.)	tā-jēr-wēn'	tah-jehr-ween'
Tafaraoui (Alg.)	tā-fā-rā'-wē	tah-fah-rah'-wee
Tagalog (P.I.)	tā-gā'-lōg	tah-gah'-log
Also <i>Tagal</i> , tā-gāl' [tah-gahl'].		
Taganrog (Rus.)	tā-gān-rōk'	tah-gahn-rok'
Tagbilaran (P.I.)	tāg-bē-lā'-rān	tahg-bee-lah'-rahn
Tagiura (Libya)	tā-jōō'-rā	tah-joo'-rah
Tagus (Port., Sp., riv.)	<i>Eng.</i> tā'-gēs	tay'-guhs
Portuguese <i>Tejo</i> , tē'-zhōō [teh'-zhu]. Spanish <i>Tajo</i> , tā'-hō [tah'-ho].		
Tah-ch'êng (Ch., Sinkiang)	tā-chŭng	tah-chuhng
Also spelled <i>T'a-ch'eng</i> . Also called <i>Chuguchak</i> , q.v.		
Ta-hei-ho (Manchu.)	dā-hā-hŭ	dah-hay-huh
Tahiti (Oc.)	tā-hē'-tē or tī'-tē	tah-hee'-tee tai'-tee

The former is the older pronunciation, but by 1903, according to Prof. Henry E. Crampton, the accent had shifted to the first syllable in the natives' pronunciation, the intervocalic *h* had weakened, and the word in effect became dissyllabic with a very long first syllable. The name of Chief *Opuhara* changed in the same way from ô-pōō-hā'-rā [o-poo'-hah'-rah] to ô-pōō'-hā-rā [o-poo'-hah-rah] or ô-pōō'-rā [o-poo'-rah]. The great King *Pomare*, once called pō-mā'-rē [po-mah'-reh] was referred to as pō'-mā-rē [po'-mah-reh]. Such shifting of accent in native speech may account for the contradictory information we receive, as for instance, in the case of *Rabaul* and *Tarawa*. And it is always well to remember that in most languages of the world, including the Austronesian, the stress accent of English is quite out of place. For one thing it is much too heavy. Usually what we would consider a level stressing of all the vowels approaches a native pronunciation more closely than undue emphasis upon any one of them. Still over the American radio we must speak American English! Of the two pronunciations of *Tahiti*, the older, stressed on the second syllable, is probably what most of our listeners expect to hear. When our soldiers and sailors return from the South Seas, they may change the standard.

Tai Chi-t'ao (Ch. leader)	dī jē-tou	dai jee-tau
Tai-chow (Ch., Chekiang)	<i>Eng.</i> tī-chou <i>Ch.</i> tī-jō	tai-chau tai-joh
Tai Hang Shan or Tai Hang Mts. (Ch., Shansi, Hopei, Honan)	tī-hāng	tai-hahng
T'ai-ho-k'ū (Formosa)	<i>Eng.</i> tī-hō'-kōō <i>Ch.</i> tī-hŭ-kōō	tai-hoh'-koo tai-huh-koo

Chinese *T'ai-p'eh*, tī-pě [tai-peh].

T'ai-hŭ (Ch., Kiangsi)	tī-hŭ	tai-huh
Taikkya (Burma)	tik'-chē'	taik'-chee'
Taikyū (Korea)	tī-kū	taikyoo
Tainaron (Gr., cape)	tě'-nā-rô(n)	teh'-nah-ro(n)

Also called *Kawo Matapas*, kă'-vô mǎ-tǎ-pās' [kah'-vo mah-tah-pahs'].

Taira (Jap.)	tī-rā	tai-rah
T'ai-p'eh (Formosa)	See <i>T'ai-ho-k'u</i> .	
Taishet (Rus.)	tī-shět'	tai-shet'
Taitsy (Rus.)	tī'-tsī	tai'-tsi
T'ai-wan (isl.)	See <i>Formosa</i> .	
T'ai-yüan (Ch., Shansi)	tī-yüān	tai-yü-ahn

Also called *Yang-ch'ü*, q.v.

Tajo (Port., Sp., riv.)	See <i>Tagus</i> .	
Tak (Thai)	tāk'	tahk'
Taka (Oc.)	tă'-kā	tah'-kah
Takil (Rus.)	tă-kēl'	tah-keel'
Takrouna (Tun.)	tāk-rōō'-nā	tahk-roo'-nah
Takuapa (Thai)	tŭ'-kwā-pā'	tuh'-kwah-pah'
Talasea (Oc.)	tă-lā-sě'-ā	tah-lah-seh'-ah
Talaud (NEI)	tă'-lout	tah'-laut

Also called *Talaur*, tă-lour' [tah-laur'].

Talbot (Austral., cape)	tôl'-bêt	tol'-buht
Taldom (Rus.)	tăl-dôm'	tahl-dom'
Ta-li (Ch., Shansi, Yunnan)	dă-lě	dah-lee

Ta-lien(-wan) (Manchu.)	dă-lyě(-wān)	dah-lyen(-wahn)
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Also called *Dairen*, q.v.

Talkeetna (Alaska)	tăl'-kēt'-nə	tal'-keet'-nuh
Talle, Henry O. (U.S. representative)	tă'-lē	tah'-lee

Tallinn (Est.)	tăl'-lĭn	tahl'-lin
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Russian *Revel*, q.v.

Talovaya (Rus.)	tă-lō-vă'-yā	tah-lo-vah'-yah
Talsi (Latvia)	tăl'-sē	tahl'-see

Russian *Talsen*, tăl(y)'-sĕn [tahl(y)'-sen].

Taman (Rus., pen.)	tă-mān'(y)	tah-mahn'(y)
Tamatam (Oc.)	tă'-mā-tām	tah'-mah-tahm

Also called *Pulap*, q.v.

Tamatave (Madag.)	tă-mā-tāv'	tah-mah-tahv'
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If this name stays in the news, it will become tām'-ə-tāv' [tam'-uh-tayv'].

Tamboy (Rus.)	tām-bôf'	tahm-bof'
Tambu (Oc., mt.)	tām'-bōō	tahm'-boo

Tamezred (Tun.)	tă-měz-rěd'	tah-mez-red'
Tamil (India)	tăm'-il	tam'-il
Tamiš (Balkan riv.)	S.-C. tă'-mish	tah'-mish
Rumanian <i>Timișul</i> , q.v.		
Tampere (Fin.)	tăm'-pě-rě	tahm'-peh-reh
Swedish <i>Tammerfors</i> , tăm'-mər-fōrs' [tahm'-muhr-fors'].		
Tampico (Mex.)	Eng. tăm-pě'-kō	tam-pee'-koh
	Sp. tăm-pě'-kō	tahm-pee'-ko

The English pronunciation is so well established that it should be preferred in English reports.

Tamsalu (Est.)	tăm'-să-lōō	tahm'-sah-loo
Tana (Nor.)	tă'-nă	tah'-nah
Tanabuli (Oc.)	tă-nă-bōō'-lē	tah-nah-boo'-lee
Tanambogo (Oc.)	tă-nām-bō'-gô	tah-nahm-bo'-go
Tanana (Alaska)	tăn'-ə-nō	tan'-uh-no
Tananarive (Madag.)	tă-nă-nă-rěv'	tah-nah-nah-reev'
Țândăre (Rum.)	tsən-də-ră'	tsuhn-duh-ray'
Tandjoeng Selor (NEI)	tăn'-jōōng sě'-lôr	tahn'-jung seh'-lor
Tanga (Oc.)	tăng'-ă	tahng'-ah
Tangerang (NEI)	tăng-ə-răng'	tahng-uh-rahng'
Tangier (Sp. Mor.)	tăn'-jir'	tan'-jihr'
Tangkoebang Prahoe (NEI)	tăng'-kōō-băng pră'-ōō	tahng'-koo-bahng prah'-oo
Tangoucha (Tun.)	tăn-gōō'-shă	tahn-goo'-shah
Also called <i>Djebel Tangouch</i> , q.v.		
Tang-shan (Ch., Kiangsu)	dăng-shăn	dahng-shahn
Tang-yang (Ch., Hupeh)	dăng-yăng	dahng-yahng
Tanimbar (NEI)	tă-nim'-băr	tah-nim'-bahr
Also spelled <i>Tenimbar</i> , q.v.		
Tanjong Pandan (NEI)	tăn-jōōng păn'-dăn	tahn-jong pahn'-dahn
Tanjong Priok (NEI)	tăn-jōōng prě'-ōk	tahn'-jong pree'-ok
Tanner, Väinö A. (Fin. leader)	tăn'-něr, vi'-nû	tahn'-nehr, vai'-nœ
Tannu Tuva (Rus. protec.)	tăn'-nōō tōō-vă'	tahn'-nu tu-vah'
Tanta (Egypt)	tăn'-tă	tahn'-tah
Taongi (Oc.)	tă-ōng'-ē	tah-ong'-ee
Also called <i>Pokaakku</i> , q.v.		
Taormina (Sicily)	tă'-ōr-mě'-nă	tah'-or-mee'-nah
Tap (Rus., lake)	tăp'	tahp'
Tapa (Est.)	tă'-pă	tah'-pah
Russian <i>Taps</i> , q.v.		
Tapoly (Cz., Hung., riv.)	See <i>Topl'a</i> .	

Taps (Est.)	<i>Rus.</i> täps'	tahps'
Estonian <i>Tapa</i> , q.v.		
Taptugara (Rus.)	täp-tōō-gä'-rā	tahp-too-gah'-rah
Tapuaemanu (Oc.)	tā-pōō-ā-ě-mā'-nōō	tah-poo-ah-eh-mah'- noo
Taqa, el (Egypt)	tä'-kā, ət	tah'-kah, et
Tarakan (NEI)	tä-rā-kān'	tah-rah-kahn'
Taranto (It.)	tä'-rān-tō	tah'-rahn-to
Classical <i>Tarentum</i> , tä-rēn'-tōōm [tah-ren'-tum].		
Tarawa (Oc.)	<i>Eng.</i> tä-rā'-wā	tah-rah'-wah
	<i>native</i> tä-rā-wā'	tah-rah-wah'
	<i>or</i> tä'-rā-wā'	tah'-rah-wah'

For the native pronunciation the Royal Geographical Society places an accent on the last syllable and the U.S. Board on Geographical names follows suit. Former Senator Hiram Bingham in a letter to the New York Times, November 28, says that while his father was missionary to the islands the accent was on the first syllable. Lippincott's New Gazetteer places a secondary accent on the first syllable and a primary accent on the last syllable. It remains to be seen whether the recent Englishing with accent on the second syllable is the form that will persist in the English-speaking world. See the remarks at *Tahiti*. Note also that *Kanaka* may be accented on the first or on the second syllable.

Tarbes (Fr.)	tärb'	tahrb'
Tarcoola (Austral.)	tär-kōō'-lə	tahr-koo'-luh
Tarentum (It.)	tä-rēn'-tōōm	tah-ren'-tum
Italian <i>Taranto</i> , tä'-rān-tō [tah'-rahn-to].		
Târgoviște (Rum.)	tûr'-gô-vësh'-tě	tuhr'-go-veesh'-teh
Târgul Jiu (Rum.)	tûr'-gööl zhě'-dō	tuhr'-gul-zhee'-u

Târgu and *Târgul* are variants, the *-l* being the article.

Târgul Mureș (Rum.)	tûr'-gööl mōō'-rësh	tuhr'-gul mu'-resh
Hungarian <i>Marosvásárhely</i> , mō'-rôsh-vä'-shär-hä [mo'-rosh-vah'-shahr-hay].		

Târgul Ocna (Rum.)	tûr'-gööl ôk'-nä	tuhr'-gul ok'-nah
Târgul Săcuesc (Rum.)	tûr'-gööl sə-kwěsk'	tuhr'-gul suh-kwesk'
Tarhuna (Libya)	tär-hōō'-nä	tahr-hoo'-nah
Tarifa (Sp.)	tä-rē'-fä	tah-ree'-fah
Tarn (Fr., riv.)	tärn'	tahrn'
Tarnobrzeg (Pol.)	tär-nôb'-zhěk	tahr-nob'-zhék
Tarnopol (Pol.)	<i>Pol.</i> tär-nô'-pôl	tahr-no'-pol
	<i>Rus.</i> tär'-nô-pôl(y)	tahr'-no-pol(y)
Tarnów (Pol.)	tär'-nôóf	tahr'-nuf

Tarnowitz (Pol.) See *Tarnowskie Góry*.

Tarnowskie Góry (Pol.) tär-nóf'-skyě tahr-nof'-skye gu'-ri
 gōō'-rī

German *Tarnowitz*, tär'-nô-vīts [tahr'-no-vits].

Taroa (Oc.) tär-rô'-ä tah-ro'-ah
 Tarquinia (It.) tär-kwé'-nyä tahr-kwee'-nyah
 Tarragona (Sp.) tär-rä-gô'-nä tah-rah-go'-nah
 Tartu (Est.) tär'-tōō tahr'-too

Russian *Jurjev*, q.v., or *Yurev*. German *Dorpat*, q.v.

Tashkent (Rus.) tash-kěnt' tahsh-kent'
 Tasman Sea (Austral.) táz'-mən taz'-muhn
 Tasmania (Austral.) táz-mā'-nī-ə taz-may'-ni-uh
 Tătărăști (Rum.) tē-tē-rūsht' tuh-tuh-ruhsht'

Also called *Tärtar Bunar*, tē-tär' bōō-när' [tuh-tahr' bu-nahr'].

Tatar Pazardzhik (Bulg.) tã-tär' pã-zär-jěk' tah-tahr' pah-zahr-
 jeek'

Tatarski (Rus., strait) tã-tär'-skī tah-tahr'-ski
 Tatau (Oc.) tã-tou' tah-tau'
 Tatoi (Gr.) tã-toi' tah-toi'
 Tatra, High (Cz., Pol., Eng. tã'-trã, hī' tah'-trah, hai'
 mts.)

Tatsinskaya (Rus.) tã-tsin'-skã-yã tah-tsin'-skah-yah
 Ta-t'ung (Ch., Chinghai, dã-tōōng dah-tung
 Shansi)

Ta-tung-kow (Manchu.) Eng. tã-tōōng-kou tah-tung-kau
 Ch. dã-dōōng-gō dah-dung-goh
 Taungbaw (Burma) tounge'-bô' taung'-baw'
 Taungdwingyi (Burma) tounge-dwīn-jě' taung-dwin-jee'
 Taunggyi (Burma) tounge'-jě' taung'-jee'
 Taungup (Burma) tounge'-ōōp' taung'-up'
 Tauragė (Lith.) tou-rã-gã' tau-rah-gay'

German *Taurogen*, tou-rôg'-ən [tau-rog'-uhn].

Taurogen (Lith.) See *Tauragė*, q.v.

Taus (Cz.) See *Domažlice*.

Tauu (Oc.) tou'-ōō tau'-oo
 Tavanatangir (Oc.) tã-vã-nã-tãng'-ěr tah-vah-nah-tahng'-
 eer

Tavolzhanka (Rus.) tã-völ-zhãn'-kã tah-vol-zhahn'-kah
 Tavoularis, G. (Gr. tã-vōō-lã'-rēs tah-voo-lah'-rees
 collab.)

Tavoy (Burma) tē-voi' tuh-voi'
 Tawi Tawi (P.I.) tã'-wē tã'-wē tah'-wee tah'-wee
 Tawngpeng (Burma) tōng'-pěng' tawng'-peng'
 Tayabas (P.I.) tã-yã'-bäs tah-yah'-bahs

Taygetos (Gr., mt.)	ti'-yě-tòs	tai'-yeh-tos
Ta-yü (Ch., Kiangsi)	dā-yü	dah-yü
Tazov (Rus.)	tǎ'-zǒf	tah'-zof
Tbilisi (Rus.) See <i>Tiflis</i> .		
Tchad (Afr., lake)	chǎd'	chad'
Tczew (Pol.)	tchěf'	techef'
German <i>Dirschau</i> , dīr'-shou [dihr'-shau].		
T'ê-an (Ch., Kiangsi)	tü-än	tuh-ahn
Tebessa (Alg.)	Eng. tě-běs'-ə Fr. tě-bě-sǎ'	teh-bes'-uh teh-beh-sah'
Teboulba (Tun.)	tə-bōōl'-bǎ	tuh-bool'-bah
Tebourba (Tun.)	tə-bōōr'-bǎ	tuh-boor'-bah
Teboursouk (Tun.)	tə-bōōr-sōōk'	tuh-boor-sook'
Techa (Libya)	tě'-kā	teh'-kah
Tê-ch'ing (Ch., Chekiang)	dǔ-chǐng	duh-ching
Tecuci (Rum.)	tě-kōōch'	teh-kuch'
Tegal (NEI)	tě-gǎl'	teh-gahl'
Tegelen (Neth.)	tǎ'-k(h)ə-lən	tay'-k(h)uh-luhn
Tehran or Teheran (Iran)	Per. tě-hrǎn' Eng. tě-ə-rǎn' or -rǎn' or tǐ-ə-rǎn' or -rǎn'	teh-hrahn' teh-uh-rah'n' or -ran' ti-uh-ran' or -rahn'
T'ê-hsing (Ch., Kiangsi)	tü-shǐng	tuh-shing
Tejo (Port., Sp., riv.)	See <i>Tagus</i> .	
Tekija (Yugosl.)	tě'-kǐ-yǎ	teh'-ki-yah
Tekirdağ (Turk.)	tě-kēr'-dǎ	teh-keer'-dah
Greek <i>Rodosto</i> , q.v.		
Telechany (Pol.)	tě-lě-hǎ'-nǐ	teh-leh-hah'-ni
Russian spelling <i>Telekhani</i> .		
Telemark (Nor.)	těl'-ə-mǎrk	tel'-uh-mahrk
Telenesti (Rum.)	tě-lě-něsht'	teh-leh-nesht'
Teleorman (Rum.)	tě'-lyôr-mǎn'	teh'-lyor-mahn'
Tell el Eisa (Egypt)	těl' ǎl ā-ē'-sǎ	tel' el ah-ee'-sah
Tell el Makh Kkad (Egypt)	těl' ǎl māk' kǎd'	tel' el mahk' kahd'
Teleok-betoeng or Telok-betong (NEI)	tə-lōōk'-bě-tōōng' or tə-lōk'-bě-tōng'	tuh-look'-beh-tung' tuh-lok'-beh-tong'
Telschi (Lith.)	See <i>Telšiai</i> .	
Telšiai (Lith.)	těl'-shyǐ'	tel-shyai'
Russian <i>Telschi</i> , těl'(y)-shǐ [tel'(y)-shi].		
Temerin (Yugosl.)	tě'-mě-rín	teh'-meh-rin
Temerza (Tun.)	tě-měr'-zǎ	teh-mehr'-zah
Temes (Balkan riv.)	See <i>Timişul</i> .	

Temesvár (Rum.)	<i>Hung.</i> tĕ'-mĕsh-vār	teh'-mesh-vahr
Rumanian <i>Timișoara</i> , q.v.		
Temišvar (Rum.)	See <i>Timișoara</i> .	
Temnac (Alaska, Attu)	tĕm'-nāk'	tem'-nak'
Temnić (Yugosl.)	tĕm'-ničh	tem'-nich
Tempelhof (Ger., Berlin)	tĕm'-pĕl-hōf	tem'-puhl-hohf
Temryuk (Rus.)	tĕm-rūk'	tem-ryook'
Temryukski Zaliv (Rus.)	tĕm-rūk'-skī zā-lĕf'	tem-ryook'-ski zah-leef'
Temštica (Yugosl.)	tĕm'-shtĭ-tšā	tem'-shti-tsah
Tenaru (Oc., riv.)	tĕ-nā'-rōō	teh-nah'-roo
Tendanye (New Guinea)	tĕn-dān'-yĕ	ten-dahn'-yeh
T'êng-ch'ung (Ch., Yunnan)	tŭng-chōōng	tuhng-chung
Also called <i>T'eng-yüeh</i> , q.v., and <i>Momein</i> , q.v.		
Tengeder (Libya)	tĕn-jĕ-dĕr'	ten-jeh-dehr'
T'êng-yüeh (Ch., Yunnan)	tŭng-yüĕ	tuhng-yü-eh
Also called <i>T'eng-ch'ung</i> , q.v., and <i>Momein</i> , q.v.		
Tenimbar (NEI)	tĕ-nīm'-bār	teh-nim'-bahr
Also spelled <i>Tanimbar</i> , q.v.		
Tenos (Gr., isl.)	tĕ'-nô(s)	tee'-no(s)
Tepelena (Alb.)	See <i>Tepelenë</i> .	
Tepelenë (Alb.)	tĕ-pĕ-lĕ'-nə	teh-peh-leh'-nuh
Teplice Šanov (Cz.)	tĕ'-plĭ-tsĕ shā'-nôf	teh'-pli-tseh shah'-nof
Teplo Pristanište (Yugosl.)	tĕ'-plô prĕ'-stā-nĭ-shtĕ	teh'-plo pree'-stah-ni-shteh
Teramo (It.)	tĕ'-rā-mô	teh'-rah-mo
Terbuf (Alb., lake)	<i>Eng.</i> tûr'-bōōf	tuhr'-boof
Albanian <i>Knetë e Tërbufit</i> .		
Terceira (Azores)	tĕr-sā'-rə	tehr-say'-ruh
Teregova (Rum.)	tĕ-rĕ-gô'-vā	teh-reh-go'-vah
Terek (Rus., riv.)	tĕ'-rĕk	teh'-rek
Teresina (Brazil)	tĕ-rĭ-zĕ'-nə	teh-ri-zee'-nuh
Terezin (Cz.)	tĕ'-rĕ-zĭn	teh'-reh-zin
Terespol (Pol.)	tĕ-rĕ'-spôl	teh-reh'-spol
Tergnier (Fr.)	tĕr-nyĕ'	tehr-nyeh'
Terijoki (Fin.)	tĕ'-rĕ-yô-kĕ	teh'-ree-yo-kee
Terkoz (Turk., lagoon)	tĕr'-kôz'	tehr'-koz'
Termini Imerese (Sicily)	tĕr'-mĕ-nĕ ĕ-mĕ-rĕ'-zĕ	tehr'-mee-nee ee-meh-reh'-zeh
Termoli (It.)	tĕr'-mô-lĕ	tehr'-mo-lee
Ternate (NEI)	tĕr-nā'-tĕ	tehr-nah'-teh

Terneuzen (Neth.)	tər-nû'-zən	tuhr-nœ'-zuhn
Ter Poorten, Hein (Du. leader)	tər pōr'-tən, hīn'	tuhr pohr'-tuhn, hain'
Terpsithea (Gr.)	těr-psē-thě'-ā	tehr-psee-theh'-ah
Terracina (It.)	těr-rā-chē'-nā	tehr-rah-chee'-nah
Terralba (Sard.)	těr-rāl'-bā	tehr-rah'-bah
Terranova (It.)	těr-rā-nô'-vā	tehr-rah-no'-vah
Terravecchia (It.)	těr-rā-věk'-kyā	tehr-rah-vek'-kyah
Terschelling (Neth., isl.)	tər-sk(h)ěl'-īng	tuhr-sk(h)el'-ing
Teruel (Sp.)	těr-wěl'	tehr-wel'
Tešanj (Yugosl.)	tě'-shān(y)	teh'-shahn(y)
Teschen (Cz., Pol.)	Ger. těsh'-ən	tesh'-uhn

Czech *Těšin*, q.v., Polish *Cieszyn*, q.v.

Tešica (Yugosl.)	tě'-shī-tsā	teh'-shi-tsah
Těšin (Cz., Pol.)	Cz. tyě'-shēn	tyeh'-sheen

German *Teschen*, q.v.

Tessel (Neth., isl.)	těs'-əl	tes'-uhl
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For another spelling and an English pronunciation, see *Texel*.

Testour (Tun.)	těs-tōōr'	tes-toor'
Teterev (Rus., riv.)	tě'-tě-rěf	teh'-teh-ref
Teteven (Bulg.)	tě'-tě-věn(y)	teh'-teh-ven(y)
Tetipari (Oc.)	tě-tě-pā'-rē	teh-tee-pah'-ree
Tetschen (Cz.)	Ger. tět'-shən	tet'-shuhn

Czech *Děčín*, q.v.

Tetyukhi (Rus.)	tě-tū'-hī	teh-tyoo'-hi
Tevai (Oc.)	tě-vī'	teh-vai'
Tevere (It., riv.)	tě'-vě-rě	teh'-veh-reh

English *Tiber*, tī'-bər [tai'-buhr], should be preferred in an English context.

Texel (Neth., isl.)	Eng. těk'-səl	tek'-suhl
	Du. tēs'-əl	tes'-uhl

Also spelled *Tessel*, q.v.

Thai or Siam	tī' or sī-ām'	tai' or sai-am'
Thakhek (Indo-Ch.)	tā-kěk'	tah-kek'
Thala (Tun.)	tā'-lā	tah'-lah
Thalia	given name thāl'-yē	thayl'-yuh
	Muse thē-lī'-ē	thuh-lai'-uh
Thanbyuzayat (Burma)	thən-bū-zē-yūt'	thuhn-byoo-zuh-yuht'

Meaning *corrugated-iron rest-house*. In contrast is *Shwedaung*, q.v., meaning *golden peacock*.

Thanh-hoa (Indo-Ch.)	tān(y)-whā'	tahn(y)-whah'
Thar (India, desert)	tār' or tūr'	tahr' or tuhr'
Thargominda (Austral.)	thār'-gō-mīn'-dē	thahr'-goh-min'-duh

Tharnes (Alb., pass)	<i>Eng.</i> thār'-nēs	thahr'-nes
Tharrawaddy (Burma)	thă-rə-wōd'-i	tha-ruh-wod'-i
Thasos (Gr., isl.)	thă'-sô(s)	thah'-so(s)
Thaton (Burma)	thə-tōn'	thuh-tohn'
Thayetkon (Burma)	thə-yēt'-kōn'	thuh-yet'-kohn'
Thayetmyo (Burma)	thə-yēt'-myō'	thuh-yet'-myoh'
Thazi (Burma)	thă'-zē'	thah'-zee'
the before consonants	thə	thuh
before ū [yoo]	thə	thuh
before vowels	thī	thi

Avoid the overemphatic "thee." Compare the remarks on the indefinite article, *a*.

Thebes (Gr.)	thēbs'	theebs'
Greek <i>Thevai</i> , thē'-vē [thee'-veh].		
Theiss (Europ. riv.)	See <i>Tisza</i> .	
Thelepte (Tun.)	tě-lěp'-tě	teh-lep'-teh
Theodore (Alaska, Attu)	thē'-ō-dōr	thee'-oh-dohr
Russian <i>Feodor</i> .		
Theodoroi, Agioi (Crete)	thě-ō'-thō-rē, ī'-yē	tehh-o'-tho-ree, ai'-yee

Also called *Thodoroi*, thō'-thō-rē [tho'-tho-ree].

Theodoros, Agios (Crete, isl.)	thě-ō'-thō-rōs, ī'-yōs	tehh-o'-tho-ros, ai'-yos
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Also called *Thodorou*, thō-thō-rōō' [tho-tho-roo'].

Theofanides, Stavros (Gr. leader)	thě-ō-fā-nē'-thēs, stā'-vrōs	tehh-o-fah-nee'-thees, stah'-vros
Theophilou (Crete, point)	thě-ō-fē'-lōō	tehh-o-fee'-loo
Thera (Gr., isl.)	thē'-rā	thee'-rah

Also called *Santorini*, sän-dō-rē'-nē [sahn-do-ree'-nee].

Thermaic Gulf (Gr.)	<i>Eng.</i> thər-mā'-īk	thuhr-may'-ik
Greek <i>Thermaikos Kolpos</i> , thēr-mā-ē-kōs' kōl'-pōs [thehr-mah-ee-kos' kol'-pos].		

Thessalonike (Gr.)	thě-sā-lō-nē'-kē	tehh-sah-lo-nee'-kee
Usually called <i>Saloniki</i> , q.v., or <i>Salonica</i> .		

Thessaly (Gr.)	<i>Eng.</i> thēs'-ə-lī	thes'-uh-li
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Greek *Thessalia*, thě-sā-lē'-ā [tehh-sah-lee'-ah].

Thevai (Gr.)	See <i>Thebes</i> .
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Thibar (Tun.)	tē-bār'	tee-behr'
Thibica (Tun.)	tē'-bē-kā	tee-bee-kah
Thielt (Belg.)	tēlt'	teelt'
Thienen (Belg.)	<i>Flem.</i> tē'-nən	tee'-nuhn

French *Tirlemont*, tēr-lə-mōN' [teer-luh-moN'].

Thiessen, Fritz (Ger. leader)	tēs'-ən	tees'-uhh
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Thiganousa (Gr., isl.)	thē-gā-nōō'-sā	thee-gah-noo'-sah
Also called <i>Venetiko</i> , vē-ně'-tē-kō [veh-neh'-tee-kō].		
Thisted (Den.)	tē'-stēth	tee'-steth
Thodoroi (Crete)	See <i>Theodoroi</i> .	
Thodorou (Crete, isl.)	See <i>Theodoros</i> .	
Tholen (Neth., isl.)	tō'-lən	toh'-luhn
Thonon (Fr.)	tô-nôn'	to-noN'
Thorn (Pol.)	See <i>Toruń</i> .	
Thorshavn (Den.)	tôrs-houn'	tors-haun'
Thourout (Belg.)	Fr. tōō-rōō'	too-roo'
Flemish <i>Torhout</i> , q.v.		
Thrace (Gr.)	Eng. thrās'	thrays'
Greek <i>Thrake</i> , thrā'-kē [thrah'-kee].		
Thuringen or	tū'-rīng-ən	tū'-ring-uhn
Thüringen (Ger.)		
English <i>Thuringia</i> , thū-rīn'-jə [thyoo-rin'-juh].		
Tiangzup (Burma)	tyäng-zōōp'	tyahng-zup'
Tiaret (Alg.)	tyä-rě'	tyah-reh'
Tiber (It., riv.)	Eng. tī'-bər	tai'-buhr
Italian <i>Tevere</i> , q.v.		
Tibet (Ch. dependency)	Eng. tī-bět'	ti-bet'
Chinese <i>Hsi-ts'ang</i> , shē-tsāng [shee-tsahng] or Si-ts'ang, q.v.		
Ticino (It., riv.)	tē-chē'-nō	tee-chee'-no
Tiel (Neth.)	tēl'	teel'
Tien-pai (Ch., Kwangtung)	dyēn-bī	dyen-bai
Also called <i>Tinpak</i> , q.v.		
T'ien-shui (Ch., Kansu)	tyēn-shwā	tyen-shway
Tientsin (Ch., Hopeh)	Eng. tīn-tsīn	tin-tsin
Chinese <i>T'ien-chin</i> , tyēn-jīn [tyen-jin].		
Tiflis (Rus.)	Eng. tīf'-līs	tif'-lis
	Rus. tīf-lēs'	tif-lees'
Georgian <i>Tbilisi</i> , tbī-lē-sē' [tbi-lee-see'].		
Tighina (Rum.)	tē-gē'-nā	tee-gee'-nah
Russian and German <i>Bender</i> , bēn'-dər [ben'-duhr].		
Tiglione (It.)	tē-lyō'-nē	tee-lyo'-neh
Ti-hwa (Ch., Sinkiang)	dē-whā	dee-whah
Also called <i>Urumchi</i> , q.v.		
Tijesno (Yugosl.)	tē'-yě'-snō	tee'-yeh'-sno
Tikhoretsk (Rus.)	tī-hō-rětsk'	ti-ho-retsk'
Tikhvin (Rus.)	tēk(h)('-vīn	teek(h)('-vin
Tikopia (Oc.)	tē-kō-pē'-ā	tee-ko-pee'-ah
Tikotsin (Pol.)	See <i>Tykocin</i> .	
Tikveš (Yugosl.)	tēk'-vēsh	teek'-vesh

Tilburg (Neth.)	tīl'-bûrk(h)	tīl'-boerk(h)
Tilos (Dodec.)	tē'-lô(s)	tee'-lo(s)
Italian <i>Piscopi</i> , q.v.		
Tilsit (Ger.)	tīl'-zīt	tīl'-zit
Tim (Rus.)	tēm'	teem'
Timashevskaya (Rus.)	tī-mā'-shēf-skā-yā	ti-mah'-shef-skah-yah
Timbaki (Crete)	tēm-bā'-kē	teem-bah'-kee
Time (Rus.)	tē'-mē	tee'-meh
Timika (Oc.)	tē-mē'-kā	tee-mee'-kah
Timișoara (Rum.)	tē-mē-shwā'-rā	tee-mee-shwah'-rah
Hungarian <i>Temesvár</i> , q.v. Serb-Croat <i>Temišvar</i> , tē'-mē-shvār [teh'-mee-shvahr].		
Timișul (Balkan riv.)	Rum. tē'-mē-shōōl	tee'-mee-shul
Serb-Croat <i>Tamiš</i> , q.v. Hungarian <i>Temes</i> , tē'-mēsh [teh'-mesh].		
Timor (NEI and Port. col.)	tē'-môr	tee'-mor
A recommendation that the principal accent be placed on the last syllable appears to be not well founded.		
Timoshenko, Semyon (Rus. marshal)	tē-mō-shēn'-kō, sēm-yôn'	tee-mo-shen'-ko, sem-yon'
Tinakula (Oc.)	tē-nā-kōō'-lā	tee-nah-koo'-lah
Tindja (Tun.)	tīn'-jä	tin'-jah
Tine (Tun., riv.)	tēn'	teen'
Ting-hai (Ch., Chekiang)	dīng-hī	ding-hai
Ting-nan (Ch., Kiangsi)	dīng-nān	ding-nahn
Tinian (Oc.)	tē-nē-ān'	tee-nee-ahn'
Tinn (Nor.)	tīn'	tin'
Tinnoset (Nor.)	tīn'-ō-sē	tin'-oh-suh
Tinpak (Ch., Kwantung)	Eng. tīn-pāk	tin-pak
Chinese <i>Tien-pai</i> , q.v.		
Tioucha (Tun.)	tē-ū'-shā	tee-yoo'-shah
Tirana (Alb.)	See <i>Tiranë</i> .	
Tiranë (Alb.)	tē-rā'-nē	tee-rah'-nuh
Tiraspol (Rus.)	tī-rās'-pōl(y)	ti-rah's'-pol(y)
Tiriolo (It.)	tē-ryō'-lō	tee-ryo'-lo
Tirlemont (Belg.)	See <i>Thienen</i> .	
Tirnovo (Bulg.)	See <i>Trnovo</i> .	
Tirol (Austria)	Eng. tīr'-ōl Ger. tē-rōl'	tīhr'-ol tee-rohl'
Tisa (Europ. riv.)	S.-C. tē'-sā	tee'-sah
Hungarian <i>Tisza</i> , q.v. German <i>Theiss</i> .		
Tishovtsi (Pol.)	See <i>Tyszowce</i> .	
Tisza (Europ. riv.)	Hung. tē'-sō	tee'-so
German <i>Theiss</i> , tīs' [tais']. Serbian <i>Tisa</i> , q.v.		

Titerno (It., riv.)	tē-tēr'-nô	tee-tehr'-no
Tito, Marshall	tē'-tō	tee'-toh
Nickname of Josip Brož, q.v.		
Tityron (Crete, pen., mt.)	See <i>Rodopou</i> .	
Tiulenev, I. V. (Rus. general)	tū-lē'-něf	tyoo-leh'-nef
Tivar (Yugosl.)	Alb. tē'-vār	tee'-vahr
Serb-Croat <i>Bar</i> , q.v.		
Tivoli (It.)	Eng. tiv'-ə-lī	tiv'-uh-li
	It. tē'-vô-lē	tee'-vo-lee
Tiznit (Mor.)	tīz'-nīt	tiz'-nit
Tjapoe or Tjapu (NEI)	chā-pōō'	chah-poo'
Tjiandjoer (NEI)	chyān'-jōōr	chyahn'-joor
Also spelled <i>Chianjur</i> , q.v.		
Tjilatjap (NEI)	chē-lā'-chāp	chee-lah'-chahp
Tmimi (Libya)	tmē'-mē	tmee'-mee
Toau (Oc.)	tô-ou'	to-au'
Tobi (Oc.)	tô'-bē	to'-bee
Also called <i>Tokobi</i> , tō-kô'-bē [to-ko'-bee].		
Tobolsk (Rus.)	tō-bôl(y)sk'	to-bol(y)sk'
Toboroi (Oc.)	tô'-bô-roi	to'-bo-roi
Tobruk (Libya)	tō'-brôök'	toh'-bruk'
Also spelled <i>Tobruch</i> and <i>Tobrukh</i> .		
Toburba (Tun.)	See <i>Tebourba</i> .	
Tochigi (Jap.)	tô-chē-gē	to-chee-gee
Todi (It.)	tô'-dē	to'-dee
Todmorden (Austral.)	tôd'-môr-den	tod'-mor-duhn
Toender (Den.)	tûn'-ær	tœn'-uhr
Toensberg (Nor.)	tûns'-bēr	tœns'-behr
Toenset (Nor.)	See <i>Tynset</i> .	
Toiokh (Ch.)	tô'-yôk(h)	to'-yok(h)
Tokaido (Jap.)	tô-kī-dô	to-kai-do
Tokaj (Hung.)	See <i>Tokay</i> .	
Tokay (Hung.)	Eng. tō-kā'	toh-kay'
	Hung. tō'-koi	to'-koi
Tokelau (Oc.)	tô-kē-lou'	to-keh-lau'
Tokmak (Rus.)	tök-māk'	tok-mahk'
Tokobi (Oc.)	See <i>Tobi</i> .	
Tokowinai (Oc., mt.)	tô-kô-wē'-nī	to-ko-wee'-nai
Tokio (Jap.)	Eng. tō'-kī-ō	toh'-ki-oh
	Jap. tō-kyô	to-kyo
Tolan, John H.	tō'-lən	toh'-luhn
(U.S. representative)		

Tolbukhin, Feodor (Rus. general)	töl-bōō'-hīn, fyô'-dör	tol-boo'-hin, fyo'-dor
Toledo (Sp., U.S.)	Eng. tə-lē'-dō Sp. tō-lē'-thō	tuh-lee'-doh to-leh'-tho
Toli-toli (NEI)	tō'-lē-tō'-lē	to'-lee-to'-lee
Tolovana (Alaska)	tō'-lə-vān'-ə	toh'-luh-van'-uh
Tolstoy, Aleksei (Rus. writer)	töl-stoi', ä-lëk-sā'	tol-stoi', ah-lek-say'
Tomaszów (Pol.)	tō-mä'-shōōf	to-mah'-shuf
Russian <i>Tomashov</i> , tō-mä'-shōf [to-mah'-shof].		
tomato	tə-mä'-tō or tə-mä'-tō	tuh-may'-toh tuh-mah'-toh

American dictionaries agree on this order. The first is without doubt the general American pronunciation. On a particular program, however, there may be a reason for preferring the pronunciation with the "broad ah." There is also an old-fashioned pronunciation, tə-măt'-ə [tuh-mat'-uh].

Tomor (Alb., mt.)	Eng. tō'-môr	to'-mor
Albanian <i>Mal i Tomorrit</i> ; locally <i>Çukat</i> , chōō'-kät [chōo'-kaht].		
Tomorrica (Alb.)	See <i>Tomorricë</i> .	
Tomorricë (Alb.)	tō-môr-rē'-tsə	to-mor-ree'-tsuh
Tomsk (Rus.)	tōmsk'	tomsk'
Tönder (Den.)	tūn'-ər	tœn'-uhr
Tonkin (Indo-Ch.)	tōn'-kīn'	ton'-kin'
English <i>Tonking</i> . Chinese <i>Tung-ching</i> , döōng-jǐng [dung-jing].		
Tonsaasen (Nor.)	tōōns'-ôs-ən	tuns'-os-uhn
Tönsberg (Nor.)	tūns'-bēr	tœns'-behr
Tönset (Nor.)	See <i>Tynset</i> .	
Toowoomba (Austral.)	tə-wōōm'-bə	tuh-woom'-buh
Topčider (Yugosl.)	tōp'-chī-dēr	top'-chi-dehr
Topl'a (Cz., Hung., riv.)	Cz. tō'-plyä	to'-plyah
Hungarian <i>Tapoly</i> , tä'-pól(y) [tah'-pol(y)].		
Toplica (Yugosl.)	tō'-plī-tsä	to'-pli-tsah
Toplou (Crete)	tō-plōō'	to-ploo'
Topola (Yugosl.)	tō'-pō-lä	to'-po-lah
Topoli (Rus.)	tō'-pō-lī	to'-po-li
Toponica (Yugosl.)	tō'-pō'-nī-tsä	to'-po'-ni-tsah
Torcola (Yugosl., isl.)	It. tōr'-kō-lä	tor'-ko-lah
Serb-Croat <i>Šćedro</i> , q.v.		
Torda (Rum.)	See <i>Turda</i> .	
Torfinnsbu (Nor.)	tōōr'-fīns-bōō	tur'-fins-boo
Torhout (Belg.)	Flem. tōr'-hout	tohr'-haut
French <i>Thourout</i> , q.v.		

Torino (It.)	tô-rē'-nô	to-ree'-no
English <i>Turin</i> , q.v.		
Torlonia (It.)	tôr-lô'-nyā	tor-lo'-nyah
tornadic	tôr-năd'-îk	tor-nad'-ik
Note the short <i>a</i> of the second syllable in contrast to the long <i>a</i> of <i>tornado</i> —tôr-nă'-dô [tor-nay'-doh].		
Tornio (Fin.)	tôr'-nē-ô	tor'-nee-o
Tornya (Rum.)	See <i>Turnu</i> .	
Torokina (Oc.)	tô-rô-kē'-nā	to-ro-kee'-nah
Törökszentmiklós	tû'-rûk-sënt'-mî-	tœ'-rœk-sent'-mi-
(Hung.)	klôsh	klosh
Torontál (Hung.)	tô'-rôn-tāl	to'-ron-tahl
Toropets (Rus.)	tô-rô'-pěts	to-ro'-pets
Torp, Oscar (Nor. leader)	tôrp'	torp'
Torre Annunziata (It.)	tôr'-rě ān-nōon'-	tor'-reh ahn-noon'-
	tsē-ă'-tă	tsee-ah'-tah
Torre Archirafi (Sicily)	tôr'-rě ār-kē-ră'-fē	tor'-reh ahr-kee-rah'-
		fee
Torrens (Austral.; lake, riv.)	tôr'-ənz	tor'-uhnz
Torres (Austral., strait)	tôr'-iz	tor'-iz
Torto, Fiume (Sicily)	tôr'-tô, fyôô'-mă	tor'-to, fyoo'-meh
Tortoriei (Sicily)	tôr-tô-rě'-chē	tor-to-ree'-chee
Toruń (Pol.)	tô'-rōon(y)	to'-run(y)
German <i>Thorn</i> , tôrn' [torn'].		
Torzhok (Rus.)	tôr-zhôk'	tor-zhok'
Tosk (Alb.)	Eng. tôsk'	tosk'
Southern Albanian. Albanian <i>Toskë</i> , tôs'-kə [tos'-kuh], and <i>Toska</i> .		
Tosno (Rus.)	tôs'-nô	tos'-no
Tougourt (Alg.)	Fr. tōô-gōôr'	too-goor'
Also called <i>Tug(g)urt</i> , q.v.		
Toujane (Tun.)	tōô-zhăn'	too-zhahn'
Toul (Fr.)	tōôl'	tool'
Toulon (Fr.)	tōô-lôN'	too-lôN'
Toulouse (Fr.)	tōô-lōoz'	too-looz'
Toum (Tun.)	tōôm'	toom'
Toungoo (Burma)	toung'-gōô'	taung'-goo'
	or toung'-ôô'	taung'-oo'
Tourane (Indo-Ch.)	tōô-răn' or tōô-răn'	too-ran' or too-rah'n'
Tourcoing (Fr.)	tōôr-kwăN'	toor-kwaN'
Tourloti (Crete)	tōôr-lô-tě'	toor-lo-tee'
Tournai (Belg.)	tōôr-ně'	toor-neh'
Tours (Fr.)	Eng. tōôrz'	toorz'
	Fr. tōôr'	toor'

The French pronunciation is common even in English contexts.

Towe, Harry L. (U.S. representative)	tō'-ē	toh'-ee
Tozeur (Tun.)	tô-zûr'	to-zcer'
Trabzon (Turk.)	trăb'-zôn'	trahb'-zon'
Also called <i>Trebizond</i> , q.v.		
Trafalgar (Sp., cape)	<i>Eng.</i> trə-făl'-gər <i>Sp.</i> tră-făl-găr'	truh-fal'-guhr trah-fahl-gahr'
Trakhoulas (Crete, point)	tră'-hōō-lās	trah'-hoo-lahs
Trakya (Turk.)	tră'-kyă'	trah'-kyah'
Trällebörg (Sw.)	träl'-ə-bôr'(y)	trel'-uh-bor'(y)
Trang (Thai)	träng'	trahng'
Tranquebar (India)	träng-kwī-bār'	trang-kwi-bahr'
Transvaal (U. of S. Afr.)	trăns-väl'	trans-vahl'
Transylvania (Rum.)	<i>Eng.</i> trăn'-sîl-vă'-nye	tran'-sil-vay'-nyuh
Trapani (Sicily)	tră'-pă-nē	trah'-pah-nee
Trasimeno (It., lake)	tră-sē-mě'-nô	trah-see-meh'-no
Trašte (Yugosl.)	tră'-shtë	trah'-shteh
Trastevere (It., Rome)	tră-stě'-vě-rě	trah-steh'-veh-reh
Trautenaue (Cz.)	See <i>Trutnov</i> .	
Travnička (Yugosl.)	trăv'-nich-kă	trahv'-nich-kah
Třebíč (Cz.)	trzhě'-běch	trzhch'-beech
Trebinje (Yugosl.)	trě'-bī-nyě	treh'-bi-nyeh
Trebisacce (It.)	trě-bē-săt'-chě	treh-bee-saht'-ch eh
Trebizond (Turk.)	<i>Eng.</i> trěb'-î-zönd'	treb'-i-zond'
Now officially <i>Trabzon</i> , q.v.		
Trebnje (Yugosl.)	trěb'-nyě	treb'-nyeh
Trecastagni (Sicily)	trě-kă-stă'-nyě	treh-kah-stah'-nyee
Tréguier (Fr.)	trě-gyě'	treh-gyeh'
Trembowla (Pol.)	trēm-bô'-vlă	trem-bo'-vlah
tremendous	See <i>grievous</i> .	
Tremiti (It., isls.)	trě'-mē-tē	treh'-mee-tee
Trenčín (Cz.)	trěn'-chēn	tren'-cheen
Trento (It.)	trěn'-tô	tren'-to
English <i>Trent</i> , trěnt' [trent'] .		
Trentola (It.)	trěn'-tô-lă	tren'-to-lah
Tre Pietre (It.)	trě' pyě'-trě	treh' pyeh'-treh
Tréport, le (Fr.)	trě-pôr', lə	treh-por', luh
Tretten (Nor.)	trět'n	tret'n
Treungen (Nor.)	tră'-dōng-ən	tray'-ung-uhn
Trèves (Ger.)	<i>Fr.</i> trěv'	trev'
German <i>Trier</i> , q.v.		
Trgoviški Timok (Yugosl.)	tər'-gô-vîsh-kî tě'-môk	tuhr'-go-vish-ki tee'-mok
Triada, Agia (Crete)	trě-ă'-thă, î'-yă	tree-ah'-thah, î'-yah

Triaga (Tun.)	trē-ă'-gā	tree-a'-gah
tribunal	trī-bū'-nəl or trī-	trai-byoo'-nuhl or tri-
tribune	trīb'-ūn'	trib'-yoon'

As a word in unemphatic speech the first syllable usually has more stress than the second. As the name of a newspaper the second syllable may have the heavier stress. The pronunciation trī'-būn [trai'-byoon] occurs in British speech, but trīb'-būn [trib'-byoon] is the BBC choice.

Trichinopoly (India)	trích-ĩ-nöpf'-ə-lĩ	trich-i-nop'-uh-li
Tricqueville (Fr.)	trēk-vēl'	treek-veel'
Trier (Ger.)	trēr'	treer'

French *Trèves*, q.v.

Trieste (It.)	<i>Eng.</i> tri-ěst'	tri-est'
	<i>It.</i> trē-ēs'-tě	tree-es'-teh
Trigno (It., riv.)	trē'-nyô	tree'-nyo
Trikala (Gr.)	trē'-kā-lā	tree'-kah-lah
Trincomalee (Ceylon)	tring'-kə-mə-lē'	tring'-kuh-muh-lee'
tri-partite	trī'-pār'-tīt	trai'-pahr'-tait
Tripoli (Libya)	<i>Eng.</i> trip'-ə-lĩ	trip'-uh-li
	<i>It.</i> trē'-pô-lē	tree'-po-lee
Tripolis (Gr.)	<i>Eng.</i> trip'-ə-līs	trip'-uh-lis
	<i>Gr.</i> trē'-pô-lē(s)	tree'-po-lee(s)

Also called *Tripolitsa*, trē-pô-lē-tsä' [tree-po-lee-tsah'].

Tripolitania (Afr.)	<i>Eng.</i> trip'-ô-lĩ-tā'-nĩ-ə	trip'-o-li-tay'-ni-uh
	<i>It.</i> trē'-pô-lē-tā'-nyä	tree'-po-lee-tah'-nyah

Triton (Crete, cape) See *Vouza*.

Trivandrum (India)	trī-văn'-drəm	tri-van'-druhm
Trn (Bulg.)	tərn'	tuhrn'
Trnava (Cz., riv.)	tər'-nā-vā	tuh'r'-nah-vah
Trnjane (Yugosl.)	tər'-nyā-ně	tuh'r'-nyah-neh
Trnovac (Yugosl.)	tər'-nô-väts	tuh'r'-no-vahts
Trnovo (Bulg.)	tər'-nô-vô	tuh'r'-no-vo

Also called *Tirnov*, tēr'-nô-vô [teer'-no-vo].

Trobriand (Oc.)	trô'-brĩ-änd'	troh'-bri-ahnd'
Trocchio (It.)	trôk'-kyô	trok'-kyo
Trogir (Yugosl.)	trô'-gĩr	tro'-gihr
Troina (Sicily)	trô-ē'-nā	tro-ee'-nah
Troitsk (Rus.)	trô'-ĩtsk	tro'-itsk
Troitskoe (Rus.)	trô'-ĩts-kô-yě	tro'-its-ko-yeh
Troitskosavsk (Rus.)	trô'-ĩts-kô-säfsk'	tro'-its-ko-sahfsk'
Trojan (Balkan mts.)	<i>S.-C.</i> trô'-yān	tro'-yahn

Albanian *Mal i Trojanit*, māl' ē trô-yä'-nēt [mahl' ee tro-yah'-neet].

Trojan (Bulg.)	trô'-yăn	tro'-yahn
Trollheimen (Nor., mts.)	trôl'-hă-mən	trol'-hay-muhn
Trolltinnene (Nor., mt.)	trôl'-tîn'-ə-nə	trol'-tin'-uh-nuh
Tromsø or Tromsö (Nor.)	tröoms'-û	trums'-œ
Popular English trömsz'-ō [tromz'-oh].		
Trondheim (Nor.)	trôn'-hām	tron'-haym
Formerly called <i>Trondhjem</i> , trôn'-yēm [tron'-yem] and at one time <i>Nidaros</i> , nē'-dā-rōs [nee'-dah-rohs]. Avoid trôn'-hīm [tron'-haim].		
Tronfjell (Nor., mt.)	trôn'-fyəl	trohn'-fyel
Tropea (It.)	trô-pě'-ă	tro-peh'-ah
Troppau (Cz.)	See <i>Opava</i> .	
Troutman, Wm. I. (U.S. representative)	trout'-mən	traut'-muhn
Troyan (Balkan mt.)	Eng. troi'-ən	troi'-uhn
Albanian <i>Mal i Trojanit</i> . Serb-Croat <i>Trojan</i> , q.v.		
Troyes (Fr.)	trwă'	trwah'
Trpanj (Yugosl.)	tər'-păn(y)	tuhr'-pahn(y)
Trstenik (Yugosl.)	tər'-stě-nīk	tuhr'-steh-nik
Trsteno (Yugosl.)	tər'-stě-nô	tuhr'-steh-no
Italian <i>Cannosa</i> , q.v.		
Trubchevsk (Rus.)	trōop-chěfsk'	troop-chefsk'
Truk (Oc.)	Eng. trōók' or trūk' native trōók'	truk' or truhk' trook'
Trutnov (Cz.)	trōōt'-nôf	troot'-nof
German <i>Trautenu</i> , trou'-tə-nou [trau'-tuh-nau].		
Trypiti (Crete, cape)	trē-pē-tě'	tree-pee-tee'
Trysil (Nor.)	trü'-sīl	trü'-sil
Tržič (Yugosl.)	tər'-zhích	tuhr'-zhich
Tsangpo (Tibet, riv.)	tsāng-pô	tsahng-po
Tibetan name for the <i>Brahmaputra</i> .		
Tscheliadz (Pol.)	See <i>Czeladź</i> .	
Tschenstochau (Pol.)	See <i>Częstochowa</i> .	
Tserigo (Gr., isl.)	See <i>Kythera</i> .	
Tserigoto (Gr., isl.)	See <i>Aigila</i> .	
Tseziz (Latvia)	See <i>Cēsis</i> .	
Ts'ien-t'ang (Ch., Chekiang, riv.)	chyěn-tāng	chyen-tahng
Also spelled <i>Ch'ien-t'ang</i> .		
Tsimlyanskaya or Tsymlyansk (Rus.)	tsīm-lyăn'-skă-yă tsīm-lyănsk'	tsim-lyahn'-skah-yah tsim-lyahnsk'
Tsi-nan (Ch., Shantung)	See <i>Chi-nan</i> .	
Ts'in-an (Ch., Kansu)	tsīn-ăn	tsin-ahn

Tsin-chow (Ch., Kansu)	jĭn-jō	jin-joh
Also spelled <i>Chin-chow</i> .		
Ts'ing-hai (Ch., prov.)	chĭng-hī	ching-hai
Also spelled <i>Ch'ing-hai</i> , q.v.		
Tsing-kiang (Ch., Fukien)	Eng. tsĭng-kyǎng Ch. jĭng-jyǎng	tsing-kyang jing-jyahng
Also spelled <i>Tsin-chiang</i> . Also called <i>Ch'uan-chow</i> , q.v.		
Ts'ing-tao (Ch., Shantung)	Eng. tsĭng-tou Ch. chĭng-dou	tsing-tau ching-dau
Ts'ing-tien (Ch., Chekiang)	chĭng-dyĕn	ching-dyen
Tsi-ning (Ch., Shantung)	See <i>Chi-nĭng</i> .	
Tsin-yŭn (Ch., Chekiang)	dzĭn-yŭn	dzin-yŭn
Tsirimokos, Elias (Gr. leader)	tsē-rē-mô'-kôs, ē-lē'-ās	tsee-ree-mo'-kos, ee-lee'-ahs
Tsironikos, N. (Gr. collab.)	tsē-rô'-nē-kôs	tsee-ro'-nee-kos
Tsitsihar (Manchu.)	tsē-tsē-hār or chē-chē-hār	tsee-tsee-hahr chee-chee-hahr
Chinese <i>Lung-chiang</i> , lǒng-jyǎng [lung-jyahng].		
Tsolakoglu (Gr. collab.)	tsô-lă'-kô-glōō	tso-lah'-ko-gloo
Hellenizing of a Turkish name.		
Tsouderos, Emmanuel (Gr. leader)	tsōō-thē-rôs', ē-mă-nōō-ēl'	tsoo-theh-ros', eh-mah-noo-eel'
Tsushima (Jap., isl.)	tsōō-shē-mă	tsoo-shee-mah
Tsugaru (Jap., str.)	tsōō-gă-rōō	tsoo-gah-roo
Tsuruga (Jap.)	tsōō-rōō-gă	tsoo-roo-gah
Tsurupinsk (Rus.)	tsōō-rŭ'-pĭnsk	tsoo-ryoo'-pinsk
Tsyekhotsinsk (Pol.)	See <i>Ciechocinek</i> .	
Tsymlyansk (Rus.)	See <i>Tsimlyanskaya</i> .	
Tuamotu (Oc.)	tōō-ă-mô'-tōō	too-ah-mo'-too
Tuapse (Rus.)	tōō-ăp-sě'	too-ahp-seh'
Tuban (NEI)	tōō'-băn	too'-bahn
T'u-ch'ang (Ch., Kiangsi)	tōō-chǎng	too-chahng
Tuchkof (Rum.)	See <i>Ismail</i> .	
Tuchola (Pol.)	tōō-hô'-lă	tu-ho'-lah
Tudemile (Yugosl.)	tōō'-dyĕ'-mĭ-lĕ	too'-dyeh'-mi-leh
Tufi (New Guinea)	tōō'-fĕ	too'-fee
Tug(g)urt (Alg.)	tōō-gōōrt'	tu-goort'
French <i>Touggourt</i> , q.v.		
Tuglie (It.)	tōō'-lyĕ	too'-lyeh
Tuguegarao (P.I.)	tōō-gĕ-gă-rou'	too-geh-gah-rau'

Tugurski (Rus., bay)	tōō-gōōr'-skī	tu-goor'-ski
Tujna (Yugosl.)	tōō'ī-nā or tōō'(y)-	too'i-nah or too'(y)-
Tukum (Latvia)	Rus. tōō-kōōm'	tu-koom'
Latvian <i>Tukums</i> , q.v.		
Tukums (Latvia)	tōō'-kōōms	tu'-kums
Russian <i>Tukum</i> , q.v.		
Tula (Rus.)	tōō'-lā	too'-lah
Tulagi (Oc.)	tōō-lā'-gē	too-lah'-gee

Mr. Johannes Anderson, a New Zealand authority, writes that *Tulagi* is an early missionary spelling of *Tulangai*, tōō-lāng-ā-ē [too-lahng-ah-ē]. The letter *i* was used for *ai*, and *g* for *ng*. (Compare *Pago Pago* for *Pango Pango*.) So when we believe we are going native with tōō-lā'-gē, instead of using a possible English tū-lā'-gī [tyoo-lay'-gai] or tū-lāg'-ī [tyoo-lag'-i], we are probably still wrong though conscientious.

Tulcea (Rum.)	tōōl'-chā	tul'-chah
Tulchin (Rus.)	tōōl'(y)-chīn'	tool'(y)-chin'
Tulear (Madag.)	tū-lē-ār'	tū-leh-ahr'
Tuloma (Rus., riv.)	tōō'-lō-mā	too'-lo-mah
Tumanni (Rus., cape)	tōō-mān'-nī	too-mahn'-ni
Tundzha (Balkan riv.)	tōōn'-jā	tun'-jah
T'ung-chow (Ch., Hoeph)	Eng. tōōng-chou Ch. tōōng-jō	tung-chau tung-joh
Tung-hsiang (Ch., Kiangsi)	dōōng-shyāng	dung-shyahng
T'ung-ku (Ch., Kiangsi)	tōōng-gōō	tung-goo
T'ung-kwan (Ch., Shensi)	tōōng-gwān	tung-gwahn
T'ung-liao (Manchu.)	tōōng-lyou	toong-lyau
T'ung-lu (Ch., Chekiang)	tōōng-lōō	tung-loo
T'ung-shan (Ch., Kiangsu)	tōōng-shān	tung-shahn
Tung-t'ing (Ch., Hunan, lake)	dōōng-t'ing	dung-ting
Tung-yang (Ch., Chekiang)	dōōng-yāng	dung-yahng
Tunis (Tun.)	tū'-nīs	tyoo'-nis
Tunisia (Afr.)	tū-nīsh'-(y)ə	tyoo-nish'-(y)uh
A quasi-foreign pronunciation, tū-nē'-shə, -zhə [tyoo-nee'-shuh, -zhuh] is also heard.		
Tunja (Balkan riv.)	See <i>Tundzha</i> .	
Tunnell, James M. (U.S. senator)	tūn'-əl	tuhn'-uhl

Turanj (Yugosl.)	tōō'-răn(y)	too'-rahn(y)
turbine	tûr'-bîn or tûr'-bîn	tuhr'-bain or tuhr'-bin
American engineers prefer tûr'-bîn [tuhr'-bain]. As the word is a technical one, it may be wise to follow their example, especially on technical programs.		
Turčiansky Svätý Martin (Cz.)	tōōr'-chyăn-skĭ svă'-tĭ măr'-tĭn	toor'-chyahn-ski sva'-ti mahr'-tin
Turda (Rum.)	tōōr'-dă	tur'-dah
Hungarian <i>Torda</i> , tôr'-dô [tor'-do].		
Turek (Pol.)	tōō'-rĕk	tu'-rek
T'ur-fan (Ch., Sinkiang)	tōōr'-făn	tur'-fahn
Tûri (Est.)	tü'-rĭ	tü'-ri
Russian <i>Allenkul</i> , q.v.		
Turija (Yugosl., riv.)	tōō'-rĭ-yă	too'-ri-yah
Turin (It.)	tû'-rĭn or tû'-rĭn'	tyoo'-rin or tyoo'-rin'
Avoid tōō-rĕn' [too'-reen']. Italian <i>Torino</i> , q.v.		
Turirog (Rus.)	tōō'-rĭ-rôg'	too'-ri-rog'
Turkinsk (Rus.)	tōōr'-kĭnsk	toor'-kinsk
Turkmen (Rus.)	tōōrk'-mĕn'	turk-men'
Turku (Fin.)	tōōr'-kōō	tur'-ku
Swedish <i>Åbo</i> , q.v.		
Turnhout (Belg.)	tûrn'-hout	toern'-haut
Turnu (Rum.)	tōōr'-nōō	tur'-nu
Hungarian <i>Tornya</i> , tôr'-nyô [tor'-nyo].		
Turnu Măgurele (Rum.)	tōōr'-nōō mû'-gōō- rĕ'-lĕ	tur'-nu muh'-gu- reh'-leh
Turnu Severin (Rum.)	tōōr'-nōō sĕ'-vĕ-rĕn'	tur'-nu seh'-veh-reen'
Turtagroe or Turtagrô (Nor.)	tōōr'-tă-grû	tur'-tah-groe
Turtucaia (Rum.)	tōōr-tōō-kă'-yă	tur-tu-kah'-yah
Bulgarian <i>Tutracan</i> , tōō'-tră-kăn' [tu'-trah-kahn'].		
tushonka (Rus. stew)	tōō-shôn'-kă	tu-shon'-kah
Tutow (Ger.)	tōō'-tō	too'-toh
Tutuba (Oc.)	tōō-tōō'-bă	too-too'-bah
Tutuila (Oc.)	tōō-tōō-ĕ'-lă	too-too-ee'-lah
Tuyio (Oc.)	tōō-yĕ'-ô	too-yee'-o
Tuzla (Yugosl.)	tōōz'-lă	tooz'-lah
Tuzlanska (Yugosl.)	tōō'-zlăn-skă	too'-zlahn-skah
Tvedestrand (Nor.)	tvăd'-ə-străn	tvayd'-uh-strahn
Tveitsund (Nor.)	tvăt'-sōōn	tvayt'-sun
Tvertsa (Rus., riv.)	tvĕr'-tsă'	tvehr'-tsah'
Tyin (Nor.)	tü'-ĭn	tü'-in
Tyinholmen (Nor.)	tü'-ĭn-hôl-mĕn	tü'-in-hol-muhn
Tykocin (Pol.)	tĭ-kô'-tsĭn	ti-ko'-tsin

Russian spelling *Tikotsin*.

Tympaki(on) (Crete)	tēm-bā'-kē(-ôn)	teem-bah'-kee(-on)
Tynset or Toenset	tün'-sēt	tün'-set
or Tönset (Nor.)	or tün'-sēt	tuhn'-set
Tyriřfjord (Nor.)	tü'-rē-fyör	tü'-ree-fyohr
Tyrma (Rus., riv.)	twēr'-mä	tweer'-mah
Tyrnavos (Gr.)	tēr'-nä-vôs	teer'-nah-vos
	or tōör'-nä-vôs	toor'-nah-vos
Tyrol (Austria)	See <i>Tirol</i> .	
Tyrrhenian Sea	Eng. tĩ-rē-nĩ-ən	ti-ree'-ni-uhn
Italian <i>Mare Tirreno</i> , mǎ'-rē tĩr-rē'-nō	[mah'-reh tĩhr-reh'-no].	
Tyszowce (Pol.)	tĩ-shōf'-tsě	ti-shof'-tseh
Russian <i>Tishovtsi</i> , tĩ-shōf'-tsĩ	[ti-shof'-tsi].	
Tytärsaari (Fin., isl.)	tü'-tǎr-sǎ-rē	tü'-tehr-sah-ree
Tyumen (Rus.)	tū-měn'(y)	tyoo-men'(y)
Tzarevo (Bulg.)	tsǎ'-rě-vō	tsah'-reh-vo
Also called <i>Vasiliko</i> , vǎ-sē-lē'-kō [vah-see-lee'-ko].		
Tzê-ch'i (Ch., Kiangsi)	dzũ-chē	dzuh-chee
Also spelled <i>Tzũ-ch'i</i> .		
Tz'ê-k'u (Ch., Sikang)	tsũ-kōō	tsuh-koo
Also spelled <i>Tz'ũ-k'u</i> .		
Tzia (Gr., isl.)	See <i>Keos</i> .	
Tzoutzouras (Crete, point)	dzōō'-dzōō-rās	dzoo'-dzoo-rahś
Tz'ũ-ch'i (Ch., Chekiang)	tsũ-chē	tsuh-chee

u and *v* are interchangeable in Greek after *e* and *a*. It may be necessary to look up both spellings.

Uaddan (Libya)	wād-dǎn'	wahd-dan'
Ub (Yugosl.)	ōōb'	oob'
Ūbeda (Sp.)	ōō'-bē-thā	oo'-beh-thah
Ubili (Oc.)	ōō-bē'-lē	oo-bee'-lee
Ubonraj Dhani (Thai)	ōō-bōn'-rāj'-ə tǎ'-nē'	u-bohn'-rahj'-uh tah'-nee'
Ubort (Rus., riv.)	ōō-bōrt'	oo-bort'
Ude (Mongolia)	ōō-dě	oo-deh
Udine (It.)	ōō'-dē-ně	oo'-dee-neh
Udomlya (Rus.)	ōō'-dōm-lyā	oo'-dom-lyah
Udorn dhani (Thai)	ōō-dōn'-tǎ'-nē'	u-dawn'-tah'-nee'
Udovice (Yugosl.)	ōō'-dō'-vĩ-tśě	oo'-do'-vi-tseh
Udskaya Guba (Rus.)	ōōd'-skā-yā gōō-bǎ'	ood'-skah-yah goo-bah'
Udski Ostrog (Rus.)	ōōd'-skĩ ōś-trōg'	ood'-ski os-trog'
Udyl (Rus., lake)	ōō-dĩl'	oo-dil'

Uea (Oc.)	ōō-ě'-ä	oo-eh'-ah
Uerdingen (Ger.)	ür'-dīng-ən	ür'-ding-uhn
Ufa (Rus.)	ōō-fä'	oo-fah'
Ugliano (Yugosl., isl.)	See <i>Uljan</i> ,	
Uglovka (Rus.)	ōō-glōf'-kā	oo-glof'-kah
Ugra (Rus., riv.)	ōō'-grä	oo'-grah
Ujae (Oc.)	ōō-jä'-ě	oo-jah'-eh
Ujelang (Oc.)	ōō'-jě-lāng	oo'-jeh-lahng
Ujpest (Hung.)	ōō'ī-pēsht' or ōō'(y)-	u'i-pesht' or u'(y)-
Ūjvidék (Yugosl.)	See <i>Novi Sad</i> .	
Ukmergė (Lith.)	ōōk'-mēr-gě	ook'-mehr-geh
Russian <i>Wilkomir</i> , q.v.		
Ulak (Alaska)	ū'-lāk	yoo'-lak
Ulan Bator (Mongolia)	ōō-lān bā-tōr	oo-lahn bah-tor
Ulbanski (Rus., bay)	ōōl-bān'-skī	ul-bahn'-ski
Ulan Ude (Rus.)	ōō'-lān ōō'-dě	oo'-lahn oo'-deh
Ulbo (Yugosl.)	<i>It.</i> ōōl'-bō	ool'-bo
Serb-Croat <i>Olīb</i> , q.v.		
Ulcinj (Yugosl.)	ōōl'-tsīn(y)	ool'-tsin(y)
Italian <i>Dulcigno</i> , q.v.		
Uleåborg (Fin.)	See <i>Oulu</i> .	
Ulefoss (Nor.)	ōō'-lə-fōs	oo'-luh-fos
Uliagan (New Guinea)	ōō-lē-ä'-gān	oo-lee-ah'-gahn
Uliassutai (Mongolia)	ōō-lyä-sōō-tī'	oo-lyah-su-tai'
Ulithi (Oc.)	ōō-lē'-tē	oo-lee'-tee
Uljan (Yugosl.)	ōō'-lyān	oo'-lyahn
Italian <i>Ugliano</i> , ōō-lyä'-nō [oo-lyah'-no].		
Uljma (Yugosl.)	ōōl'(y)-mä	ool'(y)-mah
Ullensvang (Nor.)	ōōl'-əns-vāng	ul'-uhns-vahng
Ulm (Ger.)	ōōlm'	ulm'
Ulmin (Rus.)	ōōl-mīn'	ool-min'
Ulvik (Nor.)	ōōl'-vēk	ul'-veek
Ulyanovsk (Rus.)	ōō-lyä'-nōfsk	oo-lyah'-nofsk
Umba (Rus., riv.)	ōōm'-bā	oom'-bah
Umboi (Oc.)	See <i>Rook</i> .	
Umčari (Yugosl.)	ōōm'-chä-rī	oom'-chah-ri
Umeaa (Sw.)	ü'-mē-ō	ü'-meh-oh
Umnak (Alaska, isl.)	ōōm'-nāk	oom'-nak
Unalaska (Alaska, isl.)	ūn'-ə-lās'-kə or ōōn'-ə-lās'-kə	uhn'-uh-las'-kuh oon'-uh-las'-kuh
Unalga (Alaska, isl.)	ə-nāl'-gə	uh-nahl'-guh
Unea (Oc.)	ōō-ně'-ä	oo-neh'-ah
Unecha (Rus.)	ōō-ně'-chä	oo-neh'-chah
Ungvár (Cz.)	See <i>Užhorod</i> .	

Unie (It., isl.)	ōō'-nyě	oo'-nyeh
Serb-Croat <i>Unije</i> , ōō'-nī-yě [oo'-ni-yeh].		
Unije (It., isl.)	See <i>Unie</i> .	
Unimak (Alaska, isl.)	ōō'-nī-māk	oo'-ni-mak
Uppsala (Sw.)	<i>Eng.</i> ūp'-sā'-lə <i>Sw.</i> ōōp'-sā'-lā	uhp'-sah'-luh up'-sah'-lah
Uracas (Oc.)	ōō-rā'-kās	oo-rah'-kahs
Ural (Rus., mts.)	<i>Eng.</i> ū'-rəl <i>Rus.</i> ōō-rāl'	yoo'-ruhl oo-rah'l'
Urbakh (Rus.)	ōōr'-bāk(h)	oor'-bahk(h)
Ūrdingen (Ger.)	ūr'-ding-en	ūr'-ding-uhn
Uriarte (Sp. general)	ōō-ryār'-tě	oo-ryahr'-teh
Uripiv (Oc.)	ōō-rē-pēv'	oo-ree-pee-v'
Uritsky (Rus.)	ōō-rits'-kī	oo-rits'-ki
A square in Leningrad named after a murdered commissar.		
Urmi (Rus., riv.)	ōōr'-mī	oor'-mi
Uroševac (Yugosl.)	ōō'-rō'-shě-vāts	oo'-ro'-sheh-vahts
Uruguay	<i>Eng.</i> ū'-rōō-gwā <i>Sp.</i> ōō-rōō-gwī'	yoo'-ru-gway oo-roo-gwai'

The pronunciation ū'-rōō-gwī [yoo'-roo-gwai] is neither English nor Spanish.

Uruguayan	ū'-rōō-gwā'-en or ōō'-rōō-gwī'-en	yoo'-ru-gway'-uhn oo'-roo-gwai'-uhn
Urumchi (Ch., Sinkiang)	ōō-rōōm'-chē	oo-room'-chee

Also called *Urumtsi* and *Ti-hwa*, q.v.

Urupinsk (Rus.)	ōō-rū'-pīnsk	oo-ryoo'-pinsk
Urusan (Korea)	ōō-rōō-sān	oo-roo-sahn
Urusha (Rus.)	ōō-rōō'-shā	oo-roo'-shah
Uryumkansk (Rus.)	ōō-rūm'-kānsk'	oo-ryoom-kahnsk'
Urziceni (Rum.)	ōōr'-zē-chēn'	ur-zee-chen'
Usedom (Ger., isl.)	ōō'-zē-dōm	oo'-zuh-dohm
Ushant (Fr.)	<i>Eng.</i> ūsh'-ənt	uhsh'-uhnt

French *Ouessant*, q.v.

Ushba (Rus., mt.)	ōōsh'-bā	ush'-bah
Ushumun (Rus.)	ōō-shōō-mōōn'	oo-shoo-moon'
Uskoci (Yugosl.)	ōō'-skō-tsi	oo'-sko-tsi
Ūsküdar (Turk.)	ūs-kü'-dār	üs-kü'-dahr

Also called *Scutari*, q.v.

Usman (Rus.)	ōōs-mān'(y)	oos-mahn'(y)
Ussuri (Rus.)	ōōs-sōō'-rē	oos-soo'-ree
Ustachi (Croat fascist party)	A variant of <i>Ustaši</i> , q.v.	
Ustaoset (Nor.)	ōōs'-tā-ō'-sə	us'-tah-oh'-suh
Ustaši (Croat fascist party)	ōō-stā'-shī	oo-stah'-shi

Ust Busulutsk (Rus.)	ōōst bōō-zōō-lōōtsk'	oost boo-zoo-lootsk'
Ust Dvinsk (Latvia)	Rus. ōōst' dvēnsk'	oost' dvensk'

Latvian *Daugavgrīva*, q.v.

Ústí (Cz.)	ōō'-stē	oo'-stee
Ustica (It., isl.)	ōō'-stē-kā	oo'-stee-kah
Ustyuzhna (Rus.)	ōōs-tūzh'-nā	oos-tyoozh'-nah
Utėna (Lith.)	ōō'-tā-nā	oo'-tay-nah

Russian *Utseny*, q.v.

Utica (Tun., U.S.)	ū'-tī-kə	yoo'-ti-kuh
Utique (Tun.)	Fr. ū-tēk'	ū-teek'

The English form, preferable in radio usage, is *Utica*, q.v.

Utirik (Oc.)	ōō'-tē-rēk	oo'-tee-reek
Utrata (Pol., riv.)	ōō-trā'-tā	u-trah'-tah
Utrecht (Neth.)	Eng. ū'-trēkt	yoo'-trekt
	Du. ū'-trēk(h)t	ū'-trek(h)t
Utseny (Lith.)	Rus. ōō-tsē'-nī	u-tseh'-ni

Lithuanian *Utėna*, q.v.

Uttaradit (Thai)	ōōt'-ə-rə-dīt'	ut'-uh-ruh-dit'
Uudenmaa (Fin.)	ōō'-dēn-mā	oo'-den-mah
Uuksa (Fin.)	ōōk'-sā	ook'-sah
uusi	ōō'-sē	oo'-see

An element, meaning *new*, in Finnish place names.

Uusikaupunki (Fin.)	ōō'-sē-kou'-pōōng-kē	oo'-see-kau'-pung-kee
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Swedish *Nystad*, nü'-städ [nü'-stahd].

Uusikirkko (Fin.)	ōō'-sē-kīrk-kô	oo'-see-kihrk-ko
Uvac (Yugosl., riv.)	ōō'-vāts	oo'-vahts
Uzbek (Rus.)	ōōz-bēk'	uz-bek'

Also called *Uzbekistan*, ōōz-bē-kī-stān' [uz-beh-ki-stahn'].

Uzerthe (Fr.)	ū-zērt'	ū-zehrt'
Uzès (Fr.)	ū-zēs'	ū-zes'
Uzh (Rus., riv.)	ōōzh'	oozh'
Užhorod (Cz.)	ōōzh'-hō-rôt	oozh'-ho-rot

Hungarian *Ungvár*, ōōng'-vār [ung'-vahr].

Užice (Yugosl.)	ōō'-zhī-tsē	oo'-zhi-tseh
Uzlovaya (Rus.)	ōōz-lō-vā'-yā	ooz-lo-vah'-yah
Uzunköprü (Turk.)	ōō-zōōn'-kûp-rü	u-zun'-kœp-rü

v, *b*, and *bh* are interchangeable in Greek and *b* and *v* in Spanish and other languages. It may be necessary to look up all these spellings.

v and *u* are interchangeable in Greek after *e* and *a*. It may be necessary to look up both spellings.

vaara	vā'-rā	vah'-rah
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An element, meaning *barren mountain*, in Finnish place names.

Vaasa (Fin.)	vā'-sā	vah'-sah
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Vác (Hung.)	väts'	vahts'
Vadheim (Nor.)	väd'-hām	vahd'-haym
Vadino (Rus.)	vä'-dī-nō	vah'-di-no
Vadsoe or Vadsö (Nor.)	väds'-û	vahds'-œ
Vaduz (Liecht.)	vä'-döôts	vah'-duts
Værnes or Vernes (Nor.)	vär'-nēs	vehr'-nes
vagary	və-gēr'-ī	vuh-gehr'-i
A pronunciation with accent on the first syllable is not recommended.		
vagrant	vä'-gränt	vay'-gruhnt
Váh (Cz., riv.)	vák(h)'	vahk(h)'
German spelling <i>Waag</i> . Hungarian <i>Vág</i> , vág' [vahg'].		
Vaitolahti (Rus.)	vī'-tō-lāk(h)-tē	vai'-toh-lahk(h)-tee
Vaitupu (Oc.)	vī-tōō'-pōō	vai-too'-poo
Vajdahunyad (Rum.)	See <i>Hunedoara</i> .	
Vajguras (Alb.)	vī-gōō'-rās	vai-goo'-rahs
Also called <i>Kučovë</i> , q.v. Italian <i>Petrolia</i> , q.v.		
Vakuf, Donji (Yugosl.)	vä'-kōōf, dōn'-yī	vah'-koof, don'-yi
Valbona (Alb., riv.)	See <i>Valbonë</i> .	
Valbonë (Alb., riv.)	väl-bō'-nə	vahl-bo'-nuh
Válcov (Rum.)	vûl'-kôv	vuhl'-kov
Russian <i>Vilkovo</i> , vël'-kō-vō [veel'-ko-vo].		
Valdai (Rus.)	väl-dī'	vahl-dai'
Valdepeñas (Sp.)	väl-dē-pē'-nyās	vahl-deh-peh'-nyahs
Valdés, Basilio J.	väl-dēs', bā-sē'-lyô	vahl-des', bah-see'-
(Fil. leader)		lyo
Valdez (Alaska)	väl'-dēz	val'-dez
Valdres (Nor.)	väl'-drəs	vahl'-druhs
Valea lui Mihai (Rum.)	vä'-lyä lööī mē-hī'	vah'-lyah lui mee-hai'
Valencia (Sp.)	Eng. və-lēn'-chə or -shī-ə	vuh-len'-chuh or -shi-uh
	Sp. vā-lēn'-thyä or -syä	vah-len'-thyah or -syah
Valga (Est., Latvia)	väl'-gā	vahl'-gah
Latvian <i>Valka</i> , vāl'-kā [vahl'-kah]. Russian <i>Valk</i> , q.v.		
Valjevo (Yugosl.)	vä'-lyě-vô	vah'-lyeh-vo
Valk (Est., Latvia)	Rus. vālk'	vahlk'
Estonian <i>Valga</i> , q.v. German spelling <i>Walk</i> . Latvian <i>Valka</i> .		
Valka (Est., Latvia)	See <i>Valga</i> .	
Valkenburg (Neth.)	väl'-kən-bûrk(h)	vahl'-kuhn-bœrk(h)
Valki (Rus.)	väl'-kī	vahl'-ki
Valladolid (Sp.)	Eng. vāl'-ə-dō'-līd	val'-uh-doh'-lid
	Sp. vā-lyä-thô-lēth'	vah-lyah-tho-leeth'
Valle Spizza (Yugosl., bay)	It. vāl'-lē spēt'-sā	vahl'-leh speet'-sah
Serb-Croat <i>Zaliv Spič</i> , q.v.		

Valmiera (Latvia)	väl'-myě-rä	vahl'-myeh-rah
Russian and German <i>Wolmar</i> , q.v.		
Valmy (Fr., Alg.)	väl-mě'	vahl-mee'
Valognes (Fr.)	vä-lôn'(y)	vah-lon'(y)
Valona (Alb.)	<i>It.</i> vä-lô'-nä	vah-lo'-nah
Albanian <i>Vlonë</i> , q.v.		
Valsch (NEI)	väls'	vahls'
Valuiki (Rus.)	vä-lōō'i-kī	vah-loo'i-ki
Vamos (Crete)	vä'-môs	vah'-mos
Van Diemen (Austral., gulf)	vän dě'-mən	van dee'-muhn
Vanguu (Oc.)	väng'-ōō-nōō	vahng'-oo-noo
Vanikoro (Oc.)	vä-nē-kô'-rô	vah-nee-ko'-ro
Vanimo (Oc.)	vä'-nē-mô	vah'-nee-mo
Van Loon, Hendrik (Am. author)	vän lôn', hën'-drik	van lohn', hen'-drik
Van Mook, Hubertus (Du. leader)	vän mōk', hōō-bēr'-tōōs	vahn mohk', hu-behr'-tus
Vannes (Fr.)	vän'	vahn'
Van Nuys, Frederick (Late U.S. senator)	vän nēs'	van nees'
Van Nuys (Calif.)	vän nīz'	van naiz'
Van Stavaren, J. J. A. (Du. leader)	vän stä'-və-rën	vahn stah'-vuh-ren
Vanves (Fr.)	väNv'	vahNv'
Van Zandt, James E. (Former U.S. representative)	vän zănt'	van zant'
vár	vär'	vahr'
An element, meaning <i>castle</i> or <i>fortress</i> , in Hungarian place names.		
Varangerfjord (Nor.)	vä-räng'-ər-fyōr	vah-rahng'-uhr-fyohr
Varaždin (Yugosl.)	vä'-ražh'-dīn	vah'-rahzh'-din
Italian <i>Varaschino</i> , vä-räs-dě'-nô [vah-rah-s-dee'-no].		
Vardar (Balkan riv.)	vär'-där	vahr'-dahr
Greek <i>Vardaris</i> , vär-thä'-rēs [vahr-thah'-rees]; <i>Vardarios</i> , vär-thä'-rē-ōs [vahr-thah'-ree-os]; and <i>Axios</i> , q.v.		
Varde (Den.)	vär'-də	vahr'-duh
Vardoe or Vardö (Nor.)	värd'-û	vahrd'-œ
Varela, José Enrique (Sp.)	vä-rě'-lä, hō-sě' ěn-rě'-kě	vah-reh'-lah, ho-seh'-en-ree'-keh
Vargas, Getulio (President of Brazil)	vär'-gäs, zhě-tōō'-lyōō	vahr'-guhs, zheh-too'-lyu
Vargas, Jorge B. (Fil. leader)	vär'-gäs, hōr'-hě	vahr'-gahs, hor'-heh
Variš (Yugosl.)	vä'-rīsh	vah'-rish

Varna (Bulg.)	vār'-nā	vahr'-nah
Varnsdorf (Cz.)	vārns'-dôrf	vahrns'-dorf
Varoš (Yugosl.)	vā'-rôsh	vah'-rosh
Varshava (Pol.)	See <i>Warsaw</i> .	
Varta (Pol.)	See <i>Warta</i> .	
Värtsilä (Fin.)	värt'-sē-lä	vehrt'-see-la
Varvaresos, K. (Gr. leader)	vār-vā-rē'-sôs	vahr-vah-reh'-sos
Varvarin (Yugosl.)	vār'-vā'-rīn	vahr'-vah'-rin
Varvasena (Gr.)	vār-vā'-sē-nā	vahr-vah'-seh-nah
Varzuga (Rus., riv.)	vār-zōō'-gā	vahr-zoo'-gah
Vaşcău (Rum.)	vāsh-kū'-ōō	vahsh-kœ'-u
Vasilevichi (Rus.)	vā-sī-lē'-vī-chī	vah-si-leh'-vi-chi
Vasilevka (Rus.)	vā-sē'-lyēf-kā	vah-see'-lyef-kah
Vasilevsky, Alexander	vā-sī-lēf'-skī,	vah-si-lef'-ski,
Mikhailovich (Rus. general)	ā-lēk-sān'-dər mī-hī'-lō-vīch	ah-lek-sahn'-duhr mi-hai'-lo-vich
Vasiliko (Bulg.)	See <i>Tzarevo</i> .	
Vasilkov (Rus.)	vā-sīl(y)-kōf'	vah-sil(y)-kof'
Vaslui (Rum.)	vā-slōō'ī	vah-slu'ī
Vasojevići (Yugosl.)	vā'-sō'-yē-vī-chī	vah'-so'-yeh-vi-chi
Vassenden (Nor.)	vās'-ēn-ən	vahs'-en-uhn
Vatheos Lemen (Gr.)	vā-thē'-ō(s) lē-mēn'	vah-theh'-o(s) lee-meen'

Also called *Vathy*, q.v.

Vathy (Gr.)	vā-thē'	vah-thee'
Vatila (Oc.)	vā-tē-lou'	vah-tee-lau'
Vatra Dornei (Rum.)	vā'-trā dōr'-nā	vah'-trah dor'-nay
Vatutin, Nikolai (Rus. general)	vā-tōō'-tīn, nī-kō-lī'	vah-too'-tin, ni-ko-lai'
Vecchiarelli, Carlo (It. general)	vēk-kyā-rēl'-lē, kār'-lō	vek-kyah-rel'-lee, kahr'-lo
Vecht (Neth., riv.)	vēk(h)t'	vek(h)t'
Vedea (Rum., riv.)	vē'-dyā	veh'-dyah
Vegesack (Ger.)	vā'-gē-zāk	vay'-guh-zahk
Veglia (Yugosl.)	It. vē'-lyā	veh'-lyah
Serb-Croat <i>Krk</i> , q.v.		
Vehčane (Yugosl.)	vēk(h)'-chā-nē	vek(h)'-chah-neh
Vejle (Den.)	vī'-lē	vai'-luh
Velenje (Yugosl.)	vē'-lē-nyē	veh'-leh-nyeh
Veles (Yugosl.)	vē'-lēš	veh'-les
Velešte (Yugosl.)	vē'-lē-shtē	veh'-leh-shteh
velika, -e, -i, -o	vē'-lī-kā, -ē, -ī, -ō	veh'-li-kah, -eh, -i, -o

An element, meaning *large* or *great*, in Yugoslav place names. It may

be necessary to look up the other part of the name. The similar word in Czech is stressed on the first syllable; in Bulgarian, Polish, and Russian, on the second syllable.

Velikaya (Rus., riv.)	vě-lě'-kā-yā	veh-lee'-kah-yah
Veliki Burluk (Rus.)	vě-lě'-kī bōor-lōok'	veh-lee'-ki boor-look'
Velikie Luki (Rus.)	vě-lě'-kī-yě lōō'-kī	veh-lee'-ki-yeh loo'-ki
Velikii Tokmak (Rus.)	vě-lě'-kī tōk-māk'	veh-lee'-ki tok-mahk'
Velizh (Rus.)	vě'-lish	veh'-lish
Vella Lavella (Oc.)	věl'-ā lā-věl'-ā	vel'-ah lah-vel'-ah
Velletri (It.)	věl-lě'-trē	vel-leh'-tree

See *Grosseto*, note.

Velyun (Pol.) See *Wieluń*.

Velzen (Neth.)	věl'-zēn	vel'-zuhn
Vena Fiorita (Sard.)	vě'-nā fyō-rē'-tā	veh'-nah fyo-ree'-tah
Venafo (It.)	vě-nā'-frō	veh-nah'-fro
Venčane (Yugosl.)	věn'-chā-ně	ven'-chah-neh
Venden (Latvia) See <i>Wenden</i> .		
Vendsyssel Thy (Den., isl.)	věn'-sūs-əl tū'	ven'-sūs-uhl tū'

Venetiko (Gr., isl.) See *Thiganousa*.

Veneto (It.)	vě'-ně-tō	veh'-neh-to
Venezia (It.)	vě-ně'-tsyā	veh-neh'-tsyah

English *Venice*, q.v.

Venezia Euganea (It., dept.)	vě-ně'-tsyā ě-ōō-gā'-ně-ā	veh-neh'-tsyah eh-oo-gah'-neh-ah
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Also called *Veneto*, q.v.

Venezuela (S.A.)	<i>Eng.</i> věn'-ī-zwě'-lā <i>Sp.</i> vě-ně-swě'-lā or -thwě'-	ven'-i-zwee'-lah veh-neh-sweh'-lah or -thweh'-
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Vengrov (Pol.) See *Węgrów*.

Venice (It.)	<i>Eng.</i> věn'-is	ven'-is
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Italian *Venezia*, q.v.

Venizelos, Sophocles (Gr. leader)	vě-ně-zě'-lōs, sō-fō-klēs'	veh-nee-zeh'-los, so-fo-klees'
Venta (Latvia, riv.)	věn'-tā	ven'-tah
Ventotene (It., isl.)	věn-tō-tě'-ně	ven-to-teh'-neh
Ventspils (Latvia)	věnts'-pēls	vents'-peels

Russina *Vindava*, q.v. German *Windau*, q.v.

Veraval (India)	vě'-rā-vel	vee'-ruh-vuhl
Vercelli (It.)	věr-chěl'-lē	vehr-chel'-lee
Verde (Afr., cape; Port., isls.)	<i>Eng.</i> vûrd'	vuhrd'

See *Cape Verde*.

Verige (Yugosl., It., str.)	<i>S.-C.</i> vĕ'-rĕ-gĕ	veh'-ree-geh
Italian <i>Le Catene</i> , q.v.		
Verkhne Dneprovsk (Rus.)	vĕr'-k(h)nĕ dnĕ-prôfsk'	vehr'-k(h)neh dneh-profsk'
Verkhne Tambovskoe (Rus.)	vĕr'-k(h)nĕ tām-bôf'-skô-yĕ	vehr'-k(h)neh tahm-bof'-sko-yeh
Verkhne Udinsk (Rus.)	vĕr'-k(h)nĕ ôo-dĕnsk'	vehr'-k(h)neh oo-deensk'
Verkhove (Rus.)	vĕr-hô'-vyĕ	vehr-ho'-vye
Verma (Nor.)	vĕr'-mă	vehr'-mah
Vernadovka (Rus.)	vĕr-nă'-dôf-kă	vehr-nah'-dof-kah
Vernes or Værnes (Nor.)	văr'-nĕs	vehr'-nes
Veroia (Gr.)	vĕ'-rĕ-ă	veh'-ree-ah
Verona (It.)	<i>Eng.</i> və-rō'-nə <i>It.</i> vĕ-rô'-nă	vuh-roh'-nuh veh-ro'-nah
Versec (Yugosl.)	See <i>Vršac</i> .	
Verviers (Belg.)	vĕr-vyĕ'	vehr-vyeh'
Vesegonsk (Rus.)	vĕ-syĕ-gôn'sk'	veh-syeh-gonsk'
Vesoul (Fr.)	və-zôol'	vuh-zool'
Vest-Agder (Nor.)	vĕst'-ăg-dər	vest'-ahg-duhr
Vesteraalen (Nor., isls.)	vĕs'-tər-ô-lən	ves'-tuh-r-o-luhn
Vestfjorden (Nor.)	vĕst'-fyôr-ən	vest'-fyohr-uhn
Vestfold (Nor.)	vĕst'-fôl	vest'-fol
Vestnes (Nor.)	vĕst'-nĕs	vest'-nes
Vestvaagoe or Vestvågø (Nor., isls.)	vĕst'-vôg-û	vest'-vog-œ
Veszprém (Hung.)	vĕs'-prām	ves'-praym
Veternica (Yugosl., riv.)	vĕ'-tĕr-nĭ-tsă	veh'-tehr-ni-tsah
Veurne (Belg.)	<i>Flem.</i> vûr'-nə	voer'-nuh
French <i>Furnes</i> , fûrn'.		
Via Appia (It., road)	vĕ'-ă äp'-pyă	vee'-ah ahp'-pyah
English the <i>Appian Way</i> , äp'-ĭ-ən [ap'-i-uhn].		
Via Casilina (It., road)	vĕ'-ă kă-sĕ-lĕ'-nă	vee'-ah kah-see-lee'-nah
Via Flaminia (It., road)	vĕ'-ă flă-mĕ'-nyă	vee'-ah flah-mee'-nyah
English the <i>Flaminian Way</i> , flĕ-min'-ĭ-ən [fluh-min'-i-uhn].		
Vianen (Neth.)	vĕ-ă'-nən	vee-ah'-nuhn
Vianos (Crete)	vyă'-nôs	vyah'-nos
Viareggio (It.)	vyă-rĕd'-jô	vyah-rĕd'-jo
Viborg (Den.)	vĕ'-bôr	vee'-bor
Viborg (Fin.)	See <i>Viipuri</i> .	
Vibo Valentia (It.)	vĕ'-bô vă-lĕn'-tyă	vee'-bo vah-len'-tyah
Vicenza (It.)	vĕ-chĕn'-tsă	vee-chen'-tsah

Vichuga (Rus.)	vī-chōō'-gā	vi-choo'-gah
Vichy (Fr.)	<i>Eng.</i> vīsh'-ī <i>Fr.</i> vē-shē'	vish'-i vee-shee'
Videseter (Nor.)	vē'-dā-sā-tər	vee'-duh-say-tuhr
Vidin (Bulg.)	vē'-dīn	vee'-din
Vidlič (Yugosl., mts.)	vēd'-lich	veed'-lich
Vidlitsa (Rus.)	vēd'-lī-tsā	veed'-li-tsah
Vidrňjak (Yugosl., riv.)	vē'-dər'-nyāk	vee'-duhr'-nyahk
Vidzeme (Latvia, prov.)	vēd'-zē-mě	veed'-zeh-meh
Vienna (Austria)	<i>Eng.</i> vī-ēn'-ə	vi-en'-uh
German <i>Wien</i> , q.v.		
Vienne (Fr.)	vyēn'	vyen'
Vientiane (Indo-Ch.)	vē'-ən-tyēn'	vee'-uhn-tyen'
Viersen (Ger.)	fēr'-zən	feer'-zuhn
Vierzon (Fr.)	vyēr-zōN'	vyehr-zoN'
Vigan (P.I.)	vē'-gān	vee'-gahn
Vigo (Sp.)	vē'-gô	vee'-go
Vigri (Pol.) See <i>Wigry</i> .		
Viipuri (Fin.)	vē'-pöö-rē	vee'-pu-ree
Swedish <i>Viborg</i> , vē'-bôr(y) [vee'-bor(y)]. Russian <i>Vyborg</i> , vwē'-börk [vwē'-bork].		
Vijnița (Rum.)	vēzh'-nē-tsā	veezh'-nee-tsah
Vijosa (Alb., riv.) See <i>Vijosë</i> .		
Vijosë (Alb., riv.)	vē-yô'-sə	vee-yo'-suh
Greek <i>Voïousa</i> , voi-ōō'-sā [voi-oo'-sah], and <i>Aoos</i> , q.v.		
vik	vēk'	veek'
Norwegian meaning <i>small bay</i> or <i>inlet</i> ; an element in place names. In compounds like <i>Narvik</i> , vēk' [veek'] will be Anglicized to vīk' [vik'].		
Vikesund (Nor.)	vē'-kə-sōōn	vee'-kuh-sun
Vila (Balkan mt.)	<i>S.-C.</i> vē'-lā	vee'-lah
Albanian <i>Mal i Vilës</i> , māl' ē vē'-lās [mahl' ee vee'-luhs].		
Vila (Oc.)	vē'-lā	vee'-lah
Vileika (Pol.) See <i>Wilejka</i> .		
Viliya (Pol., riv.) See <i>Wilja</i> .		
Viljandi (Est.)	vīl'-yān-dī	vil'-yahn-di
Russian <i>Fellin</i> , q.v.		
Vilkaviškis (Lith.)	vīl-kā-vēsh'-kīs	vil-kah-veesh'-kis
Russian <i>Wilkowischki</i> , q.v.		
Vilkovo (Rum.) See <i>Vălcov</i> .		
Villach (Austria)	fīl'-āk(h)	fil'-ahk(h)
Serb-Croat <i>Beljak</i> , bēl'-yāk [bel'-yahk].		
Villacidro (Sard.)	vēl-lā-chē'-drô	veel-lah-chee'-dro
Villacoublay (Fr.)	vēl-lā-kōō-blē'	veel-lah-koo-bleh'

Villamor, Jesús (Fil. leader)	vē-lyā-môr', hě-sōos'	vee-lyah-mor', heh-sōos'
Villarroel, Gualberto (Bolivian leader)	vē-lyār'-rô-ël' (or -yār'-), gwäl-běr'-tô	vee-lyahr'-ro-el' (or -yahr'-), gwahl-behr'-to
Villa San Giovanni (It.)	vêl'-lä sän jô-vân'-nê	veel'-lah sahn jo-vahn'-nee
Villetta Barrea (It.)	vêl-lêt'-tä bär-rě'-ä	veel-let'-tah bahr-reh'-ah
Villmanstrand (Fin.)	See <i>Lappeenranta</i> .	
Vilna (Pol.)	Eng. vîl'-nə Rus. vël'(y)-nä	vil'-nuh veel'(y)-nah
Polish <i>Wilno</i> , q.v.		
Vilnius (Pol.)	See <i>Wilno</i> .	
Vilyanov (Pol.)	See <i>Wilanów</i> .	
Vinča (Yugosl.)	vên'-chă	veen'-chah
Vinchiaturò (It.)	vên-kyä-tōō'-rô	veen-kyah-too'-ro
Vinci (Yugosl.)	vên'-tsî	veen'-tsi
Vindava (Latvia)	Rus. vîn-dă'-vâ	vin-dah'-vah
Latvian <i>Ventspils</i> , q.v. German <i>Windau</i> , q.v.		
Vinh (Indo-Ch.)	vîn' or vîn'(h)	vin' or vin'(h)
Vinica (Yugosl.)	vê'-nî-tsă	vee'-ni-tsah
Viničani (Yugosl.)	vê'-nî-chă-nî	vee'-ni-chah-ni
Vinje (Nor.)	vîn'-yø	vin'-yuh
Vinjetinnene (Nor., mts.)	vîn'-yø-tîn'-ə-nə	vin'-yuh-tin'-uh-nuh
Vinkovci (Yugosl.)	vên'-kôv-tsî	veen'-kov-tsi
Vinnitsa (Rus.)	vên'-nî-tsă	veen'-ni-tsah
Vinstra (Nor.)	vîn'-stră	vin'-strah
Vir (Yugosl.)	vēr'	veer'
Italian <i>Puntadura</i> , q.v.		
Virbalis (Lith.)	vēr-bă'-lîs	veer-bah'-lis
Russian <i>Werzhbolovo</i> , q.v.		
Virovitica (Yugosl.)	vê'-rô-vê'-tî-tsă	vee'-ro-vee'-ti-tsah
Virpazar (Yugosl.)	vēr'-pă-zăr	veer'-pah-zahr
Virts järv (Est.)	vîrts' yărv'	vihrts' yehrv'
Viru (Oc.)	vê'-rôo	vee'-roo
Virzhbnik (Pol.)	See <i>Wierzbnik</i> .	
Vis (Yugosl.)	vēs'	vees'
Italian <i>Lissa</i> , q.v.		
Vișăul de Jos (Rum.)	vê-shû'-ôol dă zhôs'	vee-shœ'-ul deh zhos'
Vișăul de Sus (Rum.)	vê-shû'-ôol dă sôos'	vee-shœ'-ul deh sus'
Visayan Isls. (P.I.)	vê-să'-yən	vee-sah'-yuhn
Spanish <i>Bisayas</i> , bē-să'-yās [bee-sah'-yahs].		

Višegrad (Yugosl.)	vě'-shě-grād	vee'-sheh-grahd
Vishkov (Pol.)	See <i>Wyszków</i> .	
Vishògrad (Pol.)	See <i>Wyszogród</i> .	
Visla (Pol., riv.)	See <i>Vistula</i> .	
Višnja Gora (Yugosl.)	věsh'-nyā gó'-rā	veesh'-nyah go'-rah
Višnjica (Yugosl.)	věsh'-nyi-tsā	veesh'-nyi-tsah
Visočica (Yugosl., riv.)	vī'-sô'-chī-tsā	ve'-so'-chi-tsah
Visočka Ržana (Yugosl.)	vě'-sôch-kā rzhā'-nā	vee'-soch-kah rzhah'-nah
Vistula (Pol., riv.)	Eng. vīs'-chōō-lə	vis'-chu-luh
Polish <i>Wisła</i> , vē'-slā [vee'-slah]. Russian spelling <i>Visla</i> . German <i>Weichsel</i> , vīk'-səl [vaik'-suhl].		
Vitačevo (Yugosl.)	vě'-tā'-chě-vô	vee'-tah'-ch eh-vo
Vitanje (Yugosl.)	vě'-tā-nyě	vee'-tah-nyeh
Vitebsk (Rus.)	vě'-těpsk	vee'-tepsk
Viterbo (It.)	vě'-těr'-bô	vee-tehr'-bo
Vitiaz (Oc., str.)	vě'-tyěs	vee'-tyes
The assumption is that the name is Slavic in origin.		
Viti Levu (Oc.)	vě'-tē lě'-vōō	vee'-tee leh'-voo
Vitkovice (Cz.)	vět'-kô-vī-tsě	veet'-ko-vi-tseh
Vitolište (Yugosl.)	vě'-tô'-lī-shtě	vee'-to'-li-shteh
Vitória (Brazil)	vě-tór'-yə	vee-tor'-yuh
Vitoševac (Yugosl.)	vě'-tô'-shě-väts	vee'-to'-sheh-vahts
Vittoria (Sicily)	vět'-tô'-ryā	veet'-to'-ryah
Vittorio Veneto (It.)	vět'-tô'-ryô vě'-ně-tô	veet'-to'-ryo veh'-neh-to
Vi Van Dinh (Indo-Ch. leader)	vē vān dīn' or dīn'(y)	vee vahn din' or din'(y)
Vivarit, Liqen i (Alb., lake)	See <i>Butrint</i> .	
Vizagapatam (India)	vī-zāg'-ə-pə-tām'	vai-zag'-uh-puh-tam'
Vizcaya (Sp., prov.)	věth-kā'-yā or vēs-	veeth-kah'-yah or vees-
Also called <i>Biscaya</i> , q.v. English <i>Biscay</i> , bīs'-kā [bis'-kay].		
Vize (Turk.)	vě'-zě'	vee'-zeh'
Vizeu (Port.)	vě-zě'-ōō	vee-zeh'-u
Vizianagram (India)	vīz'-ī-ə-nūg'-rəm	viz'-i-uh-nuhg'-ruhm
Vizzini (Sicily)	věd-zě'-nē	veed-zee'-nee
Vkra (Pol., riv.)	See <i>Wkra</i> .	
Vlaardingen (Neth.)	vlār'-dīng-ən	vlahr'-ding-uhn
Vladički Han (Yugosl.)	vlā'-dīch-kī hān'	vlah'-dich-ki hahn'
Vladimir (Rus.)	vlā'-dē'-mīr	vlah-dee'-mīhr
Vladimirci (Yugosl.)	vlā'-dī-mīr-tsi	vlah'-di-mīhr-tsi
Vladimir Volinski (Pol.)	See <i>Włodzimierz</i> .	
Vladivostok (Rus.)	vlā'-dī-vôs-tôk'	vlah'-di-vos-tok'
Vlahčane (Yugosl.)	vlāk(h)'-chā-ně	vlahk(h)'-chah-neh

Vlasenica (Yugosl.)	vlā'-sě-nĩ-tsā	vlah'-seh-ni-tsah
Vlašić planina (Yugosl., hills)	vlā'-shĩch plā'-nē'-nā	vlah'-shich plah'-nee'-nah
Vlasina (Yugosl., riv.)	vlā'-sĩ-nā	vlah'-si-nah
Vlasinsko Blato (Yugosl., marsh)	vlā'-sĩn-skô blā'-tô	vlah'-sin-sko blah'-to
Vlaška (Yugosl.)	vlā'-shkă	vlah'-shkah
Vlaški Do (Yugosl.)	vlā'-shkĩ dô'	vlah'-shki do'
Vlasotince (Yugosl.)	vlā'-sô-tĩn-tsě	vlah'-so-tin-tseh
Vlasulja (Yugosl., mt.)	vlā'-sôo-lyă	vlah'-soo-lyah
Vlieland (Neth., isl.)	vlē'-lānt	vlee'-lahnt
Vlissingen (Neth.)	vlīs'-ĩng-ən	vliš'-ing-uhn
English <i>Flushing</i> , q.v.		
Vlodava (Pol.)	See <i>Włodawa</i> .	
Vlona (Alb.)	See <i>Vlonë</i> .	
Vlonë (Alb.)	vlô'-nə	vlo'-nuh
Italian <i>Valona</i> , q.v. Greek <i>Avlon</i> , äv-lôn' [ahv-lon'].		
Vloshchova (Pol.)	See <i>Włoszczowa</i> .	
Vlotslavsk (Pol.)	See <i>Włocławek</i> .	
Vltava (Cz., riv.)	vəl'-tā-vă	vuhl'-tah-vah
German <i>Moldau</i> , môl'-dou [mol'-dau].		
Voeringfoss (Nor.)	vû'-rĩng-fôs	vœ'-ring-fos
Vogël, Fand i (Alb., riv.)	vô'-gəl, fänd' ē	vo'-guhl, fahnd' ee
The smaller tributary of the <i>Mat</i> , q.v.		
Voghera (It.)	vô'-gě'-ră	vo-geh'-rah
Voiron (Fr.)	vwă-rôn'	vwah-roN'
Voïussa (Alb., riv.)	See <i>Vijosë</i> .	
Vojnić (Yugosl.)	voi'-nĩch	voi'-nich
Vojnik (Yugosl., mt.)	voi'-nĩk	voi'-nik
Vokeo (Oc.)	vô'-kě'-ô	vo-keh'-o
Volchansk (Rus.)	vôl'-chănsk'	vol-chahnsk'
Volda (Nor.)	vôl'-dă	vol'-dah
Volendam (Neth.)	vô'-lən-dām'	voh'-luhn-dahm'
Volga (Rus., riv.)	Eng. vôl'-gə Rus. vôl'-gă	vol'-guh vol'-gah
Volhynia (Pol.)	Eng. vô-lĩn'-yē	vo-lin'-yuh
Polish <i>Wołyń</i> , vô'-lĩn(y) [vo'-lin(y)]. Russian <i>Volyn</i> , vô-lwēn'(y) [vo-lween'(y)].		
Volkhov (Rus., riv.)	vôl'-hőf	vol'-hof
Volkovisk (Pol.)	See <i>Wółkowysk</i> .	
Volkhovstroi (Rus.)	vôl'-hőf-stroi'	vol'-hof-stroi'
Vollenhove (Neth.)	vôl'-ən-hő'-və	vol'-uhn-hoh'-vuh
Volnovakha (Rus.)	vôl'-nő-vă'-hă	vol'-no-vah'-hah
Volochisk (Rus.)	vô-lő-chĩsk'	vo-lo-chisk'

Vologda (Rus.)	vô'-lög-dă	vo'-log-dah
Volokolamsk (Rus.)	vô'-lô-kô-lămsk'	vo'-lo-ko-lahmsk'
Volos (Gr.)	vô'-lô(s)	vo'-lo(s)
Volosovo (Rus.)	vô'-lô-sô-vô	vo'-lo-so-vo
Volozhin (Pol.)	See <i>Wolożyn</i> .	
Volsk (Rus.)	vôl(y)sk'	vol(y)sk'
Volturno (It., riv.)	vôl-tôor'-nô	vol-toor'-no
Volujica (Yugosl., point)	vô'-lôo'-yî-tsă	vo'-loo'-yi-tsah
Volyn (Pol.)	See <i>Volhynia</i> .	
Vomero (It., Naples)	vô'-mă-rô	vo'-meh-ro
Von Arnim, Jürgen (Ger. general)	fôn ār'-nim, yür'-gin	fon ahr'-nim, yür'-gin
Vonitsa (Gr.)	vô'-nē-tsă	vo'-nee-tsah
Vonkhotsk (Pol.)	See <i>Wąchock</i> .	
Voorhis, Jerry (U.S. representative)	vôr'-ēz	vohr'-eez
Voorhout (Neth.)	vôr'-hout	vohr'-haut
Voorne (Neth., isl.)	vôr'-nə	vohr'-nuh
Voorst (Neth.)	vôrst'	vohrst'
Vordingborg (Den.)	vôr'-ding-bôr	vor'-ding-bor
Voreioi or Voreiai	vô'-rē-ē or vô'-rē-ē	vo'-ree-ee or vo'-ree-
Sporades (Gr., isls.)	spô-ră'-thēs	eh spo-rah'-thes
English the Northern <i>Sporades</i> , spôr'-ə-dēz [spor'-uh-deez].		
Vöringfoss (Nor.)	vû'-ring-fôs	vce'-ring-fos
Vormsi (Est., isl.)	vôrm'-sî	vorm'-si
Russian and German <i>Worms</i> , q.v.		
Voronezh (Rus.)	vô-rô'-nësh	vo-ro'-nesh
Voroninski (Rus.)	vô-rô'-nin-skî	vo-ro'-nin-ski
Voronov, Nikolai (Rus. general)	vô'-rô-nôf, nî-kô-lî'	vo'-ro-nof, ni-ko-lai'
Voronovo (Rus.)	vô'-rô-nô-vô	vo'-ro-no-vo
Voronya (Rus., riv.)	vô-rô'-nyă	vo-ro'-nyah
Voroshilov, Klementi E. (Rus. general)	vô-rô-shî'-lôf, klě-mên'-tē	vo-ro-shi'-lof, kleh-men'-tee
Voroshilovgrad (Rus.)	vô-rô-shî'-lôf-grăt	vo-ro-shi'-lof-graht
Voroshilovsk (Rus.)	vô-rô-shî'-lôfsk	vo-ro-shi'-lofsk
Vorozhba (Rus.)	vô-rôsh-bă'	vo-rosh-bah'
Vorskla (Rus., riv.)	vôrsk'-lă	vorsk'-lah
Võru (Est.)	vû'-rôo	vuh'-roo
Russian <i>Werro</i> , q.v.		
Vorys, John M. (U.S. representative)	vôr'-əs	vohr'-uhs
Voskopoja (Alb.)	vô-skô'-pô-yă	vo-sko'-po-yah
Voskresensk (Rus.)	vôs-krě-sěnsk'	vos-kreh-sensk'

Voskresenskoe (Rus.)	vös-krě-sěň'-skö-yě	vos-kreh-sen'-sko-yeh
Voss (Nor.)	vös'	vos'
Vostok (Oc.)	väs-tök'	vuhs-tok'
Voukolies (Crete)	vōō-kō-lyēs'	voo-ko-lyes'
Voulgaris, Petros (Gr. leader)	vōōl'-gā-rēs, pē'-trōs	voöl'-gah-rees, peh'-tros
Voux (Crete, cape)	vōō'-ksä	voo'-ksah
Also called <i>Bouza</i> , bōō'-zä [boo'-zah]; <i>Triton</i> , trē-tôn' [tree-ton']; and <i>Trypiti</i> , trē-pē-tē' [tree-pee-tee].		
Vozarci (Yugosl.)	vó'-zär-tsi	vo'-zahr-tsi
Voznesensk (Rus.)	vöz-ně-sěnsk'	voz-neh-sensk'
Voznesensky, Nikolai (Rus. leader)	vöz-ně-sěň'-skĭ, nĭ-kö-lĭ'	voz-neh-sen'-ski, ni-ko-lai'
Vračar (Yugosl., mts.)	vřä'-chär	vrah'-chahr
Vračevšnica (Yugosl.)	vřä'-chěf'-shni-tsä	vrah'-chef'-shni-tsah
Vrakhori (Gr.)	See <i>Agrinion</i> .	
Vranište (Yugosl.)	vřä'-nĭ-shtě	vrah'-ni-shteh
Vranje (Yugosl.)	vřä'-nyě	vrah'-nyeh
Bulgarian <i>Vranya</i> , vřä'-nyä [vrah'-nyah].		
Vranjevo (Yugosl.)	vřä'-nyě-vô	vrah'-nyeh-vo
Vranjska Banja (Yugosl.)	vřän'(y)-skä, bā'-nyä	vrahn'(y)-skah, bah'-nyah
Vranovci, Gornji (Yugosl.)	vřä'-nôv-tsi, gôr'-nyĭ	vrah'-nov-tsi, gor'-nyi
Vrapčište (Yugosl.)	vřäp'-chĭ-shtě	vrahp'-chi-shteh
Vratarnica (Yugosl.)	vřä'-tär'-nĭ-tsä	vrah'-tahr'-ni-tsah
Vrattsa (Bulg.)	vřät'-sä	vraht'-sah
Vražognac (Yugosl.)	vřä'-zhô-gër'-näts	vrah'-zho-guhr'-nahts
Vrbas (Yugosl.)	vër'-bäs	vuhr'-bahs
Vrbaska (Yugosl.)	vër'-bä-skä	vuhr'-bah-skah
Vrbnica (Yugosl.)	vërb'-nĭ-tsä	vuhrb'-ni-tsah
Vrbnik (Yugosl.)	vërb'-nĭk	vuhrb'-nik
Italian <i>Verbenico</i> , vër-běň'-ē-kô [vehr-ben'-ee-ko].		
Vrbovsko (Yugosl.)	vër'-bôv-skô	vuhr'-bov-sko
Vrčin (Yugosl.)	vër'-chĭn	vuhr'-chin
Vreeswijk (Neth.)	vřäs'-wĭk	vrays'-waik
Vrginmost (Yugosl.)	vër'-gĭn-môst	vuhr'-gin-most
Vrgorac (Yugosl.)	vër'-gô-räts	vuhr'-go-rahts
Vrhnika (Yugosl.)	vërk(h)'-nĭ-kä	vuhrk(h)'-ni-kah
Vrmdža (Yugosl.)	vërm'-jä	vuhrm'-jah
Vrnjačka Banja (Yugosl.)	vër'-nyäch-kä, bän'-yă	vuhr'-nyahch-kah, bahn'-yah
Vršac (Yugosl.)	vër'-shäts	vuhr'-shahts
Hungarian <i>Versec</i> , vër'-shěts [vehr'-shets].		

Vrška Čuka (Yugosl., mt.)	vəřsh'-kā chōō'-kā	vuhrsh'-kah choo'-kah
Vrteška (Yugosl., mt.)	vər'-tě'-shkā	vuhr'-teh'-skhah
Vucht (Neth.)	vûk(h)t'	voek(h)t'
Vučitrn (Yugosl.)	vōō'-chĭ-tern'	voo'-chi-tuhrn'
Vuori, Eero (Fin. leader)	vōō'-ô'-rē, ā'-rō	vu'-o'-ree, ay'-ro
Vura (Oc.)	vōō'-rā	voo'-rah
Vursell, Charles (U.S. representative)	vûr-sěl'	vuhr-sel'
Vutrint (Alb.)	See <i>Butrint</i> .	
Vyazma (Rus.)	vyāz'-mä	vyahz'-mah
Vyborg (Fin.)	Rus. vwē'-börk	vwee'-bork
Vyeprij (Pol., riv.)	See <i>Wieprz</i> .	
Vyg (Rus., riv.)	vwēg'	vweeg'
Vygozero (Rus.)	vwēg'-ô'-zě-rō	vweeg-o'-zeh-ro
Vyshnii Volochek (Rus.)	vish'-nĭ vō-lō-chōk'	vish'-ni vo-lo-chok'
Vysokoe (Rus.)	vĭ-sô'-kō-yě	vi-so'-ko-yeh
Vytegra (Rus.)	vwē'-tē-grā	vwee'-teh-grah
Waag (Cz., Hung., riv.)	See <i>Váh</i> .	
Waal (Neth., riv.)	wāl'	wahl'
Waalwijk (Neth.)	wāl'-wĭk	wahl'-waik
Waardenburg (Neth.)	wār'-dēn-bûrk(h)	wahr'-duhn-boerk(h)
Wąchock (Pol.)	vōN'-hōtsk	voN'-hotsk
Russian <i>Vonkhotsk</i> , vōn-hōtsk' [von-hotsk'].		
Wadden Zee (Neth.)	wād'-ēn zā'	wahd'-uhn zay'
wadi	wā'-dĭ	wah'-di
An element, meaning <i>water course</i> or <i>valley</i> , in Arabic place names.		
It may be necessary to look up the other part of the name.		
Wadi el Akarit (Tun.)	wā'-dĭ ăl ä-kā-rēt'	wah'-di el ah-kah-reet'
Wadi Kebir (Tun.)	wā'-dĭ kē-bēr'	wah'-di kuh-beer'
Wadi Zigzaou (Tun.)	wā'-dĭ zĭg-zou'	wah'-di zig-zau'
Wafd (Egypt. pol. party)	wāft'	wahft'
Wafdist, wāf'-dĭst [wahf'-dist].		
Wageningen (Neth.)	wā'-k(h)ə-nĭng'-ēn	wah'-k(h)uh-ning'-uhn
Wagga Wagga (Austral.)	wó'-gə	waw'-guh
When pronounced, the name is usually thus shortened from wó'-gə wó'-gə [waw'-guh waw'-guh].		
Wagina (Oc.)	wā'-gĭn'-ā	wah-gin'-ah
Waigau (NEI)	wĭ-gĕ'-ōō	wai-geh'-oo
Wailu (Oc.)	wā'-ē'-lōō	wah-ee'-loo

Waingapoe or Waingapu (NEI)	wīn-gǎ'-pōō	wain-gah'-poo
Wakayama (Jap.)	wā-kā-yā-mā	wah-kah-yah-mah
Wakkanai (Jap.)	wāk-kā-nī	wahk-kah-nai
Walachia (Rum.)	Eng. wō-lā'-kyē	wo-lay'-kyuh
Rumanian <i>Muntēnia</i> , mōōn-tě'-nyā [mun-teh'-nyah].		
Walcheren (Neth., isl.)	wāl'-k(h)ə-rən	wahl'-k(h)uh-ruhn
Walk (Est., Latvia) See <i>Valk</i> .		
Wallaroo (Austral.)	wōl'-ə-rōō'	wol-uh-roo'
Wallgren, Mon C. (U.S. senator)	wōl'-grēn, mōn'	wawl'-gren, mon'
Wan-an (Ch., Kiangsi)	wān-ān	wahn-ahn
Wanawana (Oc.)	wā-nā-wā'-nā	wah-nah-wah'-nah
Wangaratta (Austral.)	wāng'-gə-rāt'-ə	wang'-guh-rat'-uh
Wang Ch'ung-hui (Ch. leader)	wāng chōōng-whā	wahng chung-whay
Wang-kiang (Ch., Anhwei)	wāng-jyāng	wahng-jyahng
Wang Shih-chieh (Ch. leader)	wāng shū-jyě	wahng shuh-jyeh
Wan-hsien (Ch., Szechwan)	wān-shyēn	wahn-shyen
Wanne Eickel (Ger.)	vān'-ə ik'-əl	vahn'-uh aik'-uhl
Wan-nien (Ch., Kiangsi)	wān-nyēn	wahn-nyen
Wan-t'ing (Ch., Yünnan)	wān-tīng	wahn-ting
Wan-tsai (Ch., Kiangsi)	wān-dzī	wahn-dzai
Wardha (India, riv.)	wār'-dē	wahr'-duh
Wareo (New Guinea)	wā-rě'-ō	wah-reh'-o
Warnambool (Austral.)	wōr'-nəm-bōōl	wor'-nuhm-bool
Warnsdorf (Cz.)	Ger. vārns'-dōrf	vahrns'-dorf
Czech <i>Varnsdorf</i> , q.v.		
Warsaw (Pol.)	Eng. wōr'-sō	wor'-so
Polish <i>Warszawa</i> , vār-shā'-vă [vahr-shah'-vah].		
Warszawa (Pol.) See <i>Warsaw</i> .		
Warwick (Austral.)	wā'-rik or wōr'-īk	wah'-rik or wor'-ik
Wasielewski, Thad F. (U.S. representative)	vā-shā-lěf'-skī, thād'	vah-sha-lef'-ski, thad'
Wassenaar (Neth.)	wās'-ə-nār	wahs'-uh-nahr
Watdek (Oc.)	wāt'-děk	waht'-dek
Watom (Oc.)	wā-tōm'	wah-tom'
Wattenscheid (Ger.)	vāt'-ən-shīt	vaht'-uhn-shait
Wau (New Guinea)	wou'	wau'
Wavell, Sir Archibald	wā'-vel	way'-vuhl
Waw (Burma)	wō'	waw'

Weerd (Neth.)	wārt'	wayrt'
Weesp (Neth.)	wāsp'	waysp'
Węgrów (Pol.)	vāN'-grōōf	vaN'-gruf
Russian <i>Vengrov</i> , vĕn'-grōf [ven'-grof].		
Weichel, Alvin F. (U.S. representative)	wī'-kĕl	wai'-kel
Weichsel (Pol., riv.)	See <i>Vistula</i> .	
Wei-hai-wei (Ch., Shantung)	wā-hī-wā	way-hai-way
Wei-ning (Ch., Kweichow)	wā-nĭng	way-ning
Weiss, Samuel A. (U.S. representative)	wīz'	waiz'
Weissenstein (Est.)	Ger. vī'-sĕn-shtĭn Rus. vā'-sĕn-shtān	vai'-suhn-shtain vay'-sen-shtayn
Estonian <i>Paide</i> , q.v.		
Wei Tao-ming (Ch. leader)	wā dou-mĭng	way dau-ming
Wejherowo (Pol.)	vā-hĕ-rō'-vō	vay-heh-ro'-vo
Wels (Austria)	vĕls'	vels'
Wĕn-chow (Ch., Chekiang)	Eng. wĕn-chou Ch. wŭn-jō	wĕn-chau wuhn-joh
Also called <i>Yung-chia</i> , q.v.		
Wenden (Latvia) Latvian <i>Cēsis</i> , q.v.	Ger. vĕn'-dĕn	ven'-duhn
Wene, Elmer H. (U.S. representative)	wĕn'	ween'
Werro (Est.) Estonian <i>Võru</i> , q.v.	Rus. vĕr'-rō	vehr'-ro
Wervicq (Belg.) French <i>Werwik</i> , vĕr-vĕk' [vehr-veek']. Werzhbolovo (Lith.) Lithuanian <i>Virbalis</i> , q.v.	Flem. vĕr'-vĭk Rus. vĕrzh'-bō-lō'-vō	vehr'-vik vehrzh'-bo-lo'-vo
Wesel (Ger.)	vā'-zĕl	vay'-zuhl
Wesenberg (Est.) Estonian <i>Rakvere</i> , q.v.	Ger. vā'-zĕn-bĕrk(h)	vay'-zuhn-behrk(h)
Weser (Ger., riv.)	vā'-zĕr	vay'-zuhr
Wesermuende or Wesermünde (Ger.)	vā'-zĕr-mŭn'-dē	vay'-zuhr-mŭn'-duh
Weshka (Egypt)	wŭsh'-kā	wuhsh'-kah
Wessel (Austral., cape, isls.)	wĕs'-əl	wes'-uhl
Westervoort (Neth.)	wĕs'-tĕr-vōrt	wes'-tuhr-vohrt
Westfalen (Ger.)	vĕst-fā'-lĕn	vest-fah'-luhn

Westkapelle (Neth.)	wĕst'-kă-pĕl'-ə	west'-kah-pel'-uh
Westphalia (Ger.)	Eng. wĕst-fă'-lĭ-ə	west-fay'-li-uh
German <i>Westfalen</i> , q.v.		
Wetar (NEI)	wĕ'-tār	weh'-tahr
Wewak (New Guinea)	wĕ'-wāk	weh'-wakh
There is a possible English pronunciation wĕ'-wāk [wee'-wak].		
Weygand, Maxime	vĕ-găN', māk-sēm'	veh-gahN', mahk-seem'
(Fr. gen.)		
Whelchel, B. Frank	wĕl-chĕl'	wel-chel'
(U.S. representative)		
White Russia See <i>Belorussia</i> .		
Wickersham, Victor	wĭk'-ər-shām	wik'-uhr-sham
(U.S. representative)		
Wickham (Oc.)	Eng. wĭk'-əm	wik'-uhm
Wieliczka (Pol.)	vyĕ-lĕch'-kă	vyeh-leech'-kah
Wieluń (Pol.)	vyĕ'-lŏn(y)	vyeh'-lun(y)
Russian <i>Velyun</i> , vĕ'-lŭn(y) [veh'-lyoon(y)].		
Wien (Austria)	vĕn'	veen'
English <i>Vienna</i> , q.v.		
Wiencke (NEI)	wĕng'-kə	weeng'-kuh
Wiener Neustadt	vĕ'-nər noi'-shtăt	vee'-nuhr noi'-shtaht
(Austria)		
Wieprz (Pol., riv.)	vyĕpsh'	vyepsh'
Russian <i>Vepr</i> , vĕp'r [vep'r].		
Wieringen (Neth.)	wĕ'-rĭng-ən	wee'-ring-uhn
Wierzbnik (Pol.)	vyĕzh'-bnĭk	vyezh'-bnik
Russian <i>Virzhbnik</i> , vĕrsh'-bnĭk [veersh'-bnik].		
Wigglesworth, Richard B.	wĭg'-əlz-wŭrth	wig'-uhlz-wuhrth
(U.S. representative)		
Wigry (Pol.)	vĕ'-grĭ	vee'-gri
Russian spelling <i>Vigri</i> .		
wijk	wĭk'	waik'
An element, meaning <i>town</i> , in Dutch place names.		
Wijk aan Zee (Neth.)	wĭk' ān ză'	waik' ahn zay'
Wilanów (Pol.)	vĕ-lă'-nŏf	vee-lah'-nuf
Russian <i>Vilyanov</i> , vĕ-lyă'-nŏf [vee-lyah'-nof].		
Wilcannia (Austral.)	wĭl-kăn'-yē	wil-kan'-yuh
Wildervank (Neth.)	wĭl'-dər-vānk	wil'-duhr-vahnk
Wilejka (Pol.)	vĭ-lă'-kă	vi-lay'-kah
Russian spelling <i>Vileika</i> .		
Wilhelmshaven (Ger.)	Eng. vĭl'-hĕlmz-hă'-vən	vil'-helmz-hah'-vuhn
	Ger. vĭl'-hĕlms-hă'-fən	vil'-helms-hah'-fuhn

Wilja (Pol., riv.)	vē'-lyā	vee'-lyah
Russian <i>Viliya</i> , vē'-li-yā [vee'-li-yah].		
Wilkomir (Lith.)	Rus. vēl'(y)-kō-mīr	veel'(y)-ko-mihr
Lithuanian <i>Ukmergė</i> , q.v.		
Wilkowischki (Lith.)	Rus. vēl'(y)-kō-vē'-shkī	veel'(y)-ko-vee'-shki
Lithuanian <i>Vilkaviškis</i> , q.v.		
Willamette (Ore., riv.)	wī-lām'-īt	wi-lam'-it
Willapa (Wash.)	wīl'-ə-pā	wil'-uh-pah
Willemstad (Neth.; W.I.)	wīl'-əm-stāt	wil'-uhm-staht
Willey, Earle D. (U.S. representative)	wīl'-i	wil'-i
Wilno (Pol.)	Eng. vīl'-nə Pol. vēl'-nô	vil'-nuh veel'-no
Russian <i>Vilna</i> , vēl'(y)-nā [veel'(y)-nah]. Lithuanian <i>Vilnius</i> , vīl'-nī-ōs [vīl'-ni-us].		
Wimereux (Fr.)	vēm-rū'	veem-rœ'
Winant, John G. (U.S. ambassador)	wīn'-ənt	wain'-uhnt
Windau (Latvia)	Ger. vīn'-dou	vin'-dau
Latvian <i>Ventspils</i> , q.v. Russian <i>Vindava</i> , q.v.		
Windorah (Austral.)	wīn-dō'-rə	win-doh'-ruh
Winschoten (Neth.)	wīn'-sk(h)ō-tən	win'-sk(h)oh-tuhn
Winterswijk (Neth.)	wīn'-tərs-wīk	win'-tuhrs-waik
Wisła (Pol., riv.)	See <i>Vistula</i> .	
Wisłok (Pol., riv.)	vēs'-lōk	vees'-lok
Wisłoka (Pol., riv.)	vī-slō'-kā	vi-slo'-kah
Wismar (Ger.)	vīs'-mār	vis'-mahr
Wissant (Fr.)	vē-sāN'	vee-sahN'
Wisznia (Pol., riv.)	vēsh'-nyā	veesh'-nyah
Witten (Ger.)	vīt'-ən	vit'-uhn
Wittenberg (Ger.)	Eng. wīt'-ən-bûrg Ger. vīt'-ən-bērkh(h)	wit'-uhn-buhrg vit'-uhn-behrk(h)
Wkra (Pol., riv.)	fkrā'	fkrah'
Russian spelling <i>Vkra</i> . Upper reaches called <i>Działdówka</i> , q.v.		
Włocławek (Pol.)	vlô-tslā'-vĕk	vlo-tslah'-vek
Russian <i>Vlotslavsk</i> , vlô-tslāvsk' [vlo-tslahvsk'].		
Włodawa (Pol.)	vlô-dā'-vā	vlo-dah'-vah
Russian spelling <i>Vlodava</i> .		
Włodzimierz (Pol.)	vlô-jē'-myĕzh	vlo-jee'-myezh
Russian <i>Vladimir Volinski</i> , vlā-dē'-mīr vō-lēn'-skī [vlah-dee'-mihr vo-leen'-skī].		
Włoszczowa (Pol.)	vlô-shchō'-vā	vlo-shcho'-vah
Russian spelling <i>Vloshchova</i> .		

Wobbegong (Austral.)	wōb'-ə-gōng	wob'-uh-gong
This name, which seems native, is said to be derived from <i>woebegone</i> .		
Woensdrecht (Neth.)	wōons'-drĕk(h)t	woons'-drek(h)t
Woerther See (Austria, lake)	vûr'-tər zā'	vrer'-tuhr zay'
Wolbrom (Pol.)	vôl'-brôm	vol'-brom
Wolcott, Jesse P. (U.S. representative)	wôl'-kæt, jĕs'-i	wawl'-kuht, jes'-i
Wold, Terje (Nor. leader)	vôl', tĕr'-yə	vol', tehr'-yuh
Woleai (Oc.)	wô-lĕ-ī'	wo-leh-ai'
Wolfenden, James (U.S. representative)	wōôl'-fən-dən	wul'-fuhn-duhn
Wolkowysk (Pol.)	vôl-kô'-vĭsk	vol-ko'-visk
Russian <i>Volkovisk</i> , vōl-kō-vĕsk' [vol-ko-veesk'].		
Wollongong (Austral.)	wōôl'-ən-gōng or wŭl'-	wul'-uhn-gong wuhl'-
Wolmar (Latvia)	Ger. vōl'-mār Rus. vōl'(y)-mār	vol'-mahr vol'(y)-mahr
Latvian <i>Valmiera</i> , q.v.		
Wołomin (Pol.)	vô-lô'-mĭn	vo-lo'-min
Wołożyn (Pol.)	vô-lô'-zhĭn	vo-lo'-zhin
Russian spelling <i>Volozhin</i> .		
Wolsztyn (Pol.)	vôl'-shtĭn	vol'-shtin
Wolverton, Charles (U.S. representative)	wōôl'-vər-tən	wul'-vuhr-tuhn
Wołyń (Pol.)	See <i>Volhynia</i> .	
Wonthaggi (Austral.)	wōn-thăg'-i	won-thag'-i
Woodruff, Roy O. (U.S. representative)	wōôd'-rŭf	wud'-ruhſ
Woodrum, Clifton A. (U.S. representative)	wōôd'-rəm	wud'-ruhm
Workum (Neth.)	wôr'-kəm	wor'-kuhm
Worley, Eugene (U.S. representative)	wûr'-lĭ	wuhr'-li
Wormerveer (Neth.)	wôr'-mər-vār	wor'-muhr-vayr
Worms (Est., isl.)	Ger., Rus. vôrms'	vorms'
Estonian <i>Vormsi</i> , q.v.		
Worms (Ger.)	Eng. wûrmz' Ger. vôrms'	wuhrmz' vorms'
Wörther See (Austria, lake)	vûr'-tər zā'	vrer'-tuhr zay'
Wotho (Oc.)	wôt'-hō	wot'-ho
Wotje (Oc.)	wôt'-jĕ	wot'-jeh
Woudenberg (Neth.)	wou'-dĕn-bĕrk(h)	wau'-duhn-behrk(h)

Wrangell (Alaska, Attu)	<i>Eng.</i> rǎng'-gəl <i>Rus.</i> vrăn'-gěl(y)	rang'-guhl vrahñ'-gel(y)
Wronki (Pol.)	vrôn'-kǐ	vron'-ki
Września (Pol.)	vzhěsh'-nyă	vzhesh'-nyah
Wu-ch'ang (Ch., Hupeh)	wōo-chǎng	woo-chahng
Wu-chin (Ch., Kiangsi)	wōo-jǐn	woo-jin
Also called <i>Ch'ang-chow</i> , q.v.		
Wu-chow (Ch., Kwangsi)	<i>Eng.</i> wōo-chou <i>Ch.</i> wōo-jō	woo-chau woo-joh
Wuerttemberg	<i>Eng.</i> wûr'-tam-bûrg <i>Ger.</i> vûr'-tam-bërk(h)	wuhr'-tuhm-buhrg vûr'-tuhm-behrk(h)
Wuerzburg (Ger.)	<i>Eng.</i> wûrts'-bûrg <i>Ger.</i> vûrts'-böörk(h)	wuhrts'-buhrg vûrts'-burk(h)
Wu-hu (Ch., Anhwei)	wōo-hōo	woo-hoo
Wu-i (Ch.)	See <i>Wu-yi</i> .	
Wu-i-shan (Ch., Chekiang, Kiangsi, mts.)	wōo-ē-shān	woo-ee-shahn
Wu-kang (Ch., Hunan)	wōo-gǎng	woo-gahng
Wu-ning (Ch., Kiangsi)	wōo-ning	woo-ning
Wuntho (Burma)	wōon'-thō'	wun'-thoh'
Wuppertal (Ger.)	vōop'-ər-tāl	vup'-uhr-tahl
Württemberg (Ger.)	See <i>Wuerttemberg</i> .	
Würzburg (Ger.)	See <i>Wuerzburg</i> .	
Wu-shan (Ch., Szechwan)	wōo-shān	woo-shahn
Wu-t'ang (Ch., Chekiang)	wōo-tǎng	woo-tahng
Wu-ti Ho or Wu-ti River (Ch., Yünnan)	wōo-dē hǔ	woo-dee huh
Wu-yi (Ch., Chekiang)	wōo-yē	woo-yee
Also spelled <i>Wu-i</i> .		
Wygonowskie, Jezioro (Pol., lake)	vǐ-gô-nóf'-skyě, yě-zhō'-rô	vi-go-nof'-skyeh, yeh-zho'-ro
Russian <i>Vigonovskoe</i> , <i>Ozero</i> , vē'-gô-nôf-skô-yě, ô'-zê-rô [vee'-go-nof-sko-yeh, o'-zeh-ro].		
Wyndham (Austral.)	wín'-dəm	win'-duhm
Wynyard (Austral.)	wín'-yerd	win'-yuhrd
Wysokie Mazowieckie (Pol.)	vǐ-sô'-kyě mǎ-zô-vyě'-tskyě	vi-so'-kyeh mah-zo-vyeh'-tskyeh
Russian <i>Mazovetsk</i> , mǎ-zô-větsk' [mah-zo-vetsk'].		
Wyszków (Pol.)	vǐsh'-kôof	vish'-kuf
Russian <i>Vishkov</i> , vǐsh'-kôf [vish'-kof].		

Wyszogród (Pol.)	vī-shō'-grōd	vi-sho'-grud
Russian <i>Vishogrod</i> , vī-shō'-grōd [vi-sho'-grod].		
Xavier	<i>Eng.</i> zăv'-i-ər or ză'-vyər	zav'-i-uhr zay'-vyuhr
Xenia (Ohio)	zē'-nyə	zee'-nyuh
Xeres (Sp.)	See <i>Jerez</i> .	
Xions (Pol.)	See <i>Książ</i> .	
Xyda (Crete)	ksē-thă'	ksee-thah'

y

In Dutch *y* is interchangeable with *ij* and *ei*, though *y* is usually preferred when initial. A consultant may have to look for all three forms before he finds his word.

Yablonovy (Rus., mts.)	yă'-blō-nō-vī	yah'-blo-no-vi
Yablunkov (Cz.)	yă'-blōōn-kōf	yah'-bloon-kof
Yaila (Rus., mts.)	yī'-lă'	yai'-lah'
Yakima (Wash.)	yăk'-ə-mə	yak'-uh-muh
Yakutat (Alaska)	yăk'-ə-tăt' or yŭk'-ə-tăt'	yak'-uh-tat' yuhk'-uh-tat'
Yalta (Rus.)	yăl'-tă	yahl'-tah
Yalutorovsk (Rus.)	yă-lōō-tō'-rōfsk	yah-loo-to'-rofsk
Yamaguchi (Jap.)	yă-mă-gōō-chē	yah-mah-goo-chee
Yambol (Bulg.)	yām'-bōl(y)	yahm'-bol(y)
Yame (Oc.)	yă-mě'	yah-meh'
Yamethin (Burma)	yə-mě'-thīn	yuh-meh'-thin
Yampol (Rus.)	yām'-pōl(y)	yahm'-pol(y)
Yanam or Yanaon (Fr. India)	yă-nām' or yă-nă-ōN'	yah-nahm' yah-nah-oN'
Yandoon (Burma)	yăn-dōōn'	yan-doon'
Yang-ch'ü (Ch., Shansi)	yāng-chū	yahng-chū
Also called <i>T'ai-yü-an</i> , q.v.		
Yāng-lou-ssü (Ch., Hupeh)	yāng-lō-sə	yahng-loh-suh
Yang-pi (Ch., Yünnan)	yāng-bē	yahng-bee
Yang-tz'e Kiang or Yang-tz'e River (Ch.)	<i>Eng.</i> yāng-sē <i>Ch.</i> yāng-tsē	yang-see yahng-tseh
See <i>Kiang</i> for the pronunciation if it is desired. The use of <i>River</i> is usually preferable.		
Yanina (Gr.)	See <i>Ioanina</i> .	
Yanov (Pol.)	See <i>Janów</i> and <i>Janów Podlaski</i> .	
Yantra (Bulg., riv.)	yăn'-tră	yahn'-trah
Yap (Oc.)	yăp' or yăp'	yahp' or yap'

Yarmolintsi (Rus.)	yār-mó'-līn-tsi	yahr-mo'-lin-tsi
Yaroslav (Pol.)	See <i>Jarostaw</i> .	
Yartsevo (Rus.)	yār'-tsě-vō	yahr'-tseh-vo
Yarylgach (Rus.)	yā-rīl-gāch'	yah-ril-gahch'
Yaselda (Pol., riv.)	See <i>Jasiolda</i> .	
Yashshera (Rus.)	yā'-shchě-rā	yah'-shcheh-rah
Yavino (Rus.)	yā'-vī-nō	yah'-vi-no
Yawng'hwe (Burma)	yōng'-whā'	yawng'-whay'
Yeadon (Pa.)	yā'-dēn	yay'-duhn
Yeats, Wm. B.	yāts'	yayts'
Yebawgyi (Burma)	yā-bō-jē'	yay-baw-jee'
Yefremov (Rus.)	yě-frě'-mōf	yeh-freh'-mof
Yegorevsk (Rus.)	yě-gōr'-yěfsk	yeh-gor'-yefsk
Yegorlyk (Rus.)	yě-gōr-lwēk'	yeh-gor-lweek'
Yeisk (Rus.)	āsk'	aysk'
Yelansk (Rus.)	yě-lānsk'	yeh-lahnsk'
Yelets (Rus.)	yě-lěts'	yeh-lets'
Yelnya (Rus.)	yěl'(y)-nyā	yel'(y)-nyah
Yelsk (Rus.)	yěl(y)sk'	yel(y)sk'
Yemen (Arabia)	yēm'-ēn	yem'-uhn
Yen-an (Ch., Shensi)	yēn-ān	yen-ahn
Yenangyaung (Burma)	yā-nān-joung'	yay-nahn-jaung'
Yen-ch'ing (Ch., Sikang)	yēn-chīng	yen-ching
Yenikale (Rus.)	yě'-nī-kā'-lē	yeh'-ni-kah'-leh
Yen-ki (Manchu.)	Eng. yēn-kē Ch. yēn-jē	yen-kee yen-jee
Also spelled <i>Yen-chi</i> .		
Yenotaevsk (Rus.)	yě-nō-tā'-yěfsk	yeh-no-tah'-yefsk
Yen-t'ai (Ch., Shantung)	yēn-tī	yen-tai
Also called <i>Cheefoo</i> , q.v., and <i>Chih-fu</i> , q.v.		
Yepifan (Rus.)	yě-pī-fān'(y)	yeh-pi-fahn'(y)
Yerevan (Rus.)	yě'-rě-vān'	yeh'-reh-vahn'
Also called <i>Erevan</i> , q.v.		
Yesagyo (Burma)	yā'-zē-jō'	yay'-zuh-joh'
Ye-u (Burma)	yā-ōō'	yay-oo'
Yevpatoriya (Rus.)	yěf-pā-tō'-rī-yā	yef-pah-to'-ri-yah
Yeya (Rus., riv.)	ā'-yā	ay'-yah
Also spelled <i>Eya</i> , q.v.		
Yezd (Iran)	yēzd'	yezd'
Yi-	For Chinese names beginning in <i>Yi</i> -, see <i>I</i> -.	
Yi-hwang (Ch., Kiangsi)	See <i>I-hwang</i> .	
Yi-wu (Ch., Chekiang)	See <i>I-wu</i> .	
Yi-yang (Ch., Kiangsi)	See <i>I-yang</i> .	

Yo-chow (Ch., Hunan)	<i>Eng.</i> yō-chou <i>Ch.</i> yō-jō	yoh-chau yoh-joh
Also called <i>Yo-yang</i> , q.v.		
Yokkaichi (Jap.)	yōk-kī-chē	yok-kai-chee
Yokohama (Jap.)	yō-kō-hā-mā	yo-ko-hah-mah
Yokosuka (Jap.)	yō-kō-sōō-kā or yō-kōs-kā	yo-ko-soo-kah yo-kos-kah
Yo-yang (Ch., Hunan)	yō-yāng	yoh-yahng
Also called <i>Yo-chow</i> , q.v.		
Ypres (Belg.)	<i>Fr.</i> ē'pr	ee'pr
Flemish <i>Ieperen</i> , q.v. The name is so un-English that one must sympathize with the popular British wī'-perz [wai'-puhrz].		
Ypseloreites (Crete, mt.)	See <i>Ide Oros</i> .	
Yreka (Calif.)	wī-rē'-kə	wai-ree'-kuh
Ysel (Neth.)	ī'-səl	ai'-suhl
Also spelled <i>Yssel</i> .		
Ystad (Sw.)	ü'-stād	ü-stahd
Ystgaard, Hans (Nor. leader)	üst'-gôr, häns'	üst'-gor, hahns'
Yüan-an (Ch., Hupeh)	yüän-än	yü-ahn-ahn
Yüan-ling (Ch., Hunan)	yüän-līng	yü-ahn-ling
Also called <i>Ch'en-chow</i> , q.v.		
Yü-chiang (Ch., Kiangsi)	yü-jyāng	yü-jyahng
Yü-ch'ien (Ch., Chekiang)	yü-chyēn	yü-chyen
Yugoslavia	<i>Eng.</i> ū'-gô-slă'-vī-ə	yoo'-go-slah'-vi-uh
Serb-Croat <i>Jugoslavija</i> ,	ū'-gô-slă'-vī-yä	[yoo'-go-slah'-vi-yah].
Yü-hang (Ch., Chekiang)	yü-hāng	yü-hahng
Yü-hwan (Ch., Chekiang, isl.)	yü-whän	yü-whahn
Yü-kan (Ch., Kiangsi)	yü-gän	yü-gahn
Yukhnov (Rus.)	ūk(h)'-nōf	yook(h)'-nof
Yu-ki (Korea)	ū-kē	yoo-kee
Yü-kiang (Ch., Kiangsi)	yü-jyāng	yü-jyahng
Also spelled <i>Yü-chiang</i> , q.v.		
Yü-lin (Ch., Kwangsi, Shensi)	yü-līn	yü-lin
Yung-ch'ang (Ch., Kansu)	yōōng-chäng	yung-chahng
Yung-ch'ang (Ch., Yünnan)	yōōng-chäng	yung-chahng
Also called <i>Pao-shan</i> , q.v.		
Yung-chia (Ch., Chekiang)	yōōng-jyă	yung-jyah
Also called <i>Wen-chow</i> , q.v.		

Yung-ch'wan (Ch., Szechwan)	yöōng-chwăn	zung-chwahn
Yung-fêng (Ch., Kiangsi)	yöōng-fŭng	zung-fuhng
Yung-hsin (Ch., Kiangsi)	yöōng-shĭn	zung-shin
Yung-hsiu (Ch., Kiangsi)	yöōng-shŭ	zung-shyoo
Also spelled <i>Yung-siu</i> .		
Yung-kang (Ch., Chekiang)	yöōng-käng	zung-kahng
Yung-p'ing (Ch., Hopeh)	yöōng-pĭng	zung-ping
Yung-têng (Ch., Kansu)	yöōng-dŭng	zung-duhng
Yün-hsien (Ch., Yünnan)	yün-shyĕn	yün-shyen
Yün-nan (Ch., prov.)	<i>Eng.</i> yöö-năn <i>Ch.</i> yün-năn	yu-nan yün-nahn
Yün-nan-fu (Ch., Yünnan)	<i>Eng.</i> yöö-năn-fōō <i>Ch.</i> yün-năn-fōō	yu-nan-foo yün-nahn-foo
Yurev (Est.) See <i>Jurjev</i> .		
Yurev Polski (Rus.)	ür'-yĕf pöl'(y)-skĭ	yoor'-yef pol'(y)-ski
Yü-shan (Ch., Kiangsi)	yü-shăn	yü-shahn
Yushkozero (Rus.)	ŭshk-ô'-zĕ-rő	yooshk-o'-zeh-ro
Yü-tu (Ch., Kiangsi)	yü-dōō	yü-doo
Yvetot (Fr.)	ĕv-tō'	eev-toh'
Ywataung (Burma)	yə-wă'-tounge'	yuh-wah'-taung'
Yzeure (Fr.)	ē-zûr'	ee-zær'
Zaandam (Neth.)	zăn-dām'	zahn-dahm'
Zaandijk (Neth.)	zăn-dĭk'	zahn-daik'
Zaafraan (Libya)	ză-fə-răn'	zah-fuh-ran'
Also called <i>Sidra</i> , q.v., and <i>Sirte</i> , q.v.		
Žabalj (Yugosl.)	zhă'-băl(y)	zhah'-bahl(y)
Žabari (Yugosl.)	zhă'-bă-rĭ	zhah'-bah-ri
Żabinka (Pol.)	zhă-bĕn'-kă	zhah-been'-kah
Russian <i>Zhabinka</i> , zhă'-bĭn-kă [zhah'-bin-kah].		
Ząbkowice (Pol.)	zôN-pkô-vĕ'-tsĕ	zoN-pko-vee'-tseh
Russian <i>Zombkovitse</i> , zômb-kô-vĕ'-tsĕ [zomb-ko-vee'-tseh].		
Žabljak (Yugosl.)	zhăb'-lyăk	zhahb'-lyahk
Zabłudów (Pol.)	ză-blōō'-dōōf	zah-blu'-duf
Russian <i>Zabludovo</i> , ză-blōō'-dô-vô [zah-bloo'-do-vo].		
Zabrež (Yugosl.)	ză'-brĕzh	zah'-brezh
Zabul (Iran)	ză-bôol'	zah-bul'
Zaccaria (It.)	tsăk-kă-rĕ'-ă	tsahk-kah-ree'-ah
Zadar (Yugosl., It.)	<i>S.-C.</i> ză'-dăr	zah'-dahr
Italian <i>Zara</i> , q.v.		
Zadonsk (Rus.)	ză-dôn'sk'	zah-donsk'

Zafrana (Dodec.)	<i>Gr.</i> ză'-frä-nä	zah'-frah-nah
	<i>It.</i> tsä-frä'-nä	tsah-frah'-nah
Zagazig (Egypt)	zä-gä-zēg'	zah-gah-zeeg'
Zaghouan (Tun.)	<i>Ar.</i> zäg-wān'	zahg-wan'
	<i>Fr.</i> zäg-wāN'	zahg-wahN'
Zagora, Stara (Bulg.)	zä'-gō-rä, stä'-rä	zah'-go-rah, stah'-rah
Zagorsk (Rus.)	zä-gōrsk'	zah-gorsk'
Zagreb (Yugosl.)	zä'-grēb	zah'-greb

German *Agram*, äg'-räm [ahg'-rahm].

Zagrebačka (Yugosl.)	zä'-grē-bäch-kä	zah'-greh-bahch-kah
Žagubica (Yugosl.)	zhä'-gōō-bi-tsä	zhah'-goo-bi-tsah
Zagyva (Hung., riv.)	zöd'(y)-vö	zod'(y)-vo
Zahedan (Iran)	zä-hē-dän'	zah-heh-dahn'
Zajac (Yugosl.)	zä'-yäts	zah'-yahts
Zaječar (Yugosl.)	zä'-yē-chär	zah'-yeh-chahr
Zákány (Hung.)	zä'-kän(y)	zah'-kahn(y)
Zaklików (Pol.)	zä-klē'-kōōf	zah-klee'-kuf

Russian *Zaklikov*, zä-klē'-kōf [zah-klee'-kof]

Zakopane (Pol.)	zä-kō-pä'-nē	zah-ko-pah'-neh
Zakynthos (Gr., isl.)	zä'-kēn-thō(s)	zah'-keen-tho(s)

Also called *Zante*, q.v.

Zalaegerszeg (Hung.)	zō'-lō-ē'-gēr-sēg	zo'-lo-eh'-gehr-seg
Zäläü (Rum.)	zə-lū'-ōō	zuh-luh'-u

Hungarian *Zilah*, zī'-lō [zi'-lo].

Zaleszczyki (Pol.)	zä-lēsh-chī'-kī	zah-lesh-chi'-ki
zaliv	zä'-līf	zah'-lif

An element, meaning *bay*, in Yugoslav and Russian place names. It may be necessary to look up the other part of the name.

Zaliv Petra Velikago (Rus.)	zä-lēf' pē-trä' vē-lē'-kä-vö	zah-leef' peh-trah' veh-lee'-kah-vo
Zaltbommel (Neth.)	zält-bôm'-əl	zahlt-bom'-uhl
Zama (Tun.)	<i>Eng.</i> zä'-mē or zä'-mä	zay'-muh or zah'-mah
Zamboanga (P.I.)	sām-bō-äng'-gä	sahm-bo-ahng'-gah
Zamora (Sp.)	thä-mō'-rä or sä-	thah-mo'-rah or sah-
Zamość (Pol.)	zä'-mōshch	zah'-moshch

Russian *Zamoste*, zä-mōst'-yē [zah-most'-yeh].

Zanana (Oc.)	zä-nä'-nä	zah-nah'-nah
Zandvoort (Neth.)	zänt'-vōrt	zahnt'-vohrt
Žanjica (Yugosl.)	zhä'-nyī-tsä	zhah'-nyi-tsah
Zante (Gr., isl.)	zän'-tē	zahn'-teh

Greek *Zakynthos*, q.v.

Zanzur (Libya)	zän-zōōr'	zahn-zoor'
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Zapadna Morava (Yugosl., riv.)	zǎ'-pǎd-nǎ mô'-rǎ'-vǎ	zah'-pahd-nah mo'-rah'-vah
Zapadnaya Dvina (Rus.)	zǎ'-pǎd-nǎ-yǎ dvi-nǎ'	zah'-pahd-nah-yah dvi-nah'
Zaplanje (Yugosl.)	zǎ'-plǎ'-nyě	zah'-plah'-nyeh
Zaporozhe (Rus.)	zǎ'-pô-rôzh'-yě	zah-po-rozh'-yeh
Žapsko (Yugosl.)	zhǎp'-skô	zhahp'-sko
Zara (It., Yugosl.)	It. dzǎ'-rǎ	dzah'-rah
Serb-Croat <i>Zadar</i> , q.v.		
Zaragoza (Sp.)	thǎ-rǎ-gô'-thǎ or sǎ-rǎ-gô'-sǎ	thah-rah-go'-thah sah-rah-go'-sah
English <i>Saragossa</i> , sǎr'-ə-gôs'-ə [sehr'-uh-gos'-uh].		
Zaraïsk (Rus.)	zǎ-rîsk'	zah-raisk'
Zarasai (Lith.)	zǎ-rǎ-si'	zah-rah-sai'
Zarat (Tun.)	zǎ-rât'	zah-rat'
Zaravecchia (Yugosl.)	It. dzǎ-rǎ-věk'-kyǎ	dzah-rah-vek'-kyah
Serb-Croat <i>Biograd</i> , q.v.		
Žarkovo (Yugosl.)	zhǎr'-kô-vô	zhahr'-ko-vo
Żarnowiec (Pol.)	zhǎr-nô'-vyěts	zhahr-no'-vyets
German <i>Zarnowitz</i> , tsǎr'-nô-vîts [tsahr'-no-vits].		
Zarzis (Tun.)	zǎr'-zîs	zahr'-zis
Žatec (Cz.)	zhǎ'-těts	zhah'-tets
Zaton (Yugosl.)	zǎ'-tôn	zah'-ton
Zatonje (Yugosl.)	zǎ'-tô-nyě	zah'-to-nyeh
Zator (Pol.)	zǎ'-tôr	zah'-tor
Zatrijevač (Yugosl.)	zǎ'-trě'-yě-vǎch	zah'-tree'-yeh-vahch
Zauia (Libya)	zǎ'-wî-ǎ	zah'-wi-ah
Also called <i>Ez Zauia</i> , q.v.		
Zauta en Nofilia (Libya)	zou'-tǎ ěn nô-fě'-lyǎ	zau'-tah en no-fee'-lyah
Also called <i>En Nofilia</i> , q.v., and <i>Nofilia</i> , q.v.		
Zaverda (Gr.)	zǎ-věr'-thǎ	zah-vehr'-thah
Zavertse (Pol.)	See <i>Zawiercie</i> .	
Zavidovo (Rus.)	zǎ-vě'-dô-vô	zah-vee'-do-vo
Zavikhost (Pol.)	See <i>Zawichost</i> .	
Zavishin (Rus.)	zǎ-vě'-shĭn	zah-vee'-shin
Zavitaya (Rus.)	zǎ-vĭ-tǎ'-yǎ	zah-vi-tah'-yah
Zawchaung (Burma)	zô'-choung'	zaw'-chaung'
Zawichost (Pol.)	zǎ-vě'-hōst	zah-vee'-host
Russian <i>Zavikhost</i> , zǎ-vě'-hōst [zah-vee'-host].		
Zawiercie (Pol.)	zǎ-vyěr'-chě	zah-vyehr'-ch eh
Russian <i>Zavertse</i> , zǎ-věr'-tsě [zah-vehr'-tseh].		
Zawyet Shammas (Egypt)	zǎ'-wyět shǎm-mǎs'	za'-wyet sham-mas'

Zbąszyń (Pol.)	zbôN'-shîn(y)	zboN'-shin(y)
Zbrucz (Pol., riv.)	zbrôoch'	zbruch'
Russian spelling <i>Zbruch</i> .		
Zdobunów (Pol.)	zdôl-bôô'-nôôf	zdo-lu'-nuf
Russian <i>Zdobunovo</i> , zdôl-bôô-nô'-vô [zdo-lu-no'-vo].		
Zduńska Wola (Pol.)	zdôôn'(y)-skâ vó'-lâ	zdun'(y)-skah vo'-lah
Zea (Gr., isl.)	zē'-ă	zee'-ah
Also called <i>Keos</i> , q.v.		
Zealand (Den., isl.)	Eng. zē'-lænd	zee'-luhnd
Danish <i>Sjælland</i> , shěl'-län [shel'-lahn].		
Zebib (Tun., cape)	zə-bēb'	zuh-beeb'
Zebila (Tun.)	zēb'-lâ	zeb'-lah
Zebrzydowice (Pol.)	zēb-zhī-dô-vē'-tsē	zeb-zhi-do-vee'-tseh
German <i>Seibersdorf</i> , zī'-bærs-dôrf [zai'-buhrs-dorf].		
Žeden (Yugosl., mts.)	zhē'-dēn	zheh'-den
zee	zā'	zay'
An element, meaning <i>sea</i> , in Dutch place names.		
Zeebrugge (Belg.)	Eng. zē'-brôôg-ə	zee'-brug-uh
	Flem. zā'-brūk(h)-ə	zay'-broek(h)-uh
Zeeland (Neth., prov.)	Eng. zē'-lænd	zee'-luhnd
	Du. zā'-lānt	zay'-lahnt
Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen	zā'-ôôs vlān'-dæ-rən	zay'-oos vlahn'-duh-
(Neth.)		ruhn
Żegiestów (Pol.)	zhē-gyē'-stôôf	zheh-gyeh'-stuf
Žegligovo (Yugosl.)	zhē'-gli-gô-vô	zheh'-gli-go-vo
Žegovac planina	zhē'-gô-vāts	zheh'-go-vahts
(Yugosl., mts.)	plā'-nē'-nā	plah'-nee'-nah
Zegrze (Pol.)	zēg'-zhē	zeg'-zheh
Russian <i>Zegrzhe</i> , zē'gr-zhē [ze'gr-zheh].		
Zehsis (Latvia)	See <i>Cēsis</i> .	
Żelechów (Pol.)	zhē-lē'-hôôf	zheh-leh'-huf
Russian <i>Zhelekhov</i> , zhē'-lē-hôf [zheh'-leh-hof].		
Zelenika (Yugosl.)	zē'-lē-nī-kā	zeh'-leh-ni-kah
Zelenikovo (Yugosl.)	zē'-lē-nī-kô-vô	zeh-leh'-ni-ko-vo
Železnik (Yugosl.)	zhē'-lēz-nīk	zheh'-lez-nik
Željin (Yugosl., mt.)	zhē'-lyīn	zheh'-lyin
Zelvinou (Alb.)	See <i>Delvinë</i> .	
Zemgale (Latvia, prov.)	zēm'-gā-lē	zem'-gah-leh
Zemun (Yugosl.)	zē'-môôn	zeh'-moon
Zemzem (Libya)	zēm'-zēm'	zem'-zem'
Zenica (Yugosl.)	zē'-nī-tsā	zeh'-ni-tsah
Zenkov (Rus.)	zēn(y)-kôf'	zen(y)-kof'
Zenta (Yugosl.)	See <i>Senta</i> .	
Žepče (Yugosl.)	zhěp'-chē	zhep'-chēh

Zephyrion (Crete, point)	zě-fě'-rē(-ôn)	zeh-fee'-ree(-on)
Also called <i>Agios Ioannes</i> , q.v.		
Žeravino (Yugosl.)	zhě'-rā-vī-nô	zheh'-rah-vi-no
Zergian (Alb.)	See <i>Zerqan</i> .	
Žernovnica (Yugosl.)	zhěr'-nôv'-nī-tsā	zhehr'-nov'-ni-tsah
Zernovo (Rus.)	zěr-nô'-vô	zehr-no'-vo
Zerqan (Alb.)	zěr'-kyän	zehr'-kyahn
Zerqani (Alb.)	See <i>Zerqan</i> .	
Zerva, Napoleon (Gr. general)	zěr'-vā, nā-pô-lě'-ôn	zehr'-vah, nah-po-leh'-on
Zeta (Yugosl, riv.)	zě'-tā	zeh'-tah
Zetska (Yugosl.)	zět'-skā	zet'-skah
Zevenaar (Neth.)	zā-və-nār'	zay-vuh-nahr'
Zevenbergen (Neth.)	zā'-vən-běrk'-k(h)ən	zay'-vuhn-behr'-k(h)uhn
Zeya (Rus.)	zě'-yā	zeh'-yah
Zgropoljci (Yugosl.)	zgrô'-pôl(y)-tsī	zgro'-pol(y)-tsi
Zhabinka (Pol.)	See <i>Żabinka</i> .	
Zharkovski (Rus.)	zhār-kôf'-skī	zhahr-kof'-ski
Zhdanov, Andrei A. (Rus. leader)	zhdā'-nôf, än-drā'	zhdah'-nof, ahn-dray'
Zhirardov (Pol.)	See <i>Żyrardów</i> .	
Zhitomir (Rus.)	zhī-tô'-mīr	zhi-to'-mihr
Zhizdra (Rus.)	zhīz'-drā	zhiz'-drah
Zhlobin (Rus.)	zhló'-bīn	zhlo'-bin
Zhmerinka (Rus.)	zhmē'-rīn-kā	zhmeh'-rin-kah
Zhukov (Rus. general)	zhōō'-kôf	zhoo'-kof
Zhukovka (Rus.)	zhōō'-kôf-kā	zhoo'-kof-kah
Zhulat (Alb.)	zhōō'-lāt	zhoo'-laht
Zhulati (Alb.)	See <i>Zhulat</i> .	
Žiča (Yugosl.)	zhě'-chā	zhee'-chah
Zičijevo (Yugosl.)	zě'-chě'-yě-vô	zee'-chee'-yeh-vo
Zidanimost (Yugosl.)	zě'-dā-nī-môst'	zee'-dah-ni-most'
Zierikzee (Neth.)	zě'-rīk-zā'	zee'-rik-zay'
Žijeva planina (Yugosl, mt.)	zhě'-yě-vā plā'-nē'-nā	zhee'-yeh-vah plah'-nee'-nah
Zijpe (Neth.)	zī'-pə	zai'-puh
Zilah (Rum.)	See <i>Zălău</i> .	
Žilina (Cz.)	zhě'-lī-nā	zhee'-li-nah
Zilovo (Rus.)	zě'-lô'-vô	zee'-lo-vo
Zilupe (Latvia)	zě'-lôô'-pě	zee'-lu-peh
Russian <i>Rosenovskaya</i> , q.v.		
Zimovniki (Rus.)	zī-môv'-nī-kī	zi-mov'-ni-ki
Zinovevsk (Rus.)	zī-nô'-vyěfsk	zi-no'-vyefsk

Žirije (Yugosl.)	zhě'-rī-yě	zhee'-ri-yeh
Italian <i>Zuri</i> , q.v.		
Zirona (Yugosl.)	It. tsē-rō'-nā	tsee-ro'-nah
Serb-Croat <i>Drvenik</i> , q.v.		
Žirovnica (Yugosl.)	zhě'-rôv'-nī-tsā	zhee'-rov'-ni-tsah
Zit (Tun.)	zēt'	zeet'
Officially <i>Ste. Marie du Zit</i> .		
Žitkovac (Yugosl.)	zhēt'-kô-väts	zheet'-ko-vahts
Žitni Potok (Yugosl.)	zhēt'-nī pō'-tôk	zheet'-ni po'-tok
Žitorada (Yugosl.)	zhě'-tô-rā'-dyā	zhee'-to-rah'-dyah
Zittau (Ger.)	tsīt'-ou	tsit'-au
Zlatar (Yugosl., mts.)	zlā'-tār	zlah'-tahr
Zlatibor (Yugosl., mts.)	zlā'-tī-bôr	zlah'-ti-bor
Zlatoust (Rus.)	zlā'-tō-ōost'	zlah-to-oost'
Žljeb (Yugosl., mts.)	zhlyěb'	zhlyeb'
Żłoczew (Pol.)	zlô'-chěf	zlo'-chef

Russian spelling *Zlochev*.

Żłoczów (Pol.)	zlô'-chōŏf	zlo'-chuf
Zmieŭ (Rus.)	zmī-yōf'	zmi-yof'
Znamenka (Rus.)	znā'-mēn-kā	znah'-men-kah
Znojmo (Cz.)	znoi'-mô	znoi'-mo
Zócalo (Mex.)	sô'-kā-lô	so'-kah-lo
Zoetermeer (Neth.)	zōō-tēr-mār'	zoo-tuhr-mayr'
Zolachev (Rus.)	zô'-lā-chěf	zo'-lah-chef
Zolotonosha (Rus.)	zô-lô-tô-nô'-shā	zo-lo-to-no'-shah
Zombkovitse (Pol.)	See <i>Ząbkowice</i> .	
Žombolj (Rum.)	S.-C. zhôm'-bôl(y)	zhom'-bol(y)

Rumanian *Jimbolea*, q.v.

Zombor (Yugosl.) See *Sombor*.

Zonari (Dodec., Rh., point) See *Cum Burnu*.

Zonguldak (Turk.)	zôn-gōŏl'-dāk	zon-gul'-dahk
zoological	zô'-ə-lōj'-ī-kəl	zoh'-uh-loj'-i-kuhl

Avoid the temptation to say zōō- in this word and in *zoology*.

Zović (Yugosl.)	zô'-vīch	zo'-vich
Zriba (Tun.)	zrē'-bā	zree'-bah

Zsombolya (Rum.) See *Jimbolea*.

Zuara (Libya)	zōō-ā'-rā	zoo-ah'-rah
Zubtsov (Rus.)	zōōp-tsōf'	zoop'-tsuf'

Zuetina (Libya) See *Ez Zuetina*.

zuid and zuider	zûit' and zûi'-der	zzeit' and zzei'-duhr
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An element, meaning *south*, in Dutch place names. It may be necessary to look up the other part of the name.

Zuid Beveland (Neth.)	zûit' bā'-və-lānt	zzeit' bay'-vuh-lahnt
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Zuider Zee (Neth.)	<i>Eng.</i> zī'-dər zē' <i>Du.</i> zûŷ'-dər zā'	zai'-duhr zēe' zcei'-duhr zay'
Zuid Holland (Neth., prov.)	zûŷt' hōl'-ānt	zceit' hol'-ahnt
Zuidlaren (Neth.)	zûŷd-lā'-rən	zceid-lah'-ruhn
Žukovac (Yugosl.)	zhōō'-kō-vāts	zhoo'-ko-vahts
Zundert (Neth.)	zûn'-dært	zcen'-duhrt
Zungaria (Ch., Sinkiang)	See <i>Dzungaria</i> .	
Županja (Yugosl.)	zhōō'-pā-nyā	zhoo'-pah-nyah
Županjac (Yugosl.)	zhōō'-pā-nyāts	zhoo'-pah-nyahts
Žur (Yugosl.)	zhōōr'	zhoor'
Zuri (Yugosl.)	<i>It.</i> tsōō'-rē	tsoo'-ree
Serb-Croat <i>Žirije</i> , q.v.		
Žut (Yugosl., isl.)	zhōōt'	zhoot'
Zutfen (Neth.)	<i>Eng.</i> zût'-fən <i>Du.</i> zûtt'-fən	zuht'-fuhn zcet'-fuhn
Also spelled <i>Zutphen</i> .		
Žuti Kamen (Yugosl., mt.)	zhōō'-tī kă'-mēn	zhoo'-ti kah'-men
Žužemberk (Yugosl.)	zhōō'-zhēm-bērkh	zhoo'-zhem-behrk
Zvenigorod (Rus.)	zvě-ně'-gō-rōt	zveh-nee'-go-rot
Zverevo (Rus.)	zvě'-rě-vō	zveh'-reh-vo
Zvezdan (Yugosl.)	zvěz'-dān	zvez'-dahn
Zvižd (Yugosl.)	zvězhd'	zveezhd'
Zvolen (Cz.)	zvô'-lěn	zvo'-len
Zvornik (Yugosl.)	zvôr'-nīk	zvor'-nik
Zwammerdam (Neth.)	zwām'-ər-dām'	zwahm'-uhr-dahm'
Zwartsluis (Neth.)	zwärt-slûŷs'	zwahrt-slœis'
Zwickau (Ger.)	tsvik'-ou	tsvik'-au
Zwijndrecht (Neth.)	zwīn'-drĕk(h)t	zwain'-drek(h)t
Zwolen (Pol.)	zvô'-lěn(y)	zvo'-len(y)
Zwolle (Neth.)	zwôl'-ə	zwol'-uh
Żyrardów (Pol.)	zhŷ-rār'-dōōf	zhi-rah'r'-dof
Russian <i>Zhirardov</i> , zhŷ-rār'-dōf [zhi-rah'r'-dof].		
Zyria or Zerea (Gr.)	See <i>Kyllene</i> .	
Żywiec (Pol.)	zhŷ'-vyĕts	zhi'-vyets

ø is commonly used in Norwegian orthography for *ø* or *œ*. In this book spellings with both *ø* and *œ* are listed, for each may occur in the English spelling of Norwegian names. The use of *ø* did not seem important enough, from our point of view, to justify the listing of a third spelling.

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